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**The CIO Conference on Automation
The United Auto Workers' 15th Convention
Strikes in 1954**

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS



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Monthly Labor Review

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LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, *Editor*

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The Labor Month in Review

THE AFL and CIO on May 2 released a draft constitution to govern the new, single organization to be formed next December. It follows closely the terms of the merger agreement announced last February. This cornerstone for the new trade-union center becomes effective after approval by concurrent conventions in New York City of the two parent groups and a joint convention early in December. No name has as yet been announced for the new federation.

(One interesting feature of the new constitution provides for the voluntary retirement of the president and secretary-treasurer upon reaching age 65 with 20 years' service. Time served as an official with any affiliated union of the AFL or CIO will be counted. Such retirees become officers emeritus of the organization at three-quarters pay of their successors.)

The constitution was a symbolic cornerstone for the amalgamation. There was also a real one laid when, at the end of April, the American Federation of Labor dedicated its new Washington headquarters building. Completion is expected in December in time to serve the new organization. President Eisenhower assisted in laying the cornerstone and spoke during the ceremonies. On May 5 the AFL Machinists also dedicated a new headquarters building a few blocks away.

One article of the draft constitution directs the executive council to resolve jurisdictional conflicts and duplications "through the process of voluntary agreement or merger." Several unions in this category were attempting to beat the gun. The AFL Butcher Workmen and the CIO Packinghouse Workers have been discussing merger, and there is some optimism as to success. The AFL union, however, aroused the disapproval of both AFL and CIO officials by amalgamating with the Communist-line Fur and Leather Workers several months ago. The CIO United Paperworkers, at its convention late in April, issued a strong statement proposing unity with the two larger

AFL unions in the field. Insurance unions of the CIO and AFL, both small, are holding unity meetings. William C. Doherty, president of the AFL Letter Carriers, has called for unity of all postal unions (there are 12 representing postal workers). These groups have been badly split in regard to Post Office pay increase bills before this session of Congress. The effort of the Teamsters to absorb the union of longshoremen the AFL had expelled in 1953 was halted by the Federation's Executive Council on constitutional and jurisdictional grounds. The Teamsters accepted the Council's ruling and announced intention to attempt merger with the AFL's international union in that field.

A 23-MAN delegation representing the AFL, CIO, and United Mine Workers left in mid-May for the World Congress of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions scheduled for Vienna, May 20-28. The American group were pledged to support a boycott of goods produced by slave labor, aid to Tunisian and Moroccan workers, and United Nations regulation and inspection of atomic weapons, enforced by sanctions against violators.

The International Labor Organization Petroleum Conference in Venezuela came to an unhappy and sudden conclusion early in May when the Venezuelan Government deported the labor member of the ILO Governing Body delegation. The Conference thereupon withdrew from the country. The fracas in Caracas resulted from criticism of Venezuelan labor policy by the deported trade unionist. American union delegates had boycotted the meeting.

DESPITE the joint efforts of Governors of 13 Southern States, the strikes of Southern Bell telephone workers and employees of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, both of which began March 14, continued throughout April and well into May, amidst numerous violent episodes. On May 9 the rail strike, longest major stoppage of nonoperating rail unions since 1922, was settled. Disputed issues will be determined by an arbitrator, Francis J. Robertson, Washington attorney. The telephone dispute continued between the CIO Communications Workers and Bell companies in nine States.

Northern textile workers affiliated with the CIO struck against a number of new England mills, including three of the areas' largest, in protest against proposed contract changes which would have reduced wages and certain fringe benefits. The union had sought renewal of present provisions. On May 2, a little over 2 weeks after the strike began, one company employing about 25 percent of the 23,000 participating in the strike signed a 3-year contract with no wage cut, contingent upon terms of the union's settlement with the remaining companies.

On April 27, the Railway Conductors, negotiating with all major roads for graduated rates of pay for brakemen and conductors, sent strike alerts to its general and local officials. A Presidential Board had examined the issues in the dispute but offered no specific settlement. The union wants wage rates determined by size and hauling capacity of locomotives.

IN THE crucial negotiations between the UAW-CIO and General Motors and Ford, there was no conclusive indication of any kind by mid-May as to how the parties would resolve the union's demand for a guaranteed annual wage. The union, on April 29, notified General Motors that it was terminating its contracts on June 7. This extends the contracts 9 days beyond the normal expiration date and 6 days beyond the expiration of the Ford contract.

One odd employment security clause was written into a contract between the International Resistance Co. and the CIO Electrical Workers. It established a union-administered unemployment insurance trust fund financed by employer payments of 9 cents an hour. Payments will not begin until April 1956, and if agreement cannot be reached by then on administrative details, a retroactive wage increase of 9 cents an hour will be paid.

The National Maritime Union (CIO) has notified shipowners that it too wants some form of employer-financed unemployment benefit written into its next contract. The present agreement expires June 15. The union announced that it is especially concerned about unemployed sailors, who fail to meet eligibility requirements for State unemployment insurance.

Elsewhere on the maritime labor scene, Harry Lundeborg, secretary-treasurer of the AFL Sailors'

Union of the Pacific, took a dim view of the NMU proposal. Lundeborg proposes to cut crew size and amount of overtime on bulk-cargo ships to place American shipping on a more competitive basis with foreign freighters and ease unemployment in the industry by increasing the number of ships in service. This proposal was a major factor in breaking up a meeting of the Conference of Maritime Unions, composed of unions in the industry, which had been formed to coordinate collective bargaining issues and interests.

There was complete unanimity of American labor leaders in regard to changes in minimum wage legislation: they wanted \$1.25 an hour. The Secretary of Labor has testified before a Senate subcommittee in favor of a rise in the minimum from the present 75 cents to 90 cents, and urged consideration of extended coverage.

THERE WERE several significant legal developments involving union-management relations in April. The New York State Supreme Court ruled that loss of a job through refusal to join a union, in an employment relationship governed by a union shop contract, barred the employee from unemployment insurance benefits. The Court held that rejecting membership was a voluntary termination of employment.

The United States Supreme Court on April 11 upheld the National Labor Relations Board in the *Whitin Machine Works* case, in which the NLRB had ruled that an employer, to bargain in good faith, must, on request, furnish the names and wage rates of employees.

Under an April 26 consent decree involving a local of the AFL Teamsters and the New York State Commission Against Discrimination, 14 Negro complainants will receive seniority status as regular employees in the seasonal brewing industry.

J. Scott Milne, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, on May 3 was elected to the AFL Executive Council to fill the vacancy left by the death of Daniel W. Tracy. The Council also announced the first grants from the William Green Memorial Fund, created in honor of the late president of the Federation. Ohio State University was given \$100,000 to support two undergraduate and two graduate scholarships annually.

Implications of Automation

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*In less than 2 years the term automation has evolved from a fairly simple designation of certain kinds of industrial processes to a symbol of a complicated, almost awesome way of industrial life. To help the reader place the facts of automation in understandable perspective, the Review, as in the February issue with publication of the paper by Professors Baldwin and Shultz, is excerpting recent manuscripts by informed commentators on the subject. The three which follow were read to the CIO Conference on Automation held in Washington, April 14, 1955. Suspension marks to denote unused portions of text have been omitted in the interest of easier reading. Requests for copies of the full papers should be addressed directly to the authors.*

Industrial and Economic Implications of Automation

Automation, together with atomic energy, if properly understood, applied, developed and controlled, may provide the means for eliminating poverty for the first time in the history of the world. However, the economic implications must be carefully analyzed so that the mistakes of the first Industrial Revolution can be avoided and the benefits of this new technology more equitably distributed.

The concern of labor leaders over the possible consequences of automation has been widely misinterpreted as being a fear of science and invention. Hardly anyone is afraid of technological progress any more, but this does not mean that all innovations must be accepted uncritically. Every advance of progress has brought with it serious economic and social problems. The modern industrial economy combines insecurity with its high living standards, specialization with its high output, and anxieties and dangers with its limitless opportunities.

Potential Uses

Automation means a continuous and integrated operation of a production system using electronic equipment to perform routine functions and regulate and coordinate the flow and quality of produc-

tion. It is already being used in many industries as either a supplement or substitute for conventional assembly line operations. The more spectacular uses of automation, particularly in taking over administrative functions and in integrating them with productive processes, remain for the future. However, there can be no question about the potential uses of automation. It is merely a question of time, possibly 5 years or less, before electronic control of business operations comes of age.

Those who understand both the principles of business procedure and electronic equipment are saying that computers will be able to use current sales forecasting analysis to adjust automatically and integrate the chain of interrelated operations such as management, planning, sales, supply, production, budgeting, and accounting. Models, in the form of electrical networks, can be constructed and studied by economists. Artificial disturbances analogous to assumed changes in economic variables can be employed to determine the consequences of alternate courses of action. The enormous speed with which complicated problems can be solved greatly increases the possibility of experimentation within relevant time periods. On some business operations, computers can replace almost the entire work force.

The immediate effects in the plant are to substitute machinery for labor, set a continuous pace at which the plant must be operated, greatly increase

production, and provide a more comprehensive and efficient system for information gathering and handling. The introduction of mass production methods at the beginning of the century had all of these effects and the result was a material alteration in the character of industry.

Automation is the logical conclusion of the process of mechanization, which is now over 200 years old. The first Industrial Revolution was a new technology based on new forms and applications of power; automation is a new technology based on communications and control. Yet, for the most part, the consequences are the same. Furthermore, while mechanization provided the economic basis for continuous, high-level production, automation adds a technical basis. Machines with instruments running them cannot economically be shut down. Thus automation carries to an extreme the presently known economic and social consequences of a mass-production technology.

The age of automation accelerates the need for greater comprehension and farsightedness on the part of both management and labor. For example, rapid changeover times and greatly decreased inventories require more alertness and greater technical knowledge of managers than ever before. Furthermore, as productive processes and factory layouts are changed, the problem of determining managerial responsibility may change. In some cases, automation may cause confusion of responsibility as formerly discontinuous, specialized functions are tied together in a continuous-flow process; in other cases, the improved communications system may make it easier to fix responsibility.

To determine how far automation can be applied to productive processes, industries can be divided into three classifications.

The first includes those industries in which production can be reduced into a continuous-flow process. Oil refining, flour milling, and chemical production are illustrations of industries in which automation should continue to make significant progress. In other industries it is possible to revamp the productive mechanism to convert it from a series of unit operations into a single endless process. While some industries utilize processes not conducive to automation, new methods of production may be conceived which are more acceptable.

A second class includes industries in which some automation is possible, but full or nearly complete automation is not likely. Indeed, it is possible that whereas some industries may have automatic machines applied to 75 percent of their operations, the cost of making the plant completely automatic would more than offset the savings achieved from partial application of automatic machines. In this category would be industries which require substantial information-handling and accounting functions, but in which the production method or the product is not adaptable to continuous-flow techniques. Such industries would include transportation, large-scale retailing, and the manufacture of certain nonstandardized consumer products like furniture.

The third group, into which all other industries may be classified, includes those in which the highly individualistic nature of the product, the need for personal services, the advantages of small-scale units, or vast space requirements preclude any significant application of automatic controls. These would include agriculture, mining, professional fields, and most construction and retailing.

The very high initial expense of automatic control systems may prevent their installation by small firms. Although the manufacture of all kinds of electronic control devices is expanding enormously, prices are not likely to be materially reduced for some time. The rapid rate of innovation in electronics and the continuous discovery of new applications of automatic control systems tend to postpone their mass production. Consequently, these machines tend to be designed for individual order and therefore production must occur under the most expensive conditions. However, computer centers such as the one established at Georgia Tech will soon make many services available to medium-size firms on a part-time, rental basis.

Effect on Industrial Operations

Although a sizable concentration of capital is necessary before a firm can achieve the economies of automatized operations, automatic control devices may lead to decentralization of plants. The growth of electric power transmission technology and the introduction of lightweight fabricating materials have already permitted plants to be located at great distance from power and supply

sources. Since automatic equipment requires little direct labor, there will no longer be any compelling need to locate automatic production plants near large population centers. Of course, decentralization of production may be accompanied by further concentration of ownership, if established firms take the lead in expanding into more remote areas. Decentralization of plants does not necessarily result in less concentration of market power. It may result in greater concentration.

Automation does not promise to create as much secondary investment as have some of the earlier developments in technology. The introduction of the automobile and the resulting increase in primary investment in that industry stimulated a wave of investment in the oil, rubber, and construction sectors of the economy. In this respect, automation probably will not make the far-reaching investment impression on the economy that the introduction of and later improvements in automobiles, railroads, and canals, for example, created. Therefore, any loss of purchasing power due to a lower payroll may not be offset by expenditures induced in other industries. Since the present industrial structure permits firms to reduce output and employment, rather than forcing them to reduce prices, when demand declines, it becomes necessary that fiscal policies not discriminate against lower income groups and that wages rise in proportion to increases in productivity. Otherwise, there is the danger that consumption will not keep pace with output.

Electronic computers increase the amount of knowledge, the accuracy of information, and the speed with which it is obtainable, thus giving management a much clearer picture of its overall operation. By making knowledge of the consequences of alternative courses of action readily available, business operations in the future can be conducted more rationally than in the past. Unprofitable operations or products can be more quickly discovered and credit managers will be able to follow the changes in financial ratios day by day. Collective bargaining and product pricing will be based on a greater volume of accurate information so that areas of controversy will be narrowed and conflicts based on misunderstandings of facts will decline.

Automation can be expected to affect the location pattern of industries in several ways. First,

there may be a shift in labor-oriented industries. The attractiveness of low labor-cost regions could be reduced, perhaps to the point of elimination. This can occur for two reasons. First, the number of workers in the automatized plant is considerably reduced, thereby lessening the savings to be gained from employing cheap labor. Second, the automatized labor force is primarily constituted of skilled labor and there is usually a smaller wage differential between the skilled employees of different regions than between the semiskilled and unskilled workers.

A second effect of automation on the location of industries is due to the possibility of an accelerated rate of obsolescence of equipment. There is an increased likelihood of abandonment of plants and the creation of depressed areas. If one large firm adopts automatic operations, other firms in the industry may have to scrap or sell undepreciated machinery and adopt similar techniques or be squeezed out of the industry by the lower costs of their automatized rivals.

Entire communities could become ghost towns if this happened and although there should be no long-run attempt to freeze existing industrial patterns, nevertheless some kind of direct assistance may become necessary to mitigate the most acute hardships in such distressed areas. Some of this aid could come by requiring the firms which are seeking lower cost locations to bear a larger share of the social costs of their operations. For example, the costs of moving workers and their families, earlier retirement under pension plans, increased unemployment pay, and retraining programs should be borne largely by the firm. Industries composed of large and expanding firms could guarantee annual wages. Other costs would have to be borne by the government. For example, a greatly expanded free employment service would facilitate mobility and reduce frictional unemployment. Public works projects in distressed locations would provide jobs which would generate the purchasing power necessary to sustain business.

Third, automation is likely to affect location and operations by causing a substitution of process methods of production for job methods. Thus there may be more emphasis on the use of gases, liquids, electric power, and pure compounds and less emphasis on natural products, crude mixtures, and solids, since the latter are less adaptable

to the flow of automatic processes. This may result in the displacement of large numbers of workers, many of whom have long experience, seniority rights, and low mobility. A need may arise here to induce multiplant firms to provide transfer rights among their various operations. Furthermore, as firms adopt automatic process types of operations the necessity of constant production arises.

Effect on the Labor Force

In the past, as machinery has replaced men in production, energy has been released which was partly absorbed by an expansion of employment in travel, entertainment, and personal services. Automation should accelerate this process. Mechanization has also created capital surpluses which were partly employed in activity which led to further accumulation of wealth. Cumulative benefits have tended to accrue to those firms with excess capital. Automation, too, promises to reward the wealthier firms.

Although the rate and extent of unionization probably will not decline directly as a result of automation, there will undoubtedly continue to be a relative expansion of employment in the service activities, a large proportion of which have been resistant to union organization in the past. While there is still considerable room for organization of production workers in the economy, this shift in the employment pattern suggests a possible expansion of areas which are more difficult to organize. For example, total employment has risen considerably since 1948, but employment in the increasingly automatic oil refining industry (which is highly unionized) has fallen from 147,000 to 137,000 since that time, although refinery production rose 22 percent. Several other basic industries have witnessed a decline of production workers and a great increase in engineers and technicians already.

Mechanization in general and automation in particular have three consequences for the demand for skilled labor. First, some existing skills will be rendered obsolete. Second, some existing skills will be diluted by a further division of labor. Third, there will be a demand for new skills, usually of a higher order. This last effect seems likely to predominate, so that the overall result will be to replace lower skills with higher ones.

However, the net effect on individual workers is likely to be a downgrading unless they can be retrained. So far automation has not caused any significant overall unemployment, because skilled workers have been retrained in temporary or less skilled jobs. This kind of "hidden unemployment" is often overlooked in the total employment statistics.

Thus automation, unlike mechanization in general, results in long-run upgrading of the labor force as routine and uninteresting jobs are eliminated and more responsible and challenging jobs are created. There will be an increase in the demand for highly skilled maintenance men, for example, and the ratio of managers to employees will probably increase because of the increased value of the equipment and the increased scope of the work process under any one manager's supervision.

But these new jobs require more education and training. The already critical shortage of engineers, for example, is bound to get worse unless business firms can become aware that it is in their own economic self-interest to endow colleges and universities and provide more scholarships for the many deserving young people who cannot afford to go to college.

Perhaps the most widely discussed economic effect of automation has been technological unemployment. Fear has been expressed that the greatly reduced labor requirements of automatic factories will lead to a persistent shortage of job opportunities in the economy. As an economy-wide problem, this argument may be overdrawn for several reasons. First, automation will probably be limited to industries which employ at the most 25 percent of the labor force, yet this is the most highly organized sector. Second, automatic controls do not replace the labor force entirely, although in terms of labor hours there is a considerable saving. As routine clerical and operative jobs are abolished, new maintenance and technical jobs are created which go far toward offsetting the loss of former jobs. Third, extensive training and educational programs will be required as the labor force is upgraded and these will to some extent counteract unemployment by delaying entry into the labor market.

In spite of these mitigating factors, however, the severity of technological unemployment on the individuals affected cannot be underestimated.

Those who disparage fears of technological unemployment often assume the existence of a self-adjusting labor market. However, there is a real danger that imperfections in the labor market will seriously delay absorption of the displaced workers.

The barriers to labor mobility have always been great, but even in the face of increasing concentration of capital it is likely that labor is more mobile and flexible today than ever before. Cheap transportation, improved communication, and the disintegration of family and community ties which specialization and industrialization have encouraged, all tend to make for labor flexibility among firms in the same industry or firms offering similar jobs. However, movement among occupations, particularly to more highly skilled jobs, entails great costs which individual workers cannot normally bear. Yet this is exactly the kind of mobility which automation will require.

It is not necessary that all workers be equally sensitive to changes in the demand for labor or differences in opportunities. A highly mobile minority in each occupational group will usually preserve the necessary flexibility of supply except where there are structural changes taking place such as automation may produce. The individual rewards for mobility, and penalties for immobility, seem likely to increase. This will favor young, aggressive workers with few family responsibilities

and discriminate against older, more settled workers.

There is no reason why labor should be more mobile, flexible, and willing to assume the enormous risks of economic dislocation than the other components of production—capital, management, and natural resources—which are to varying degrees organized, concentrated, and immobilized. Indeed, sacrifices made by other factors of production in participating in a competitive market are ordinarily much less than those made by labor. The possible loss of a speculative profit or, at most, the loss of an investment which businessmen, bankers, or property-owners may suffer is usually not as severe a personal hardship as the loss of livelihood to a worker.

In summary, the long-run, overall outlook for labor as a result of automation is good. However, the short-run, specific problems of expensive geographical movement, loss of seniority, obsolescence of skills, and so on may be acute. Therefore, there may arise a more urgent need to reduce frictional unemployment and provide guarantees against general unemployment. These cost little if the general unemployment doesn't arise and may save billions in lost production and untold human misery if it does.

—WALTER S. BUCKINGHAM, Jr.
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A Theory of the Production and Service Processes

TECHNOLOGY has made a great contribution to both labor and management by demonstrating that mathematical foundations exist which are capable of explaining how materials can be processed and information used and stored. The mathematical concepts now being tested will yield a theory of the production process and a theory of the service process. Combined, they will provide a theory of the business process.

The processes which man uses have developed gradually. Changes have been evolutionary rather than revolutionary. Continuous improvement of the processes and continuous experimentation in how to join them to form complex manufacturing and service systems represent the growth pattern.

Increase in the size of our business operations has also been evolutionary. At first, processing operations involved only a single step or relatively few steps. Today we have entire sequences or systems of operations which consist of the procurement of raw material, the manufacture of goods, and their distribution and sale.

Basically, production is the handling of materials and service is the handling of information. Business is made up of combinations of these two. In fact, a measure—an informational state—can be associated with every quantity or quality that describes the goods we make or the work we do. This last point is a very important one. It is the basis for our being able to establish a mathematical theory which explains and describes the behavior of the production and service processes in terms of their materials-handling and information-handling capacity.

Testing the New Technology

The new technology is no different from the old. The ideas which germinated and came to fruition nearly 15 years ago, as we defended ourselves against aggression, are now available as a constructive, peacetime dividend on our effort. Technology results from proved scientific ideas—not speculation. Technology puts into practice those scientific ideas which are sound. In the production and service processes it must stand a severe

test: Innovations must be those which men can learn to use and be willing to use—innovations which make possible greater productivity per unit of effort, greater service per unit of effort, and better quality of production and service. A large amount of proved knowledge exists about human operators, automatic control, communications, and computation. We should test it.

Today, when everyone wants to make everything automatic, a quantitative approach is needed. The quantitative method means to go into detail, to obtain numbers, to use measurements and accurate data for the planning of design. This is in contrast to a qualitative approach, which merely uses ideas that may be correct but which are not supported by numerical evidence. The quantitative approach gives answers; the qualitative approach only indicates that answers may exist.

We must make thorough studies in order to design a highly automatic process or plant. More is needed than the construction and assembly of equipment which works without machine tenders or with only a small group of tenders. Automation follows logically *after* rigorous investigation of the production and service operations has shown that they are worth making automatic. There is no need for guesswork in considering automatic factories or automatic offices. A quantitative approach to the problem will show when they are economical and when they are not.

We can look upon production and service operations as systems of individual operations joined according to a well-organized pattern. An organizational pattern lies behind every present-day production, service, and business operation. In fact, the same business operation can often be carried out successfully and competitively by more than one organizational plan.

The organizational pattern, the cause-and-effect relationship in materials handling and information handling, gives us the possibility of measuring production and service system performance. We can compare actual performance of an operation with its theoretically maximum possible performance. We can decide what portion of the system needs improvement in order to bring it up to par with the others. Or we can decide that the whole organizational plan is out of date and needs replacement.

Dynamic Behavior

Processes never operate in a condition of equilibrium. They are continuously disturbed and are continuously manipulated and corrected against these disturbances by either manual or automatic action. Their action is dynamic. The rapidity with which they recover from disturbances and the speed with which they can shift from one condition of action to another, measure how good they are. The speed of materials handling and the volume of information handling which indicate the productive capacity and the efficiency of our present-day operations are determined by their organizational pattern and their dynamic nature.

Dynamic systems can be unstable. They can get out of hand and oscillate. Much has been learned about the stability of dynamic systems in the last decade or two in the fields of servomechanisms and military fire control. The causes of instability can be recognized. These are principally the momentary delays in the handling of information—the so-called “time lags” and the “noise” which “jams” our communication system. Instability can also result because of the improper manner in which one process is connected with another. There are procedures that tell us how to prevent oscillations from this cause.

Control

Automatic control is not something new. Processes have been controlled automatically since 1900; in fact, since the middle 1800's. And if one wanted to be very accurate, the ancient kings had automatic toys 2,000 years ago. Sometimes processes are so simple that a single man can do all the controlling that is necessary; others are so complicated that they require an entire working force of men and machines to manipulate them. In fact, there are many different varieties of control. Control may be manual without the aid of special machinery. It may nevertheless be automatic in the sense that a man continually monitors a process and makes it do what he wishes it to do. Automatic equipment may be in action, but may respond to a human supervisor. Then again, some processes may be fully automatic. Control always involves measurement, communication, decision, manipulation, and process response to both manipulation and disturbance.

When the requirement for control over any operation exceeds the dynamic response of the man, the automatic machine must be given to him as a tool. Doubtless you have heard about “computer control.” By this, people imply that the computing machines will run our plants and factories. In time, this could be so; but there is one important fact to note. A computer will do only what it is programmed to do. Its principal ability is to carry out complicated arithmetical and algebraic operations at high speed. It can do in a very short time calculations that take a man a long time to execute. Therefore, the computer will simply become an adjunct to the plant operator or supervisor.

Since the demand for automatic control will increase, we shall need components in great variety and number. New mass-production industries will be needed for this production. An important point to recognize is that automatic control equipment is precise equipment. It is more difficult and more costly to make such equipment than it is to make much of our consumer goods. Control and computer components are sometimes so tiny that they have to be made by special machines.

When we speed up production and increase information-handling capacity, it is very important not to have a plant shut down for more than a very short time. Otherwise, material may pile up or information may exceed storage capacity. Supervision of plant control will be a job that requires skill, quick thinking, and thoroughness. Maintenance crews will have to work decisively and rapidly. There will be no time for muddling through. This calls for men especially trained in the modern ideas of how to maintain precise equipment. It may be necessary to set up training programs or schools of “applied technology” to train the necessary working force in the maintenance of the new automatic machinery.

The introduction of highly mechanized and automatic equipment in our plants and offices will give the people who are willing to accept them and use them greater productive capacity, better competitive position. The new technology is not confined to the United States. It is available for the whole world to use. Whether or not we use it, it is certain that somebody will.

—DONALD P. CAMPBELL

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Integrating Automation into Our Economy

THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION was revolutionary in the broadest possible sense of the word. It created a whole new environment for mankind—a whole new way of life. If we are going to apply the word "revolution" to automation, we must be very careful how close we draw the analogy or we are likely to find that we have created more confusion than understanding.

To some, automation seems nothing more than mechanization. It is a label that is applied to anything automatic, or even semi-automatic. To others, it conveys a sense of robots; of machines that think and will eventually take over all of man's functions. To still others, it connotes that panacea for all our troubles culminating in the 7-day weekend.

Two Kinds of Automation

My most usual way of avoiding the dilemma of definition is to explain that automation has two quite distinct meanings. On the one hand, we have what I like to call "Detroit automation," or advanced mechanization. On the other, we have the growing use of automatic feedback control. Intelligently pursued, both avenues of development can lead to highly automatic operation. Both approaches are technologically and economically significant, and both are certainly worthy of much consideration and analysis.

The areas of application of Detroit automation are quite clear. It is generally limited to long runs of identical product. To some extent the length of run requirement can be mitigated by clever design of both machine and workpiece, but Detroit automation is fundamentally a long-run production method.

It is a natural outgrowth of both the production line and the machine tool. The essential characteristic of Detroit automation is the *integration of machines with one another*.

In the Cleveland and Buffalo plants of the Ford Motor Co., electric and hydraulic controls permit the loading and unloading of special purpose multistage machine tools, while large transfer machines provide for automatic movement of

workpieces from one operation to the next. During the past few years this type of automation—whose development can be traced through at least 150 years of evolution—has become common in the automotive industry, and has spread to other areas of the metalworking, electrical and electronic, meatpacking and food-processing industries. Wherever repetitive operations are to be performed over long runs of product, Detroit automation stands a good chance of application.

The key quality of the second kind of automation—the feedback—is *self-regulation*. While the first Industrial Revolution provided machines that lightened man's toil, it is the technology of feedback in today's Industrial Revolution that is providing machines that perform the functions of control.

Here we have a whole new technology which permits the automatic manufacture of short as well as long runs of varying product. This second type of automation thus breaks through the limits of mechanization and extends the benefits of automatic production to the job shop. Since by far the largest proportion of this country's production is in the form of job shop runs, the ability to produce these short runs automatically is a very important accomplishment.

But the application of feedback is even broader than is implied by this fact alone. The essence of feedback is the handling and control of information. Since this information may refer to tool movement on a lathe, or a liquid flowing through a pipe, or a file in an insurance office, the application of this kind of automation is very wide.

Perhaps the least talked about but most significant aspect of the technology of feedback is flexibility. For example, by using the principle of feedback in machine tool control, we obtain the flexibility necessary to machine pieces with varying specifications automatically yet economically. Conventional automatic machine tools are controlled by mechanical devices, such as cams or levers. They cannot change from one product specification to another without costly and extensive adjustments and can, therefore, machine automatically only long runs of identical products.

In a consumer economy as dynamic as ours, the shop that is wedded to one product because of heavy machine investment soon finds itself in an untenable position. Special-purpose auto-

matic machines enable it to produce at low cost, but they are incapable of producing a variety of products and rust long before they are paid for, except when used in those industries having substantially stable demand for their products. It is this very situation that feedback automation now promises to alter. Through *flexible* automatic control, machines can be made more versatile as well as automatic.

The Economic and Social Setting

Automation has already produced a new industry in America. There are more than 1,000 companies engaged wholly or partly in the manufacture of automation equipment. Their aggregate output last year totaled more than \$3 billion.

Automation can make economical many products which currently cannot be produced. The chemical companies, such as the petroleum companies, would not be able to control many of their split-second reactions, and we would be without many new products were it not for feedback control. A whole line of precision products—which would be hopelessly costly if manufactured with human supervision—suddenly became worthwhile under automatic supervision.

Too often we speak of automation and the speed with which it is being incorporated into our economy; we find ourselves hoping that this will be a slow transition—a gradual integration. This is likely to be the case, but, in actuality, I suspect we ought to be thinking in terms of speeding it up rather than slowing it down.

It would of course be foolish for me to contend that automation is not without its growing pains. For any of us to minimize the widespread social

and economic effects that automation is sure to bring would be to close our eyes to a fact that is already part of everyday life.

While it is obvious that in the long run automation will be of tremendous benefit to us all, it is the short run that worries most of us. Despite the fact that in today's Industrial Revolution the new jobs are being created before the old ones are destroyed and that the pressure will be on us to simply hold our own with a smaller percentage of our population in the work force, there still exists the danger that temporary dislocations of personnel will occur in some cases. We should begin planning for this now.

From the long range point of view, it is probable that automation will be responsible for a new type of labor force. In our dynamic economy with its ever-increasing needs, there is no set number of jobs, but rather a constant shifting of kinds of jobs. The implication of such a shift for retraining of workers is an important challenge facing both organized labor and management.

It strikes me that much of the concern over adverse labor effects of automation is due to what I call "obituary accounting," i. e., totting up the number of workers replaced by a machine, multiplying that sum by the number of machines, and tagging the end result "unemployment." This practice assumes that only a set number of jobs exist in our economy and ignores the fundamental fact that our needs increase continually. To ignore this fact is to sell short the marvelous capacity for growth and production that has been at the heart of American industrial expansion.

—JOHN DIEBOLD

John Diebold & Associates, Inc.

The 15th Convention of the CIO's Auto Workers

THEODORE ALLISON*

A KEEN AWARENESS of imminent contract negotiations with Ford and General Motors pervaded the 15th constitutional convention of the United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (CIO), meeting in Cleveland from March 27 through April 1. Of primary concern were the demand for a guaranteed annual employment plan and the collection of a \$25 million strike fund through a \$5 monthly dues increase to strengthen the union's bargaining position.

Delegates also gave considerable attention to other trade union objectives. The proposed AFL-CIO merger was warmly endorsed. Intensified efforts to organize the unorganized were urged. Broad social and economic goals were set forth, to be achieved not only through collective bargaining but through political action.

Approximately 3,000 delegates represented the members of what UAW President Walter P. Reuther hailed as "the largest free trade union in the world." Dues-paying membership averaged 1,239,171 in 1954. Inclusion of members in good standing but excused from paying dues, such as those laid off or on strike, would bring the membership total to about 1½ million.

Keynote Address of President Reuther

In his opening speech to the convention, President Reuther referred to the forthcoming 1955 negotiations as "historic":

This is a crusade to gear economic abundance to human needs. . . . We are on the threshold of revolutionary technological development with the use of atomic power, with automation. . . . Machinery is taking tremendous

steps forward in terms of creating greater and greater abundance with less and less manpower required.

We are in trouble . . . because of the growing and serious imbalance between our ability to create wealth with our tremendous productive power and the inability of millions of families to consume that abundance because they lack adequate purchasing power. [The guaranteed annual wage is] one of the basic economic tools that free people need to use to bring about this dynamic balance between greater productive power and greater purchasing power. Nothing breeds unemployment like unemployment. . . . The guaranteed annual wage is an important move in achieving full production and full employment in peacetime. . . . When we fight for the guaranteed wage, we are not trying to be paid for not working. We just don't want our people to be penalized when they haven't got a job through no fault of their own. . . . Basically what we are trying to do is to create the economic incentive so that management will be forced to make a plan for full production and full employment.

Alluding to the proposed dues increase, President Reuther said that "when we take steps to raise a defense fund of \$25 million we aren't preparing for a strike, we are just preparing to defend ourselves if we are forced into a strike. We are preparing to negotiate from strength."

The union leader enunciated the principle that bargaining demands should be economically sound, morally right, and socially responsible. He went on to say "the guaranteed annual wage is not only a matter of economic justice to the worker, it is a matter of economic necessity to our whole economy in the effort to achieve full production and full employment." Moreover, "if it is morally right to meet the cost of modern industry, pay your taxes by the year and your interest on these investments by the year, your executive salaries by the year, then we say it is morally right to pay the workers by the year."

Placing his theme of guaranteed employment as a stimulant to the full utilization of technological developments in a global perspective, President Reuther said: "We now have the opportunity and the new revolutionary force in the world which makes the Communists arch reactionaries. That is the revolutionary power of economic abundance. We now have the opportunity of working together with free people everywhere in creating and sharing economic abundance . . . If we gear our future to economic abundance, then we can . . . give the free world a margin of superiority which the Communists will never match."

* Of the Bureau's Division of Wages and Industrial Relations.

Collective Bargaining Objectives

Earlier conventions, notably those in 1951 and 1953, had designated the guaranteed annual wage as the union's next major collective bargaining goal. The plan endorsed by the 1955 convention was developed by the UAW-CIO National Economic and Collective Bargaining Conference last November following comprehensive study. However, in the resolution passed by the convention it was stated that the union was prepared to consider other guaranteed employment plans and was not irrevocably committed to this specific proposal.

Briefly stated, the plan—to be jointly administered—provides a guarantee of 40 straight-time hours of work or pay for each worker every week in which he is called in or for which he receives no prior notice of full-week layoff. In addition, for workers who have seniority status a guarantee would be provided against full-week layoffs up to a maximum of 52 consecutive weeks, calculated on the basis of 1 week's guarantee for every 2 weeks' employment from the date seniority is acquired. Guarantee payments to a worker would be reduced by an amount equal to the State unemployment compensation benefits he receives. It is proposed that the employers finance the guarantee plan on both a pay-as-you-go and a reserve trust fund basis, with maximum liability limited to a specified percentage of current payroll.

Other gains sought in 1955 were also advocated as a means of strengthening the economy by increasing consumer purchasing power. These included a wage increase, an increase in retirement and disability pension benefits, and a broader employer-financed health security program. The union also demanded time and one-half for Saturday as such, double time for Sunday, and triple time for holiday work. To justify an increase in the annual improvement factor, rapid technological advances and resulting increases in productivity were cited. The concept of the 5-year agreement was scrapped in favor of contracts limited to no more than 2 years, to allow the union greater freedom of action to meet changing conditions arising from technological developments. Concern over plant migration and mergers as well as technological displacement prompted the union demands that (1) workers in a multiplant corporation be allowed to move with their jobs and transfer their seniority rights when work is moved from

one plant to another and (2) workers displaced from other plants of the same company or of other companies in the same industry and area be given preference in hiring.

The union reaffirmed its opposition to all forms of speedup and the introduction of incentive or piecework plans.

In a resolution calling for study of the implications of the new technology and constructive planning "to utilize automation for human betterment," the union placed the shorter workweek at the top of its agenda for future negotiations after the guaranteed wage has been won.

In discussing the 1955 demands, Vice President John W. Livingston, director of the union's General Motors Department, expressed confidence that the union would not be required to "take any backward step" in achieving these demands and called the dues increase to build up a strike fund "the most important action our convention has ever taken with respect to collective bargaining."

Strike Fund

The increase of monthly membership dues from \$2.50 to \$7.50 evoked more debate than any other subject which came before the convention. Approved by an overwhelming majority, the increase is to remain in effect until a \$25 million international union strike fund is accumulated. At this point, dues are to revert to \$2.50 a month. Should the strike fund fall to \$20 million, dues are to be increased to \$3.50 until it again reaches \$25 million. Workers whose gross earnings are less than \$200 a month will be granted a \$2.50 rebate from the \$5 increase. The constitutional requirement that local unions earmark 5 cents from each member's monthly dues for a local strike fund was eliminated. Although primarily for use in supporting UAW strikers, the international's fund may be used to assist members of other unions engaged in strikes of major consequence to the labor movement.

Opposition to the dues increase voiced in debate indicated a divergence of interest between the large locals, with contracts in the transportation equipment and farm implement industries, and the smaller locals in industries and areas with relatively lower wages. Delegates from the latter group of locals claimed that the dues increase

would put too heavy a load on their members' budgets. Representatives from the South, where union security provisions are generally weak, feared that higher dues would make it more difficult for the union to retain its members and attract new workers. Moreover, there was a feeling on the part of some delegates that members in small plants were less likely to win guaranteed employment than were workers in the auto industry.

Considerable discussion centered about the method of distributing payments to strikers. A majority voted that benefits be distributed on the basis of individual need. Many delegates, however, advocated equal payments to all strikers, on the basis of right. Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey pointed out that the \$25 million fund would be inadequate to give assistance on this basis if a prolonged work stoppage should develop at one of the major auto companies. Data were developed to show that if, for instance, General Motors' 325,000 unionized workers were to go on strike, weekly benefits of \$20 would exhaust the fund in less than 4 weeks. A committee is to be established by the union's executive board to study development of a larger strike fund on a long-range basis.

Carl Stellato, president of local 600 at the Ford River Rouge plant, was a vocal supporter of distribution on the basis of right and advocated accumulation this year of a strike fund much larger than \$25 million by combining financial forces with other CIO and AFL unions. In reply, President Reuther pointed out that he had worked for a united labor movement defense fund for 10 years, but such a program was contingent on achievement of labor unity.

Labor Unity

Unity in the trade union movement was dramatized by the appearance of President George Meany of the American Federation of Labor. This was the first time the head of the AFL had appeared before a CIO union convention. President Meany outlined major features of the AFL-CIO merger agreement, stressing that the new federation should be free of discrimination, alert to the threat of communism, and characterized by high ethical standards. He called for practical common sense to solve jurisdictional problems. These sentiments were echoed by Walter Reuther,

who also advocated a joint organizational fund to be made up of contributions from all unions. The convention adopted a resolution endorsing the AFL-CIO merger and authorizing contribution of up to \$1 per member from the UAW treasury to a United Organizing Fund, providing other unions also participated. The hope was expressed that energies previously dissipated in raiding activities would be channeled into drives to organize the unorganized.

Organizing and Strike Activities

During the 2 years ending January 31, 1955, organizing drives were made by the UAW in 551 plants or units and were successful in 341. Bargaining rights for more than 60,000 workers were won.

In future organizing campaigns, runaway shops will be primary targets, it was stated. In the report of the Competitive Shop Committee, intensified organizing efforts were also urged among the following: employees of small parts and supply plants within the aircraft industry, agricultural implement workers remaining outside the UAW, workers in die casting and tool and die shops, and unorganized clerical and technical workers in plants where production workers are presently represented by the UAW.

The convention went on record in support of members on strike, pledging "every legitimate kind of assistance." This action was related particularly to the strike at the Kohler Co. of Sheboygan, Wis., which was in its twelfth month at the time of the convention. This stoppage was repeatedly referred to in discussion from the floor as an example of the solidarity of UAW members.

Political Action

In his keynote address, President Reuther urged the delegates not to rely solely on collective bargaining as a means of achieving labor's objectives, but to engage in political action. George Meany bluntly acknowledged trade unionism as a political force when he said, in referring to the proposed labor merger: "Fears have been expressed that there will be too much power, too much concentration of power, that it might be used politically. Well, in my book it will be used politically. Not with the idea in mind of running the country,

... but ... of getting for American labor the fair share of that which we produce."

Most of the resolutions adopted by the convention called for some sort of political action on the part of union members, and one was devoted specifically to encouraging such action. Another listed 27 legislative issues of particular importance; many of these were spelled out in greater detail in separate resolutions.

Labor Legislation

The Taft-Hartley Act remains the legislative *bête noire* of organized labor. Apparently abandoning hope of early repeal, the UAW attacked principally on two related fronts, urging drastic amendment and a halt to what the union characterized as the "subversion" of the act by the "management-minded majority" of the National Labor Relations Board.

Increased social security benefits, the extension of benefits to workers immediately upon their becoming disabled, and comprehensive health legislation (including national health insurance) were proposed.

National systems of workmen's compensation and unemployment compensation were urged. Pending their establishment, several changes in the existing programs were recommended. Uniform industrial health and safety codes, to be administered by a Federal agency, were also suggested.

Economic and Social Aims

The convention adopted resolutions dealing with broad economic policies covering a wide range of subjects. These included revision of tax laws to strengthen consumer purchasing power, restoration of 90 percent price supports for basic farm crops, expanded public works and housing programs, the development of low-cost electric power from atomic sources, and conservation of natural resources.

The convention reaffirmed the CIO position that voluntarism rather than compulsion should

prevail in programs of national defense and mobilization. Expanded aid for veterans was advocated.

Resolutions on three social issues—segregation and racial discrimination, juvenile delinquency, and job security and equal pay for women—aroused considerable discussion. Participation in community health and welfare agencies by local unions was commended. In other actions, the convention encouraged the establishment and use of credit unions, proposed increased Federal aid for public schools, and favored a more liberal immigration policy and increased technical and economic aid for underdeveloped countries as a weapon against communism.

Intraunion Political Activity

Although the intense factionalism which marked UAW conventions from 1936 to 1947 was absent in this gathering, the political nature of union structure was visible. As one delegate remarked in debate on the dues increase, "We are all politicians. We run for [union] positions. . . . If we were not politicians we wouldn't be here."

In convention proceedings, democratic forms were jealously guarded, with equal debate time allotted to both sides on any question about which delegates differed. The convention endorsed the Statement on Ethical Practices and Democratic Rights adopted by the 16th convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations¹ in December 1954, which included this principle: "The power of the organization derives ultimately from its membership, whose will, democratically expressed through the established rules of the organization, is the final union authority."

An informal vote tabled an administration-backed proposal to require local unions to hold elections only once every 2 years rather than permitting them either annually or biennially.

In the election of officers, little opposition to the incumbent administration developed. President Walter P. Reuther and Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey were reelected. Two additional vice-presidencies were created by convention action, raising the number of such posts to four. A six-way race developed, but the Reuther-supported slate—Richard Gosser, John W. Livingston, Norman Matthews, and Leonard Woodcock—won handily. In filling the 19 positions on the executive board, 5 replacements were made.²

¹ See The Sixteenth Annual Convention of the CIO, *Monthly Labor Review*, February 1955 (p. 183).

² Kenneth Morris and Kenneth Robinson were elected to replace Matthews and Woodcock, respectively. George Merrell filled the vacancy left by the death of Michael Lacey. Charles Bioletti and Norman Seaton were also new to the board.

Convention Visitors

Observers from at least 12 countries in the free world attended the convention. Fidel Velazquez, General Secretary-Treasurer of the Confederation of Mexican Workers, and A. R. Mosher, President

of the Canadian Congress of Labor, addressed the convention. Other speakers, in addition to George Meany, included U. S. Senator Matthew M. Neely of West Virginia and Thurgood Marshall, chief legal counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Union Conventions Scheduled for June 1955

| <i>June</i> | <i>Name of organization</i> | <i>Place</i> |
|-------------|--|-------------------|
| 1 | Independent Union of Plant Protection Employees in the Electrical and Machine Industry, Ind. | Lynn, Mass. |
| 6 | American Flint Glass Workers' Union, AFL..... | New York, N. Y. |
| 6 | American Federation of Musicians, AFL..... | Cleveland, Ohio. |
| 6 | United Wall Paper Craftsmen and Workers of North America, AFL. | New York, N. Y. |
| 13 | Office Employees International Union, AFL..... | Do. |
| 13 | Switchmen's Union of North America, AFL..... | Buffalo, N. Y. |
| 14 | International Glove Workers' Union of America, AFL..... | Marinette, Wis. |
| 20 | Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, AFL..... | Detroit, Mich. |
| 20 | Retail Clerks International Association, AFL..... | New York, N. Y. |
| 20 | Boot and Shoe Workers Union, AFL..... | Do. |
| 20 | Communications Workers of America, CIO..... | St. Louis, Mo. |
| 27 | Fabricated Metal and Enamelware Workers Council, AFL..... | Milwaukee, Wis. |
| 27 | International Brotherhood of Operative Potters, AFL..... | Miami, Fla. |
| 27 | American Newspaper Guild, CIO..... | Albany, N. Y. |
| <i>June</i> | <i>State conventions</i> | <i>Place</i> |
| 3 | South Dakota, AFL..... | Mitchell |
| 13 | Idaho, AFL..... | Pocatello |
| 21 | Maine, AFL..... | Old Orchard Beach |
| 27 | Missouri, AFL..... | Jefferson City |
| 27 | Texas, AFL..... | Dallas |

Earnings in Cotton Textiles, November 1954

L. EARL LEWIS*

COTTON-TEXTILE production workers averaged \$1.19 an hour, exclusive of premium pay, in November 1954, according to a study of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Men, accounting for 60 percent of the 330,000 workers employed in regular textile operations through the clothroom,¹ averaged \$1.21, as compared with \$1.14 recorded for women workers. In the Southeast region,² the average of \$1.17 an hour was the same as that recorded in a similar study made by BLS in March 1952,³ while in New England, the average dropped 6 cents from the March 1952 level of \$1.38.

Approximately 4.4 percent of the cotton-mill workers earned less than 90 cents an hour in November 1954; 14 percent earned less than \$1; and 67.4 percent, less than \$1.25 an hour.

Occupational pay levels were generally higher in New England than in the Southeast; for example, women spinners and weavers received 13 cents more; men janitors 12 cents more; and men loom fixers and weavers 15 and 20 cents more, respectively.

Paid vacations were provided to nearly all workers after 1 year of service. Life insurance and various types of health insurance benefits were also available to a majority of the workers. As a rule, these wage supplements were more frequently found—and were generally more liberal—in New England mills than in those in the Southeast.

Industry Characteristics

Approximately 353,000 production workers were employed in cotton-textile mills within the scope

of this study, which included yarn, thread, and broad-woven fabric mills having 21 or more workers.⁴ About 87 percent of the workers were employed in the Southeastern States (table 1). New England employed another 9 percent, and mills in the Middle Atlantic and Southwest regions accounted for virtually all of the remainder.

The November 1954 employment level was nearly 10 percent lower than that recorded in March 1952 and 15 percent below the postwar level in early 1946. This general decline in employment has not been accompanied by a corresponding decline in production.⁵ The loss of employment has been proportionately greater in New England than in the Southeast. Between March 1952 and November 1954, employment in the Southeast declined approximately 7 percent, whereas in New England employment fell 20 percent during this period.

Integrated mills—those having both spinning and weaving operations—employed three-fourths of the millworkers in the Southeast and an even greater proportion in New England. Yarn mills are concentrated, for the most part, in the Southeast region, where 22 percent of the employment was in mills exclusively engaged in the spinning of yarn. Mills weaving fabrics from purchased yarn accounted for only about 2 percent of all textile workers.

New England is principally a producer of fine goods made of combed yarn. The Southeast, on the other hand, produces a much larger proportion of carded-yarn fabrics, including coarse- and medium-yarn sheeting, print cloth, colored-yarn fabrics, toweling, duck, and napped fabrics. The

*Of the Bureau's Division of Wages and Industrial Relations.

¹ The earnings information presented in this report excludes data for approximately 23,000 workers employed in bleaching, cloth dyeing and finishing, and fabricating departments. Ninety percent of these workers were employed in the Southeast and averaged \$1.23 an hour; workers in New England averaged \$1.32. The inclusion of these data would not alter the averages presented herein.

² The regions used in this study include: *New England*—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; *Middle Atlantic*—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; *Southeast*—Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia; *Southwest*—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas. The number of cotton-textile workers employed in other regions is so small that presentation of data for those regions is not warranted.

³ See *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1952 (p. 140).

⁴ Mills manufacturing textiles containing 25 percent or more wool were excluded; otherwise mills were included when mixture contents were predominantly cotton.

⁵ Information obtained from the Bureau of the Census indicates that production of cotton broad-woven goods was slightly higher in 1954 than in 1952 and only a little less than in 1947.

production of fine goods in the Southeast, although not proportionally as important as in New England, is actually higher in absolute terms.

Mills having collective bargaining agreements with labor unions employed nearly 30,000, or 95 percent, of the workers in New England. In the Southeast 16 percent, or 50,000, of the workers were employed in mills covered by union contracts. Four-fifths of these were located in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia. They were concentrated largely in mills having more than 1,000 workers; half of them worked in 10 large mills.

Two-fifths of the millworkers in the cotton-textile industry were paid on an incentive basis, predominantly piecework. Spinners, weavers, and winders were among the largest groups of incentive workers.

Average Earnings

The average straight-time hourly earnings of production workers in the cotton-textile industry were \$1.19 in November 1954 (table 1), the same as in March 1952. However, there were differences in wage movements among the regions during this period. Earnings in the 7 Southeastern States followed the national pattern, remaining at \$1.17 an hour because of the absence of any major wage

adjustments in southern textile mills since April 1951. At the same time, a series of wage decreases negotiated in New England during late 1952 and early 1953 largely accounted for the reduction in the regional average from \$1.38 in March 1952 to \$1.32 in November 1954. The number of workers (30,500) employed in New England, however, was not sufficiently large for the decline in the regional earnings level to be reflected in the national average.

Average earnings in yarn mills are less than those in weaving or integrated mills because of the absence of skilled occupations required by the weaving operations in the latter establishments. In the Southeast, where more than 90 percent of the yarn-mill employment is concentrated, yarn-mill workers averaged \$1.10 an hour in November 1954, 9 cents less than those in integrated mills. The comparatively high hourly average for cotton-mill workers in the Middle Atlantic region (\$1.52) is largely due to the fact that three-fourths of the workers in this region are employed in weaving mills which hire a larger proportion of skilled workers.

Workers in integrated mills averaged \$1.31 an hour in New England as compared with \$1.19 in the Southeast. With the comparison limited to mills producing combed-yarn fabrics (the major

TABLE 1.—Number and average straight-time hourly earnings¹ of production workers in cotton-textile mills, by selected characteristics, November 1954

| Item | United States ² | | New England | | Middle Atlantic | | Southeast | | Southwest | |
|---|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| | Number of workers | Average hourly earnings | Number of workers | Average hourly earnings | Number of workers | Average hourly earnings | Number of workers | Average hourly earnings | Number of workers | Average hourly earnings |
| All mills: | | | | | | | | | | |
| All production workers..... | 320,814 | \$1.19 | 30,467 | \$1.32 | 2,253 | \$1.52 | 287,526 | \$1.17 | 8,293 | \$1.05 |
| Men..... | 195,781 | 1.21 | 17,119 | 1.36 | 1,480 | 1.64 | 172,718 | 1.20 | 4,798 | 1.07 |
| Women..... | 125,033 | 1.14 | 13,348 | 1.26 | 773 | 1.30 | 114,808 | 1.13 | 3,495 | 1.03 |
| Type of mill and product: ³ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yarn mills..... | 68,488 | 1.11 | 4,060 | 1.30 | — | — | 64,310 | 1.10 | — | — |
| Carded yarn..... | 29,275 | 1.11 | — | — | — | — | 28,017 | 1.10 | — | — |
| Combed yarn..... | 39,213 | 1.12 | — | — | — | — | 36,293 | 1.11 | — | — |
| Integrated mills..... | 254,770 | 1.20 | 25,725 | 1.31 | — | — | 219,096 | 1.19 | 8,293 | 1.05 |
| Carded-yarn fabrics..... | 212,442 | 1.18 | 7,920 | 1.31 | — | — | 194,573 | 1.18 | 8,293 | 1.05 |
| Combed-yarn fabrics..... | 42,328 | 1.29 | 17,805 | 1.31 | — | — | 24,523 | 1.27 | — | — |
| Predominant class of fabric: ⁴ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Duck and allied coarse- and medium-yarn fabrics..... | 19,078 | 1.18 | — | — | — | — | 17,218 | 1.18 | 1,062 | .94 |
| Narrow sheeting and allied coarse- and medium-yarn fabrics..... | 37,254 | 1.15 | — | — | — | — | 32,038 | 1.16 | — | — |
| Wide sheeting and allied coarse- and medium-yarn fabrics..... | 38,965 | 1.19 | — | — | — | — | 30,032 | 1.18 | — | — |
| Print-cloth-yarn fabrics..... | 44,637 | 1.19 | — | — | — | — | 43,892 | 1.19 | — | — |
| Colored-yarn fabrics..... | 29,096 | 1.19 | — | — | — | — | 25,790 | 1.20 | — | — |
| Towels, toweling, and dishcloths..... | 12,087 | 1.25 | — | — | — | — | 11,804 | 1.24 | — | — |
| Napped fabrics..... | 11,739 | 1.19 | — | — | — | — | 10,298 | 1.18 | — | — |
| Fine cotton fabrics (combed, part-combed, and fine-combed)..... | 44,844 | 1.29 | 18,945 | 1.31 | — | — | 25,899 | 1.27 | — | — |
| Specialties and other woven cotton fabrics..... | 23,608 | 1.18 | — | — | 1,541 | 1.60 | 19,286 | 1.12 | — | — |

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

² Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.

³ Data are not shown separately for weaving mills but are included in totals above. Mills engaged in weaving fabrics from purchased yarn only employed

an estimated 6,556 workers at the time of the study and were concentrated for the most part in the Southeast and Middle Atlantic regions.

⁴ Includes data for weaving and integrated mills.

NOTE: Dashes indicate no data or insufficient data to justify presentation.

TABLE 2.—Percentage distribution of production workers in cotton-textile mills by average straight-time hourly earnings¹ and predominant type of yarn spun or woven, United States and selected regions, November 1954

| Average hourly earnings ¹ (in cents) | United States ² | | | New England | | | Middle Atlantic | | Southeast | | | Southwest | |
|--|----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| | All types | Carded yarn or fabric | Combed yarn or fabric | All types | Carded yarn or fabric | Combed yarn or fabric | All types | Carded yarn or fabric | All types | Carded yarn or fabric | Combed yarn or fabric | All types | Carded yarn or fabric |
| Under 75 | (³) | (³) | (³) | (³) | (³) | (³) | (³) | (³) | (³) | (³) | (³) | (³) | (³) |
| 75 and under 80 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.1 | (³) | 0.1 | (³) | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| 80 and under 85 | .9 | 1.2 | .2 | (³) | (³) | (³) | .2 | .2 | .8 | 1.0 | .3 | 7.8 | 7.8 |
| 85 and under 90 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 1.6 | 0.2 | .5 | (³) | .8 | .9 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 16.5 | 16.5 |
| 90 and under 95 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.7 | .1 | .1 | 0.1 | .7 | .7 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 4.9 | 10.8 | 10.8 |
| 95 and under 100 | 2.2 | 6.4 | 5.8 | .1 | .2 | (³) | 1.2 | 1.4 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 7.4 | 5.7 | 5.7 |
| 100 and under 105 | 12.4 | 13.2 | 9.8 | .3 | .8 | .1 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 13.7 | 13.9 | 13.1 | 12.8 | 12.8 |
| 105 and under 110 | 12.0 | 12.5 | 10.6 | 3.9 | 6.7 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 13.0 | 12.9 | 13.3 | 11.7 | 11.7 |
| 110 and under 115 | 12.3 | 11.7 | 14.2 | 18.4 | 13.4 | 20.7 | 6.4 | 6.7 | 11.9 | 11.8 | 12.1 | 7.2 | 7.2 |
| 115 and under 120 | 9.6 | 9.5 | 9.6 | 12.1 | 12.3 | 12.0 | 6.7 | 7.3 | 9.4 | 9.6 | 8.8 | 4.4 | 4.4 |
| 120 and under 125 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 7.8 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 10.2 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 5.7 | 5.7 |
| 125 and under 130 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 7.5 | 10.4 | 10.8 | 10.3 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 6.6 | 5.7 | 5.7 |
| 130 and under 135 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 7.5 | 7.1 | 7.5 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 4.2 |
| 135 and under 140 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 5.1 | 6.0 | 5.1 | 6.4 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| 140 and under 145 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 5.6 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 7.6 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| 145 and under 150 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 4.9 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| 150 and under 155 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 2.9 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| 155 and under 160 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.0 | .3 | .3 |
| 160 and under 165 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 1.0 | .9 | 1.3 | .1 | .1 |
| 165 and under 170 | 1.2 | .8 | 2.3 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 3.9 | 4.1 | .8 | .6 | 1.3 | (³) | (³) |
| 170 and under 175 | .4 | .3 | .8 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 3.0 | .3 | .2 | .4 | (³) | (³) |
| 175 and under 180 | .3 | .3 | .3 | 1.0 | 1.6 | .7 | 3.3 | 3.4 | .2 | .3 | .2 | (³) | (³) |
| 180 and under 185 | .1 | .1 | .2 | .4 | .5 | .4 | 3.2 | 3.4 | .1 | .1 | .2 | (³) | (³) |
| 185 and under 190 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .4 | .5 | .3 | 3.9 | 3.4 | (³) | (³) | (³) | (³) | .1 |
| 190 and under 195 | (³) | .1 | (³) | .2 | .2 | .1 | 1.8 | 1.8 | (³) | (³) | (³) | .1 | (³) |
| 195 and under 200 | .1 | .1 | (³) | .3 | .7 | .1 | 1.3 | 1.3 | (³) | (³) | (³) | (³) | (³) |
| 200 and under 205 | (³) | (³) | (³) | .1 | .1 | (³) | 2.2 | 1.9 | (³) | (³) | (³) | (³) | (³) |
| 205 and under 210 | (³) | (³) | (³) | .1 | .2 | (³) | 3.8 | 2.7 | (³) | (³) | (³) | (³) | (³) |
| 210 and over | .1 | .1 | .1 | .4 | 1.0 | .1 | 8.5 | 8.0 | (³) | (³) | (³) | (³) | (³) |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of workers | 329,814 | 246,352 | 83,462 | 30,467 | 9,523 | 30,944 | 2,253 | 2,031 | 287,526 | 225,230 | 62,296 | 8,268 | 8,250 |
| Average hourly earnings ¹ | \$1.19 | \$1.18 | \$1.21 | \$1.32 | \$1.33 | \$1.31 | \$1.52 | \$1.51 | \$1.17 | \$1.17 | \$1.17 | \$1.05 | \$1.05 |

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

² Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.

³ Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Due to rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal 100.

product in New England) the North-South differential was 4 cents. New England workers averaged \$1.31 in both the carded-yarn and combed-yarn fabric mill groups, while in the Southeast, the averages recorded for these two types of establishments were \$1.18 and \$1.27, respectively.

Mills producing fine cotton fabrics (combed, part-combed and fine-carded) employ the majority of the cotton-textile workers in New England. These workers averaged \$1.31 an hour in November 1954. In the Southeast, where most cotton textiles are woven from a coarser, carded yarn, the average earnings of workers in mills weaving duck fabrics, sheetings, print cloth, colored-yarn fabrics, and napped fabrics were within the range of \$1.16 and \$1.20 an hour; on the other hand, workers employed in mills producing fine cotton fabrics and towels averaged \$1.27 and \$1.24 an hour, respectively. The latter mills are of larger than average size in terms of employment.

Women were usually employed in the less skilled jobs of the cotton-textile industry. The women, who numbered 133,000, received \$1.14 an hour in

November 1954, while the 197,000 men averaged \$1.21 an hour.

Distribution of Earnings

Individual earnings in the cotton-textile industry ranged from as low as 75 cents⁴ to more than \$2 an hour (table 2). However, the earnings of a large majority of the workers were within a comparatively narrow range. Approximately half of the workers in the Southeast earned between \$1 and \$1.20 an hour, and a similar proportion of workers in New England received from \$1.10 to \$1.30 an hour. Earnings below 90 cents an hour were reported for 0.2 percent of the workers in New England and 4.3 percent in the Southeast. Fifteen percent of the workers in the Southeast earned less than \$1 an hour, as compared with about 0.5 percent in New England. Hourly earnings of less than \$1.25 were recorded for 45 percent of the workers in New England and 70 percent of those in the Southeast region.

⁴ An insignificant proportion (less than 0.05 percent) of the workers earned less than 75 cents.

Occupational Earnings

Occupational categories for which average straight-time hourly earnings are presented in table 3 account for more than half of the production workers in the cotton-textile industry. They were selected for study because of their numerical importance and their representativeness of the entire job-rate structure. Nationwide averages for these job categories ranged from 99 cents for men janitors to \$1.66 for Jacquard-loom fixers.

The average earnings for occupations in which large numbers of men were working were: Hand truckers and bobbin boys, \$1.02; spinning-frame doffers, \$1.23; slubber tenders, \$1.28; weavers, \$1.39; and loom fixers, \$1.55. Two-thirds of the women millworkers were employed in four categories: Ring-frame spinners at average hourly earn-

ings of \$1.14; yarn winders, \$1.13; battery hands, \$1.06; and weavers, \$1.35.

Occupational pay levels were higher in New England than in the Southeast, usually by 10 to 20 cents an hour. However, for the relatively high-paying weaving and loom fixing categories in combed-yarn fabric mills, regional wage differences were much smaller.

Establishment Practices

Minimum rates⁷ varied considerably among mills, but definite regional patterns were apparent. For example, mills employing two-fifths of the workers in the Southeast reported a minimum en-

⁷ Minimum entrance and minimum job rates, for purposes of this study are defined as the lowest established rate for inexperienced and experienced workers, except watchmen, employed in regular textile departments.

TABLE 3.—Average straight-time hourly earnings¹ of men and women production workers in selected occupations in cotton-textile mills, by predominant type of yarn spun or woven, United States and selected regions, November 1954

| Sex and occupation | United States ² | | | New England | | | Middle Atlantic | | Southeast | | | Southwest | |
|--|----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| | All types | Carded yarn or fabric | Combed yarn or fabric | All types | Carded yarn or fabric | Combed yarn or fabric | All types | Carded yarn or fabric | All types | Carded yarn or fabric | Combed yarn or fabric | All types | Carded yarn or fabric |
| Men | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Card grinders | \$1.38 | \$1.38 | \$1.35 | \$1.45 | \$1.44 | \$1.47 | | | \$1.37 | \$1.39 | \$1.32 | \$1.26 | \$1.26 |
| Card tenders | 1.11 | 1.10 | 1.13 | 1.26 | 1.25 | 1.27 | | | 1.09 | 1.09 | 1.10 | 1.06 | 1.06 |
| Comber tenders | 1.22 | 1.22 | 1.22 | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.36 | | | 1.20 | 1.22 | 1.20 | | |
| Doffers, spinning frame | 1.23 | 1.24 | 1.18 | 1.38 | 1.36 | 1.39 | | | 1.22 | 1.24 | 1.14 | 1.23 | 1.23 |
| Inspectors, cloth, machine | 1.15 | 1.15 | | 1.26 | | | \$1.34 | \$1.34 | 1.15 | 1.15 | | | |
| Janitors (excluding machinery cleaners) | .99 | .99 | 1.01 | 1.11 | 1.11 | 1.12 | 1.09 | 1.09 | .99 | .99 | .97 | .89 | .89 |
| Loom fixers | 1.55 | 1.53 | 1.65 | 1.68 | 1.72 | 1.67 | 2.01 | 1.97 | 1.53 | 1.52 | 1.63 | 1.37 | 1.37 |
| Box looms | 1.55 | 1.50 | | 1.72 | | | | | 1.54 | 1.50 | | | |
| Jacquard looms | 1.66 | 1.65 | | 1.87 | 1.87 | | 2.16 | 2.11 | 1.53 | 1.53 | | | |
| Plain and dobby looms | 1.54 | 1.52 | 1.64 | 1.67 | 1.68 | 1.67 | 1.71 | 1.71 | 1.52 | 1.52 | 1.62 | 1.37 | 1.37 |
| Machinists, maintenance | 1.49 | 1.48 | 1.52 | 1.59 | 1.60 | 1.58 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.47 | 1.47 | 1.50 | 1.33 | 1.33 |
| Slubber tenders | 1.32 | 1.28 | 1.50 | 1.52 | 1.51 | 1.53 | 1.63 | | 1.31 | 1.28 | 1.49 | 1.18 | 1.18 |
| Slubber tenders | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.49 | 1.49 | 1.48 | | | 1.27 | 1.27 | 1.25 | 1.22 | 1.22 |
| Standard | 1.23 | 1.23 | 1.25 | 1.48 | 1.49 | 1.42 | | | 1.21 | 1.20 | 1.24 | | |
| Long-draft | 1.29 | 1.29 | 1.28 | 1.49 | 1.48 | 1.49 | | | 1.28 | 1.29 | 1.25 | 1.22 | 1.22 |
| Truckers, hand (including bobbin boys) | 1.02 | 1.02 | 1.05 | 1.16 | 1.15 | 1.16 | 1.14 | 1.12 | 1.02 | 1.01 | 1.02 | .98 | .98 |
| Warper tenders, high speed (300 y. p. m. and over) | 1.19 | 1.21 | 1.12 | | | | | | 1.18 | 1.20 | 1.12 | | |
| Weavers | 1.39 | 1.37 | 1.48 | 1.55 | 1.64 | 1.50 | 1.85 | 1.82 | 1.35 | 1.34 | 1.44 | 1.19 | 1.19 |
| Box looms | 1.35 | 1.33 | 1.48 | 1.53 | | | | | 1.33 | 1.32 | | | |
| Dobby looms | 1.40 | 1.37 | 1.45 | 1.56 | 1.40 | | | | 1.40 | 1.38 | 1.44 | | |
| Jacquard looms | 1.58 | 1.55 | | | | | 1.89 | 1.85 | 1.34 | 1.33 | | | |
| Plain looms | 1.36 | 1.34 | 1.47 | 1.48 | 1.46 | 1.40 | 1.55 | 1.55 | 1.34 | 1.33 | 1.43 | 1.16 | 1.16 |
| Women | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Battery hands | 1.06 | 1.06 | 1.12 | 1.15 | 1.16 | 1.14 | | | 1.06 | 1.06 | 1.10 | .99 | .99 |
| Comber tenders | 1.26 | 1.25 | 1.26 | 1.38 | | 1.39 | | | 1.22 | 1.21 | 1.22 | | |
| Doffers, spinning frame | 1.20 | 1.21 | 1.31 | 1.33 | 1.28 | 1.38 | | | 1.16 | 1.11 | 1.22 | | |
| Inspectors, cloth, machine | 1.09 | 1.07 | 1.16 | 1.16 | 1.17 | 1.16 | 1.13 | 1.10 | 1.08 | 1.07 | 1.16 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Spinners, ring frame | 1.14 | 1.14 | 1.14 | 1.27 | 1.27 | 1.27 | | | 1.14 | 1.14 | 1.12 | 1.09 | 1.09 |
| Twister tenders, ring frame | 1.14 | 1.16 | 1.10 | 1.33 | 1.33 | 1.33 | | | 1.09 | 1.11 | 1.07 | 1.16 | 1.16 |
| Warper tenders, high speed (300 y. p. m. and over) | 1.15 | 1.14 | 1.20 | 1.27 | 1.31 | 1.25 | 1.37 | 1.37 | 1.15 | 1.14 | 1.16 | .99 | .99 |
| Weavers | 1.35 | 1.32 | 1.45 | 1.47 | 1.46 | 1.48 | 1.48 | 1.45 | 1.34 | 1.33 | 1.42 | 1.13 | 1.13 |
| Box looms | 1.34 | | 1.50 | | | | | | 1.35 | 1.30 | | | |
| Dobby looms | 1.37 | 1.34 | | | | | | | 1.37 | 1.34 | | | |
| Jacquard looms | 1.37 | 1.36 | | | | 1.43 | | | 1.37 | 1.27 | | | |
| Plain looms | 1.35 | 1.33 | 1.45 | 1.47 | 1.44 | 1.48 | 1.31 | 1.31 | 1.34 | 1.33 | 1.42 | 1.15 | 1.15 |
| Winders, yarn ³ | 1.13 | 1.13 | 1.13 | 1.30 | 1.30 | 1.30 | 1.28 | 1.29 | 1.11 | 1.12 | 1.10 | 1.04 | 1.04 |
| Automatic spooler | 1.16 | 1.17 | 1.15 | 1.30 | 1.30 | 1.29 | | | 1.15 | 1.16 | 1.12 | 1.09 | 1.09 |
| Cone and tube, automatic | 1.16 | 1.16 | 1.14 | 1.29 | | | | | 1.16 | 1.17 | 1.13 | 1.02 | 1.02 |
| Cone and tube, nonautomatic, high speed | 1.19 | 1.09 | 1.11 | 1.30 | | | 1.31 | 1.19 | 1.20 | 1.09 | | | |
| Cone and tube, nonautomatic, slow speed | 1.13 | 1.09 | 1.26 | 1.34 | | | | | 1.08 | 1.04 | | | |
| Filling, automatic | 1.13 | 1.15 | 1.18 | 1.28 | 1.35 | | 1.33 | 1.31 | 1.13 | 1.13 | 1.17 | | |
| Filling, nonautomatic | 1.11 | 1.10 | 1.19 | | | | 1.23 | | 1.11 | 1.10 | | | |

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

² Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.

³ Includes data for workers not shown separately.

NOTE: Dashes indicate no data or insufficient data to justify presentation.

TABLE 4.—Percent of production workers employed in cotton-textile mills with formal provisions for selected supplementary wage benefits,¹ by region, November 1954

| Supplementary wage benefits ² | United States ³ | New England | Middle Atlantic | Southeast | Southwest |
|--|----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------|
| Paid vacations ⁴ | | | | | |
| After 1 year's service ⁵ | 91 | 99 | 100 | 91 | 82 |
| Less than 1 year | (⁶) | | 11 | (⁶) | 17 |
| 1 week | 86 | 99 | 77 | 85 | 65 |
| After 5 years' service ⁵ | 92 | 100 | 100 | 91 | 82 |
| 1 week | 30 | 3 | 16 | 32 | 56 |
| 2 weeks | 60 | 96 | 66 | 58 | 21 |
| Paid holidays ⁴ | 30 | 99 | 85 | 22 | 19 |
| 1 day | 13 | | | 14 | 19 |
| 2 days | 6 | (⁶) | | 7 | |
| 6 days | 10 | 98 | 59 | | |
| 7 days | (⁶) | | 26 | | |
| Insurance and pension plans ⁷ | | | | | |
| Life insurance | 87 | 98 | 78 | 85 | 100 |
| Accidental death and dismemberment insurance | 51 | 95 | 34 | 47 | 42 |
| Sickness and accident insurance | 64 | 88 | 79 | 62 | 63 |
| Hospitalization insurance | 85 | 99 | 75 | 83 | 100 |
| Surgical insurance | 84 | 98 | 73 | 83 | 100 |
| Medical insurance | 31 | 96 | 36 | 24 | 62 |
| Retirement pension | 17 | 6 | 4 | 19 | |
| Retirement severance pay | 8 | 54 | 22 | (⁶) | |

¹ If formal provisions covering supplementary wage benefits were applicable to half or more of the workers in an establishment, the benefits were considered applicable to all workers. Because of length of service and other eligibility requirements, the proportion of workers currently receiving the benefits may be smaller than estimated. Due to rounding, sums of individual items do not always equal total.

² Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.

³ Vacation payments, such as percent of annual earnings and flat-sum amounts, were converted to an equivalent time basis; generally, vacation benefits applicable to 5 years of service also apply to longer periods of service.

⁴ Includes provisions in addition to those shown separately.

⁵ Less than 2.5 percent.

⁶ Limited to full-day holidays provided annually.

⁷ Includes only those private plans for which at least a part of the cost is borne by the employer and excludes legally required plans such as workmen's compensation and social security.

trance rate of 75 cents an hour; virtually none of the New England mills reported hiring rates below 80 cents and nearly half of the workers in this region were employed by mills reporting a minimum entrance rate of \$1.105. Advancement from an entrance rate to a job rate in the cotton-textile industry frequently involves either a formal training period of from 6 to 12 weeks or a progression of rates based on length of service or merit rating. In many mills, however, minimum entrance and minimum job rates were identical. In New England, \$1.105 was the most prevalent minimum job rate as well as the minimum entrance rate. A majority of the workers in the Southeast were in mills reporting minimum job rates of between 90 cents and \$1.035 an hour.

Work schedules of 40 hours a week applied to four-fifths of the workers covered in November

1954, representing no significant change from the March 1952 survey. About half of the workers in the industry were employed on late shifts in November 1954. Premium pay for second-shift work was not common. Third-shift workers, however, generally received higher rates of pay than day-shift workers. The most prevalent differentials were 5 cents an hour in the South and 7 cents in New England.

The practice of providing paid holidays, although virtually universal in the New England cotton-textile industry for a number of years, has not yet been widely adopted among southern mills. Nearly all of the cotton-mill production workers in New England received 6 holidays a year with pay (table 4). About 20 percent of the workers in the South were employed in mills providing paid holidays—nearly always 1 or 2 days a year.

Vacations with pay after 1 year of service were provided to nearly all production workers in the New England and Middle Atlantic regions, to 91 percent in the Southeast, and to 82 percent in the Southwest. New England mills typically base vacation benefits on a specified percent of the individual's annual earnings—generally 2 percent (approximately equal to a week's pay) after 1 year of service, 3 percent after 3 years, and 4 percent after 5 or more years. Southeastern workers usually are provided a week's vacation with pay after 1 year of service and 2 weeks after 5 or more years.

Life insurance, as well as sickness and accident, hospitalization, and surgical benefits, financed at least in part by the employer, were available to a majority of the workers in all regions. In the South, insurance benefits were more prevalent in November 1954 than 2 years earlier.

Pensions—providing regular payments for the remainder of the worker's life upon retirement—applied to 19 percent of the production workers in the Southeast, 6 percent in New England, and 4 percent in the Middle Atlantic region. Plans providing lump-sum payments upon retirement applied to 84 percent of the workers in New England and 22 percent in the Middle Atlantic region, but they were virtually nonexistent in the South.

Summaries of Studies and Reports

Analysis of Work Stoppages During 1954

FEWER WORKERS and man-days of idleness were involved in work stoppages in 1954 than in any year since World War II and fewer stoppages occurred than in any year during that period except 1948. (See table 1.) A total of 3,468 strikes and lockouts occurred in 1954,¹ involving 1,530,000 workers and 22,600,000 man-days of idleness, according to final figures for the year published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The idleness incurred amounted to 0.2 percent of the year's available working time—a proportion substantially lower than the postwar average. Strikes ending in 1954 lasted an average of 22.5 calendar days—about as long as the postwar average. Idleness per worker involved was somewhat higher in 1954 than in 1953—14.7 and 11.8 man-days, respectively, but was below most recent years.

A total of 18 large stoppages (each involving 10,000 or more workers) took place during the year compared with 28 such stoppages in 1953 and 35 in 1952 (table 2). Altogether, the large stoppages accounted for 28.5 percent of all workers on strike during 1954 and a third of total idleness. Most of the major stoppages continued for less than 2 weeks. The 83-day Pacific Northwest lumber strike was the largest in terms of total idleness, accounting for 1 out of 6 man-days idle for the year.

The relatively sharp decline in the level of strike activity during 1954 was due, at least to some degree, to slackening of economic activity. Industrial production declined from peak levels as inventories and defense expenditures were reduced. The gross national product declined slightly (by about 2 percent) from 1953 and unemployment was substantially higher. The relative stability of consumer prices also eased the pressure to obtain upward wage adjustments.

Union concern with problems associated with the level of unemployment, together with the desire of many employers to avoid stoppages to maintain their competitive position, contributed to the peaceful negotiation of somewhat smaller increases in wages and supplementary benefits than those in most other postwar years. Thus, major steel producers and the CIO Steelworkers agreed to a 5-cent hourly increase in wage rates, and to increases in pensions and insurance benefits. Generally similar agreements were negotiated without major strikes in a variety of other industries, including electrical machinery, meat packing, and paper, and for the operating brotherhoods of the nation's railroads. Relatively poor economic conditions in textiles and coal mining were pervasive influences in keeping levels of strike activity in these industries low.

Industries Affected

Every group experienced fewer stoppages than in 1953. (See table 3.) Similarly, in most industries the number of workers and man-days of idleness were lower than in most or all postwar years. The most notable exception was in lumber, where the prolonged West Coast strike raised this industry's idleness to a postwar peak. Over 4 times as many workers and 8 times as many man-days of idleness were recorded in this industry group as in 1953. In contrast with a number of other large industries, wage rates for most workers in the Northwest lumber industry had not been increased during 1953. The strike began in June when the lumber producers and the AFL and CIO

¹ This is the total number of verified strikes. It does not include 13 small disputes for which the Bureau was unable to secure information from the parties that a work stoppage had actually occurred.

All work stoppages known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its various cooperating agencies, involving six or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer, are included in this report. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

TABLE 1.—Work stoppages in the United States, 1927 to 1954¹

| Year | Work stoppages | | Workers involved ² | | Man-days idle | | | Year | Work stoppages | | Workers involved ² | | Man-days idle | | |
|-----------|----------------|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|--|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|--|---------------------|
| | Number | Average duration (calendar days) ³ | Number (thousands) | Percent of total employed | Number (thousands) | Percent of estimated working time of all workers | Per worker involved | | Number | Average duration (calendar days) ³ | Number (thousands) | Percent of total employed | Number (thousands) | Percent of estimated working time of all workers | Per worker involved |
| 1927..... | 707 | 26.5 | 330 | 1.4 | 20,200 | 0.37 | 79.5 | 1941..... | 4,288 | 18.3 | 2,360 | 8.4 | 23,000 | 0.32 | 9.8 |
| 1928..... | 604 | 27.6 | 314 | 1.3 | 12,000 | .17 | 40.2 | 1942..... | 2,968 | 11.7 | 840 | 2.8 | 4,180 | .05 | 5.0 |
| 1929..... | 921 | 22.6 | 280 | 1.2 | 5,350 | .07 | 18.5 | 1943..... | 3,782 | 8.0 | 1,980 | 6.9 | 13,800 | .15 | 6.8 |
| 1930..... | 637 | 22.3 | 183 | .8 | 3,320 | .05 | 18.1 | 1944..... | 4,956 | 8.6 | 2,120 | 7.0 | 8,720 | .09 | 4.1 |
| 1931..... | 810 | 18.8 | 342 | 1.6 | 6,890 | .11 | 20.2 | 1945..... | 4,750 | 9.9 | 3,470 | 12.2 | 38,000 | .47 | 11.0 |
| 1932..... | 841 | 19.6 | 324 | 1.8 | 10,500 | .23 | 32.4 | 1946..... | 4,985 | 24.2 | 4,600 | 14.5 | 116,000 | 1.43 | 25.2 |
| 1933..... | 1,095 | 16.9 | 1,170 | 6.3 | 16,900 | .36 | 14.4 | 1947..... | 3,093 | 25.6 | 2,170 | 6.5 | 54,600 | .41 | 15.9 |
| 1934..... | 1,856 | 19.5 | 1,470 | 7.2 | 19,600 | .38 | 13.4 | 1948..... | 3,419 | 21.8 | 1,960 | 5.5 | 34,100 | .37 | 17.4 |
| 1935..... | 2,014 | 23.8 | 1,120 | 5.2 | 15,500 | .29 | 13.8 | 1949..... | 3,606 | 22.5 | 3,030 | 9.0 | 50,500 | .59 | 15.7 |
| 1936..... | 2,172 | 23.3 | 799 | 3.1 | 13,900 | .21 | 17.6 | 1950..... | 4,843 | 19.2 | 2,410 | 6.9 | 38,800 | .44 | 16.1 |
| 1937..... | 4,740 | 20.3 | 1,800 | 7.2 | 28,400 | .43 | 15.2 | 1951..... | 4,737 | 17.4 | 2,220 | 5.5 | 22,900 | .23 | 10.3 |
| 1938..... | 2,772 | 23.6 | 698 | 2.8 | 9,150 | .15 | 13.3 | 1952..... | 5,117 | 19.6 | 3,540 | 8.8 | 59,100 | .57 | 16.7 |
| 1939..... | 2,613 | 23.4 | 1,170 | 4.7 | 17,800 | .28 | 15.2 | 1953..... | 5,091 | 20.3 | 2,400 | 5.6 | 28,300 | .26 | 11.8 |
| 1940..... | 2,508 | 25.9 | 877 | 2.3 | 6,700 | .10 | 11.6 | 1954 ⁴ | 3,468 | 22.5 | 1,530 | 3.7 | 22,600 | .21 | 14.7 |

¹ Available information for earlier periods appears in BLS Bull. 1016, Handbook of Labor Statistics, table E-2. For a discussion of the procedures involved in the collection and compilation of work stoppage statistics see BLS Bull. 1168, Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series (p. 106).

² In all tables presented in this article, workers are counted more than once if they were involved in more than one stoppage during the year.

³ Figures are simple averages; each stoppage is given equal weight regardless of its size.

⁴ The total of 3,468 does not include 13 small disputes for which the Bureau was unable to secure information from the parties that an actual work stoppage occurred.

unions failed to agree on a wage increase after 4 months of negotiations. Except for scattered settlements, most of the lumber and sawmill workers remained out until early September, when they agreed to the appointment of a fact-finding board proposed by the Governors of Washington and Oregon. Subsequently, the board recommended a 7½-cent hourly wage increase which was adopted generally in the industry.

In the rubber industry, 2 strikes (1 of 23 days at Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., and 1 of 51 days at Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.) brought idleness to its highest point in recent years. Except for lumber and rubber, where idleness exceeded 2 percent of total time worked, no other industry group experienced an idleness ratio that exceeded 0.75 percent of the estimated time worked in 1954.

Two long strikes—one in Pittsburgh and another in Port Arthur, Tex.—accounted for the highest level of idleness in retail and wholesale trade in

recent years. The Pittsburgh department store strike of several thousand workers began late in 1953 and continued throughout 1954. A few of the 12 AFL locals involved reached agreement late in 1954² but many of their members did not return to their former jobs pending settlement by the remaining unions that had gone on strike.

In construction, which achieved peak levels of activity in 1954, strike idleness, although relatively high, remained below 1952 and 1953. The total number of construction strikes (804) was lower than in 1953 but included 7 of the year's 18 stoppages of 10,000 or more workers.

By way of contrast, in textiles, despite strikes against wage reductions in several woolen firms (American Woolen Co., the Woonsocket Association of Manufacturers, Inc., and Bachmann Uxbridge Worsted Corp.), idleness was markedly below other years since World War II except for 1953 and 1949, when the industry was also experiencing pronounced economic difficulties.

Typically, mining has a high incidence of strikes. This industry group experienced in 1954 more work stoppages than any other except construction; trade; and transportation, communication, and other public utilities. However, the number of mining strikes in both 1953 and 1954 showed a sharper decline compared with the period 1946–52 than that for any other industry group.

² The agreement reached in November 1954 by the Teamsters' local, representing drivers and helpers, provided for a wage increase but gave the stores the right to decide when to assign helpers to delivery drivers; the latter provision had been opposed by the union. The issue of parcel post deliveries was resolved by agreement that they would be used only when all drivers are working. A warehouse local affiliated with the Teamsters agreed to a wage increase and a modified union shop, and a lodge of the AFL Machinists settled for a wage increase. The strike ended March 16, 1955, after the unions, representing office workers, retail clerks, and restaurant workers, agreed to remove their picket lines and continue their negotiations with the employers. All other unions involved had reached agreement with the stores prior to this date.

TABLE 2.—Work stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers, selected periods

| Period | Stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers | | | | | |
|----------------------|--|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Number | Percent of total for period | Workers involved | | Man-days idle | |
| | | | Number (thousands) | Percent of total for period | Number (thousands) | Percent of total for period |
| 1905-39 average..... | 11 | 0.4 | 365 | 32.4 | 5,260 | 31.2 |
| 1947-49 average..... | 18 | .6 | 1,270 | 53.4 | 23,900 | 59.9 |
| 1945..... | 42 | .9 | 1,350 | 38.9 | 19,300 | 50.7 |
| 1946..... | 31 | .6 | 2,920 | 63.6 | 66,400 | 57.2 |
| 1947..... | 15 | .4 | 1,030 | 47.5 | 17,700 | 51.2 |
| 1948..... | 30 | .6 | 870 | 44.5 | 18,900 | 55.3 |
| 1949..... | 15 | .5 | 1,920 | 63.2 | 34,900 | 69.0 |
| 1950..... | 22 | .5 | 738 | 30.7 | 21,700 | 56.0 |
| 1951..... | 19 | .4 | 457 | 20.6 | 5,690 | 24.8 |
| 1952..... | 35 | .7 | 1,690 | 47.8 | 26,900 | 62.6 |
| 1953..... | 28 | .5 | 650 | 27.1 | 7,270 | 25.7 |
| 1954..... | 18 | .5 | 437 | 28.5 | 7,520 | 33.3 |

Most of the mining strikes that did occur were brief, localized stoppages growing out of grievances over working conditions. The only large strike in bituminous coal was a 9-day sympathy action of 13,000 workers at mines of 8 companies in southwestern Pennsylvania which arose out of a seniority dispute relating to layoff procedures in a mine employing several hundred workers.

Employment in anthracite mining dropped to its lowest level in more than a half century. An outgrowth of this development was the Panther Valley (Pa.) dispute which signaled the liquidation of the large anthracite producing operations of the Lehigh Navigation Coal Co. After this company had closed its mines in the Panther Valley in early May because of "excessive operating losses," it proposed a reopening with revised work rules designed to increase the miners' daily production. National officials of the United Mine Workers (Ind.) urged acceptance of these proposals but they were rejected by rank and file members of the Tamaqua local who established picket lines which prevented reopening of the mines. Subsequently, some of the mines were leased to another company, which resumed partial operations with a smaller labor force under a contract with the Mine Workers.

Principal Issues

As in other recent years, wages, hours, and supplementary benefits, either alone or in combination with issues involving union status, accounted for about half of all work stoppages and a higher proportion of workers and idleness. (See table 4.)

This group of issues caused 80 percent of the idleness in 1954; the corresponding proportions in other years since 1945 ranged from 70 to about 95 percent. Most stoppages in this category represented efforts to improve rates of pay and related benefits but a few were efforts to resist wage reductions (e. g., strikes in the woolen industry).

Of the year's 18 largest strikes, 12 arose primarily from disputes over issues of wages, hours, and/or supplementary benefits. These were the

TABLE 3.—Work stoppages by industry group, 1954

| Industry group | Stoppages beginning in 1954 | | Man-days idle during 1954 (all stoppages) | |
|--|-----------------------------|------------------|---|--|
| | Number | Workers involved | Number | Percent of estimated working time of all workers |
| All industries..... | 13,468 | 41,520,000 | 722,600,000 | 0.21 |
| MANUFACTURING..... | 1,703 | 772,000 | 13,700,000 | .33 |
| Primary metal industries..... | 156 | 80,400 | 952,000 | .31 |
| Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)..... | 175 | 42,400 | 1,300,000 | .45 |
| Ordnance and accessories..... | 11 | 4,260 | 57,800 | .13 |
| Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies..... | 116 | 57,100 | 1,610,000 | .35 |
| Machinery (except electrical)..... | 175 | 64,000 | 1,350,000 | .34 |
| Transportation equipment..... | 84 | 107,000 | 656,000 | .15 |
| Lumber and wood products (except furniture)..... | 70 | 87,300 | 4,200,000 | 2.25 |
| Furniture and fixtures..... | 70 | 10,900 | 139,000 | .16 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products..... | 104 | 20,700 | 300,000 | .23 |
| Textile mill products..... | 65 | 28,400 | 573,000 | .21 |
| Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials..... | 135 | 12,200 | 145,000 | .05 |
| Leather and leather products..... | 36 | 5,560 | 53,300 | .06 |
| Food and kindred products..... | 157 | 73,800 | 694,000 | .18 |
| Tobacco manufactures..... | 2 | 100 | 140 | (¹) |
| Paper and allied products..... | 37 | 9,970 | 77,000 | .06 |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries..... | 30 | 5,950 | 103,000 | .05 |
| Chemicals and allied products..... | 77 | 18,200 | 159,000 | .08 |
| Products of petroleum and coal..... | 16 | 2,250 | 50,600 | .08 |
| Rubber products..... | 83 | 108,000 | 1,620,000 | 2.49 |
| Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks..... | 24 | 18,700 | 145,000 | .18 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industries..... | 85 | 14,200 | 186,000 | .15 |
| NONMANUFACTURING..... | 1,765 | 761,000 | 8,900,000 | .14 |
| Agriculture, forestry, and fishing..... | 11 | 2,930 | 50,900 | (¹) |
| Mining..... | 249 | 111,000 | 845,000 | .44 |
| Construction..... | 804 | 437,000 | 4,800,000 | .71 |
| Trade, insurance, and real estate..... | 208 | 53,490 | 1,600,000 | .06 |
| Transportation, communication, and other public utilities..... | 10 | 500 | 13,900 | (¹) |
| Services—personal, business, and other..... | 282 | 146,000 | 1,410,000 | .14 |
| Government—administration, protection, and sanitation..... | 104 | 8,040 | 82,900 | (¹) |
| | 10 | 1,810 | 10,400 | (¹) |

¹ The sum of the figures in this column exceeds 3,468 because a few stoppages extending into two or more industry groups have been counted in this column in each industry group affected; workers involved and man-days idle were divided among the respective groups.

² In this and subsequent tables, the sum of the individual items may not equal the totals for the group because of rounding the individual figures.

³ Less than 0.05 percent.

⁴ Not available.
⁵ Municipally operated utilities are included under "Transportation, communication, and other public utilities."

Northwest lumber strike; 5 stoppages in construction; 2 rubber strikes; a New York-New Jersey trucking strike; a 3-day nationwide stoppage of installation equipment employees of Western Electric Co.; a 13-day strike at Sperry Gyroscope Co. in Great Neck, N. Y.; and the 2-day October stoppage of New York dockworkers.

TABLE 4.—Major issues involved in work stoppages, 1954

| Major issues | Work stoppages beginning in 1954 | | | | Man-days idle during 1954 (all stoppages) | |
|---|----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|------------------|
| | Number | Percent of total | Workers involved | | | |
| | | | Number | Percent of total | Number | Percent of total |
| All issues..... | 3,408 | 100.0 | 1,530,000 | 100.0 | 22,600,000 | 100.0 |
| Wages, hours, and supplementary benefits ¹ | 1,726 | 49.8 | 886,000 | 57.8 | 16,700,000 | 73.9 |
| Wage increase..... | 1,118 | 32.2 | 577,000 | 37.6 | 12,500,000 | 55.5 |
| Wage decrease..... | 43 | 1.2 | 15,500 | 1.0 | 298,000 | 1.2 |
| Wage increase, hour decrease..... | 50 | 1.4 | 20,600 | 1.3 | 201,000 | .9 |
| Hour increase..... | 2 | .1 | 10 | (?) | 630 | (?) |
| Wage increase, pension and/or social insurance benefits..... | 197 | 5.7 | 146,000 | 9.5 | 2,510,000 | 11.1 |
| Pension and/or social insurance benefits..... | 25 | .7 | 4,540 | .3 | 68,300 | .3 |
| Other ² | 291 | 8.4 | 123,000 | 8.1 | 1,110,000 | 4.9 |
| Union organization, wages, hours, and supplementary benefits ¹ | 159 | 4.6 | 15,400 | 1.0 | 1,590,000 | 7.0 |
| Recognition, wages and/or hours..... | 104 | 3.0 | 7,810 | .6 | 252,000 | 1.1 |
| Strengthening bargaining position, wages and/or hours..... | 14 | .4 | 3,370 | .2 | 1,200,000 | 5.3 |
| Closed or union shop, wages and/or hours..... | 39 | 1.1 | 4,120 | .3 | 138,000 | .6 |
| Discrimination, wages and/or hours..... | 2 | .1 | 130 | (?) | 3,600 | (?) |
| Union organization..... | 429 | 12.4 | 39,300 | 2.6 | 618,000 | 2.7 |
| Recognition..... | 298 | 8.6 | 13,200 | .9 | 408,000 | 1.8 |
| Strengthening bargaining position..... | 11 | .3 | 790 | .1 | 8,470 | (?) |
| Closed or union shop..... | 88 | 2.5 | 15,600 | 1.0 | 148,000 | .7 |
| Discrimination..... | 17 | .5 | 8,370 | .5 | 44,500 | .2 |
| Other..... | 15 | .4 | 1,400 | .1 | 10,200 | (?) |
| Other working conditions..... | 836 | 24.1 | 451,000 | 29.4 | 3,110,000 | 13.8 |
| Job security..... | 396 | 11.4 | 175,000 | 11.4 | 1,150,000 | 5.1 |
| Shop conditions and policies..... | 304 | 8.9 | 163,000 | 10.6 | 829,000 | 3.7 |
| Workload..... | 69 | 1.7 | 78,900 | 5.1 | 480,000 | 2.2 |
| Other ³ | 16 | .5 | 34,900 | 2.3 | 641,000 | 2.8 |
| Interunion or intraunion matters..... | 254 | 7.3 | 135,000 | 8.8 | 529,000 | 2.3 |
| Sympathy..... | 39 | 1.1 | 34,000 | 2.2 | 117,000 | .5 |
| Union rivalry or factionalism..... | 60 | 1.7 | 19,400 | 1.3 | 123,000 | .5 |
| Jurisdiction..... | 102 | 4.4 | 77,700 | 5.1 | 282,000 | 1.2 |
| Union regulations..... | 1 | (?) | 1,600 | .1 | 3,270 | (?) |
| Other..... | 2 | .1 | 2,400 | .2 | 3,400 | (?) |
| Not reported..... | 64 | 1.8 | 5,130 | .3 | 37,700 | .2 |

¹ The change in title does not indicate any change from previous years in definition or content of these groups.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

³ Includes stoppages in which the major issue was retroactivity, holidays, vacations, job classification, piecework rates, or related matters.

⁴ This group includes protest strikes against action, or lack of action, by Government agencies. The 29-day stoppage of New York-New Jersey longshoremen in March was included in this group.

A 6-month stoppage over wages and related benefits combined with union security, involving several thousand employees of the Dierks Lumber Corp. in Arkansas and Oklahoma, produced considerable violence. The long Pittsburgh department store stoppage also involved similar issues.

The October work stoppage in the Port of New York—the second major dock strike during the year—occurred over a retroactive wage increase for longshoremen after certification by the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) of the International Longshoremen's Association (Ind.) as the bargaining agent for these workers (on August 27). Because of the long representation struggle between this union and the AFL Longshoremen, no change in wages and working conditions had been negotiated when the previous contract expired in October 1953. The longshoremen struck on October 5, 1954, to enforce their demand that before negotiating a new contract, a wage increase should be granted retroactive to the expiration of the former contract. The stoppage ended on October 6 after the New York Shipping Association agreed to an 8-cent hourly wage increase, retroactive to October 1, 1953, and the union pledged not to strike for 45 days pending negotiations on the new contract.

Union status alone was the major issue in about 12 percent of the strikes, with 3 percent of the workers and man-days of idleness. No strikes in this category involved 10,000 or more workers but there were several smaller long strikes. A drive by the CIO Distributive, Processing and Office Workers Union to organize workers in retail stores in Port Arthur, Tex., resulted in a stoppage that began in late October 1953 and was still in effect at the end of 1954. Another lengthy strike over union security concerned efforts of the CIO United Steelworkers to gain recognition and a contract from Buffalo Arms, Inc., at Akron, N. Y., after being certified as bargaining agent for the plant's employees. This stoppage also continued into 1955.

As in most postwar years, disputes over day-to-day working conditions, such as workloads, job security, shop conditions and policies, together with protests against injunctions or administrative actions of government agencies, ranked second to wages and related benefits as strike causes. These disputes accounted for 24 percent of all stoppages, 30 percent of workers and about

14 percent of total idleness in 1954. The 29-day work stoppage of longshoremen in the New York area in March and the July stoppage at Detroit plants of the Chrysler Corp. contributed about a fifth of the total idleness in this group. Seniority was the major issue in a 146-day stoppage at the wire plant of the Western Electric Co. in Tonawanda, N. Y. Pilots of American Airlines struck against transcontinental nonstop flights exceeding 8 hours.

The longshore stoppage began when supporters of the independent International Longshoremen's Association defied a court injunction obtained by the NLRB under the secondary boycott provisions of the Labor Management Relations Act. As a result of rivalry with the AFL Longshoremen and Teamsters, the union had declared a boycott of all truck freight handled by the Teamsters at any New York pier. The Teamsters retaliated by establishing picket lines. On March 4, the NLRB obtained a temporary Federal court restraining order directing the independent union to avoid strikes or other actions that would interfere with the loading or unloading of trucks at the piers. Supporters of the independent ILA stopped work on March 5, contending that the restraining order should also have applied to the AFL Teamsters and Longshoremen. Although the NLRB petitioned the court for contempt action against the union and some of its officers, the stoppage remained virtually portwide during most of March with occasional clashes occurring between AFL Longshoremen and pickets of the independent union. Endorsement of the strike by officials of the independent ILA, on March 24, and the threat that the strike might spread to other East Coast ports, brought NLRB warnings of further legal action and a joint statement from the Secretary of Labor, the Governor of New York, and other officials that the Federal and State Governments would join in efforts to end the strike. The strike ended April 2 after the NLRB set aside the December 1953 representation election among longshoremen on New York docks³ and indicated that the independent ILA would have no place on the new ballot if it did not cease "conduct designed to thwart or abuse the processes of the Board."

A 24-day strike against American Airlines, Inc., was called by the AFL Air Line Pilots Association in July to protest scheduling of nonstop westbound

coast-to-coast flights in excess of 8 hours' flying time without a relief crew. The union asserted that such flights were a safety hazard and protested the waiver by the Civil Aeronautics Board of a 23-year-old, 8-hour flying rule, thereby enabling scheduled air carriers to make nonstop coast-to-coast flights with the same crew. The stoppage ended after the union and the company accepted a proposal by the National (Railway) Mediation Board that a neutral consider the dispute and submit nonbinding recommendations.⁴

Protests against diversion of work or movement of plants to other areas produced work stoppages, several of which received widespread union support as labor became increasingly concerned with the problem of plant migration. One of the most outstanding strikes in this group involved employees of the Hat Corp. of America in Norwalk, Conn., who were idle from July 1953 to late May 1954. The workers, represented by the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers (AFL), were given both moral and monetary support by a number of other AFL and CIO unions. Although the final settlement did not deal with the basic issue—the union's efforts to obtain a job security clause in the contract that would prohibit further diversion of work from the Norwalk area—the company indicated that it would continue to make Norwalk the main base of its major operations in producing felt hats.

A dispute between the American Safety Razor Corp. and the independent United Electrical Workers union centered on the company's proposals to transfer operations from its 50-year-old Brooklyn, N. Y., plant to Staunton, Va. The resulting stoppage began as a sit-in strike on September 30. This phase of the strike ended on October 13 in the face of a court order. Several days later the company announced that it intended to close the plant and to hasten the transfer of its operations to the new location.

A strike at the Yonkers, N. Y., plant of Alexander Smith, Inc., beginning in mid-June, was

³ See *Analysis of Work Stoppages, 1953*, BLS Bull. 1163 (pp. 31-32), for a discussion of the dispute among dockworkers' unions in the Port of New York in 1953.

⁴ The dispute was settled in January 1955, when the employer and the union signed an agreement permitting westbound nonstop flights in excess of 8 hours and providing extra pay for pilots on such flights. The agreement reaffirmed an 8-hour flight-time rule for all other schedules and provided that pilots on nonstop transcontinental flights would receive 50 percent more flight-time credit and pay for all time in excess of 8 hours on a single flight. Extra pay of \$1.50 an hour for the captain and \$1 for the co-pilot would be earned for the entire time on a flight that takes more than 8 hours.

called because of a dispute over the employer's proposal for a new wage-rate structure at the plant and changes in working rules. On June 24 the company announced that it would shut down the plant permanently and carry on production in other plants. Officials of the Textile Workers Union (CIO) appealed to the Governor of New York for aid in keeping the 100-year-old Yonkers plant in operation. Subsequently, the company and the union signed an agreement providing for the temporary resumption of work in Yonkers on a limited scale to complete carpeting already on the looms. By mid-August the company began to lay off workers preparatory to final closing.

Strikes over interunion or intraunion matters (including union rivalry, jurisdictional, and sympathy strikes) usually account for a relatively small proportion of total strike activity and in this respect 1954 was no exception. These strikes accounted for 7 percent of all stoppages and 9 percent of the workers but 2 percent of total strike idleness. The number of strikes was lower than in the previous 3 years and fewer days of idleness were involved than in any postwar year except 1949 and 1950. However, the number of workers idle in such disputes was greater than in most recent years and both the number of work stoppages and workers involved represented a higher proportion of the total resulting from all causes than in any year for which data are available.

Stoppages by States

Idleness resulting from work stoppages in two-thirds of the States was lower in 1954 than in all or almost all postwar years and in only 9 States was it unusually high compared with preceding years. The most marked deviations from the national trend occurred in Oregon, Washington, and Montana: the long lumber strike resulted in alltime peaks for the first 2 States and a nonferrous strike raised Montana idleness to its highest level since 1934. In a number of States, idleness declined sharply compared with previous years, with some of the most notable decreases occurring in States where coal mining is important.¹

Total idleness in Pennsylvania in 1954 amounted to 13.4 percent of all strike idleness in the United States (table 5). The prolonged Pitts-

¹ The decline in coal mining stoppages also affected the level of strike activity in these States in 1953.

TABLE 5.—Work stoppages by State, 1954

| State | Work stoppages beginning in 1954 | | | Man-days idle during 1954 (all stoppages) | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|---|------------------|
| | Number | Workers involved | | Number | Percent of total |
| | | Number | Percent of total | | |
| United States..... | 13,468 | 1,530,000 | 100.0 | 22,600,000 | 100.0 |
| Alabama..... | 84 | 23,400 | 1.5 | 355,000 | 1.6 |
| Arizona..... | 12 | 7,020 | .5 | 107,000 | .5 |
| Arkansas..... | 29 | 6,450 | .4 | 163,000 | .7 |
| California..... | 206 | 88,100 | 5.7 | 1,070,000 | 4.7 |
| Colorado..... | 30 | 7,440 | .5 | 98,300 | .4 |
| Connecticut..... | 62 | 19,800 | 1.3 | 448,000 | 2.0 |
| Delaware..... | 15 | 1,350 | .1 | 16,100 | .1 |
| District of Columbia..... | 15 | 2,440 | .2 | 30,800 | .1 |
| Florida..... | 62 | 8,020 | .5 | 65,200 | .3 |
| Georgia..... | 36 | 13,100 | .9 | 367,000 | 1.6 |
| Idaho..... | 11 | 1,100 | .1 | 9,200 | (²) |
| Illinois..... | 204 | 56,300 | 3.7 | 737,000 | 3.3 |
| Indiana..... | 107 | 31,600 | 2.1 | 636,000 | 2.8 |
| Iowa..... | 47 | 19,700 | 1.3 | 235,000 | 1.0 |
| Kansas..... | 26 | 8,670 | .4 | 205,000 | .9 |
| Kentucky..... | 103 | 31,600 | 2.1 | 160,000 | .7 |
| Louisiana..... | 40 | 16,900 | 1.1 | 394,000 | 1.7 |
| Maine..... | 22 | 2,360 | .2 | 40,800 | .2 |
| Maryland..... | 42 | 14,600 | 1.0 | 135,000 | .6 |
| Massachusetts..... | 113 | 23,400 | 1.5 | 300,000 | 1.3 |
| Michigan..... | 204 | 171,000 | 11.2 | 1,060,000 | 4.7 |
| Minnesota..... | 56 | 20,300 | 1.3 | 314,000 | 1.4 |
| Mississippi..... | 14 | 1,610 | .1 | 11,200 | (²) |
| Missouri..... | 87 | 38,300 | 2.5 | 862,000 | 3.8 |
| Montana..... | 10 | 11,500 | .7 | 430,000 | 1.9 |
| Nebraska..... | 15 | 5,270 | .3 | 60,400 | .3 |
| Nevada..... | 10 | 2,750 | .2 | 20,100 | .1 |
| New Hampshire..... | 16 | 2,900 | .2 | 28,700 | .1 |
| New Jersey..... | 108 | 95,900 | 6.3 | 791,000 | 3.5 |
| New Mexico..... | 15 | 3,510 | .2 | 47,400 | .2 |
| New York..... | 539 | 182,000 | 11.9 | 2,010,000 | 8.9 |
| North Carolina..... | 31 | 5,540 | .4 | 82,900 | .4 |
| North Dakota..... | 11 | 1,680 | .1 | 4,540 | (²) |
| Ohio..... | 265 | 134,000 | 8.8 | 1,830,000 | 8.1 |
| Oklahoma..... | 34 | 9,560 | .6 | 220,000 | 1.0 |
| Oregon..... | 38 | 39,000 | 2.5 | 1,810,000 | 8.0 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 287 | 174,000 | 11.3 | 3,030,000 | 13.4 |
| Rhode Island..... | 28 | 4,880 | .3 | 60,800 | .3 |
| South Carolina..... | 14 | 2,350 | .2 | 15,900 | .1 |
| South Dakota..... | 4 | 400 | (²) | 670 | (²) |
| Tennessee..... | 90 | 50,000 | 3.3 | 415,000 | 1.8 |
| Texas..... | 103 | 42,600 | 2.8 | 655,000 | 2.9 |
| Utah..... | 14 | 12,000 | .8 | 143,000 | .6 |
| Vermont..... | 10 | 2,410 | .2 | 65,200 | .3 |
| Virginia..... | 43 | 7,440 | .5 | 97,300 | .4 |
| Washington..... | 70 | 63,600 | 4.2 | 2,120,000 | 9.4 |
| West Virginia..... | 167 | 29,300 | 1.9 | 295,000 | 1.2 |
| Wisconsin..... | 59 | 16,000 | 1.1 | 641,000 | 2.8 |
| Wyoming..... | 7 | 240 | (²) | 280 | (²) |

¹ The sum of the figures in this column exceeds 3,468 because the stoppages extending across State lines have been counted in each State affected, but the workers involved and man-days idle were divided among the States.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

burgh department store strike was a major factor in keeping idleness at a high level in this State. The lumber strike placed Washington second with 9.4 percent of total idleness and Oregon in fifth place with 8 percent. New York and Ohio ranked third and fourth. No other State accounted for as much as 5 percent of the national figure. Idleness exceeded a million man-days in each of 7 States, in comparison with 9 in 1951 and 1953 and 15 in 1952.

New York recorded the largest number of stoppages in 1954—539 compared with 585 in 1953 and 600 in 1952. By contrast, only 387 stoppages were recorded in Pennsylvania compared with the high figures of 632 in 1953 and 692 in 1952.

Unions Involved

Unions affiliated with the AFL were involved in 3 out of 5 strikes in 1954;⁶ these stoppages, however, accounted for less than half of the total number of workers involved and man-days of idleness. (See table 6.) CIO affiliates were involved in 22 percent of the strikes accounting for almost a third of the workers and man-days of idleness. Approximately 14 percent of the stoppages, with 16 percent of the workers and 11 percent of idleness, involved unions that were not affiliated with either the AFL or CIO. Many of these, as in 1952 and 1953, were brief, localized stoppages in the coal-mining industry. Independent unions were involved in 4 strikes of 10,000 or more workers—the Engineers and Scientists of America at Sperry Gyroscope Co., the International Longshoremen's Association in 2 strikes in the Port of New York, and the United Mine Workers in bituminous coal mines in southwestern Pennsylvania.

National Emergency Disputes

The emergency machinery provided under the Labor Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act for the investigation of disputes was invoked by the President twice in 1954. Both controversies centered about a wage increase for production workers at Atomic Energy Commission facilities operated by Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Co., a division of Union Carbide and Carbon Corp. One of the disputes—involving the CIO United Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers Union at AEC operations in Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Paducah, Ky.—resulted in strike action. The other, involving the AFL Atomic Trades and Labor Council at Oak Ridge National Laboratory and other facilities at Oak Ridge, Tenn., was settled without a work stoppage. In each case, the appointment of a board of inquiry followed rejection by the unions of earlier recommendations for wage adjustments by the Atomic Energy Labor-Management Relations Panel.⁷

TABLE 6.—Work stoppages by affiliation of unions involved, 1954

| Affiliation | Stoppages beginning in 1954 | | | | Man-days idle during 1954 (all stoppages) | |
|---|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|------------------|
| | Number | Percent of total | Workers involved | | Number | Percent of total |
| | | | Number | Percent of total | | |
| Total..... | 3,468 | 100.0 | 1,830,000 | 100.0 | 22,600,000 | 100.0 |
| American Federation of Labor..... | 2,112 | 60.9 | 608,000 | 45.5 | 9,130,000 | 40.5 |
| Congress of Industrial Organizations..... | 766 | 22.1 | 480,000 | 31.3 | 6,810,000 | 30.2 |
| Unaffiliated unions..... | 490 | 14.2 | 247,000 | 16.1 | 2,430,000 | 10.9 |
| Single firm unions..... | 17 | .5 | 9,740 | .6 | 29,300 | .1 |
| Different affiliations: | | | | | | |
| Rival unions ¹ | 40 | 1.2 | 9,880 | .6 | 68,900 | .3 |
| Cooperating unions ² | 11 | .3 | 84,400 | 5.5 | 4,050,000 | 17.9 |
| No union involved..... | 26 | .7 | 3,150 | .2 | 23,200 | .1 |
| Not reported..... | 3 | .1 | 99 | (7) | 1,200 | (7) |

¹ Disputes between unions of different affiliations—unions which have no established jurisdictional lines between them and are rivals in the same field.

² The 83-day stoppage involving 77,000 lumber workers in the 5 Northwest States is in this group. The International Woodworkers (CIO) and the Lumber and Sawmill Workers (AFL) are the 2 cooperating unions.

³ Less than 0.05 percent.

Workers represented by the Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers stopped work on July 7 after rejecting a recommended 6-cent hourly across-the-board wage increase. The Board of Inquiry reported to the President on July 10 that a "state of crisis" had not been reached but that it seemed inevitable if the strike continued. On the same day the workers returned to their jobs after the Secretary of Labor and union officials developed a plan for a Government review of housing, health and community facilities, and other problems affecting the welfare of the workers and their families. The Secretary of Labor also announced that a study would be initiated to seek improvement of labor-management relations and strengthening of collective bargaining in the atomic energy field. A resumption of work postponed further action by the Government until August 11, when a Federal district court issued a temporary restraining order to avert a threatened strike. On August 27, the injunction was extended to the full 80-day "waiting" period provided under the Taft-Hartley Act but agreement had not been reached when the injunction was dissolved on October 30.

The CIO union and the company settled this dispute on November 7 when they agreed to the previously recommended 6-cent hourly basic wage

⁶ A substantial proportion of these were in the construction trades.

⁷ Although the members of both boards were identical, the boards functioned separately in each of the disputes.

increase, retroactive to April 15, 1954, with provision for an additional 4 cents effective January 15, 1955, together with observance on Friday of certain recognized holidays when they fall on Saturday. Meanwhile, on August 18, the AFL Atomic Trades and Labor Council had reached agreement with the company for a 6-cent hourly across-the-board increase retroactive to April 15, 1954, with wage reopening available to the union on January 15, 1955. The day after the CIO

settlement, the company and the AFL amended their agreement to make it conform with the provisions obtained by the CIO.

Three emergency boards were created by Executive Order in 1954 under the provisions of the Railway Labor Act. However, no major strikes took place in the railroad industry during 1954.

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Union Contract Provisions for Paid Jury Leave

JURY SERVICE is basically a compulsory duty. To protect employees from loss of income while absent from work to serve as jurors, paid jury leave is provided by a number of collective bargaining agreements. Such provisions are akin to those providing pay allowances or bonuses to employees called for short-term military service¹ in that they reduce a worker's financial sacrifice while he fulfills his civic duty.

An analysis of 1,736 agreements, effective during 1953 and covering 6,365,500 workers,² showed that 317 or 18 percent had a provision assuring employees of an amount at least equal to their regular pay for the time spent in jury service. In most cases, the employer agreed to pay the difference between jury fees and workers' earnings. However, the practice of paying salaried employees while absent on jury duty is fairly common in American industry.³ In petroleum refining, communications, and utilities, over half of the agreements studied provided paid jury leave.

Amount of Pay

Of the 317 agreements providing paid jury leave, 223 compensated employees for the difference between the fees received for jury service and their regular wages (see table).

An employee who is required to be absent from work for jury service shall receive whatever straight-time pay he would have otherwise received up to and including 40 hours in any 1 week, less the amount of jury pay which he received for the same period . . .

In 21 agreements employees were permitted to retain their court fees in addition to receiving their regular pay. This more liberal type of provision was found almost exclusively in agreements in communications, utilities, and petroleum refining.

In the event an employee is called for jury service, he will receive for time so spent during his scheduled working hours his normal earnings without deduction for jury fees received, if any.

In 73 agreements the exact amount to be received by the employee was not clearly specified. Such agreements provided that an employee would receive "time off with pay"; would "suffer no financial loss"; or would "get his regular rate." Three-fourths of the agreements providing paid jury leave in the communications industry had this type of clause. Besides providing pay for actual jury service, a few agreements stipulated pay for time spent in qualifying for jury duty.

Qualifications for Jury Leave

Forty-two agreements specifically required that the employee return to his job upon completion of jury service in order to collect jury-leave pay. An additional 17 agreements had more detailed stipulations as to when the worker was to report: Some required that employees report if dismissed in time for 4 or more hours of work; others, if they could work 2 or more hours; still others, if dis-

¹ See *Military-Service Payments in Union Agreements, 1953*, Monthly Labor Review, July 1954 (p. 771).

² The agreements in the study, current as of January 1, 1953, or later, were selected from the Bureau of Labor Statistics current file of union contracts on the basis of industry, union, and geographic representation. Agreements for the airline and railroad industries are not filed with the Bureau.

³ See *Time Off With Pay*. (In *Management Record*, National Industrial Conference Board, New York, July 1954, p. 258.)

Paid jury leave provisions in collective bargaining agreements, by industry group, 1953

| Industry group | Number studied | | Number with provisions | | Percent with provisions | | Number covered by provisions allowing— | | | | | |
|--|----------------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------|---|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | Agreements | Workers (thousands) | Agreements | Workers (thousands) | Agreements | Workers | Difference between regular pay and jury fee | | Regular pay plus fee | | Other ¹ | |
| | | | | | | | Agreements | Workers (thousands) | Agreements | Workers (thousands) | Agreements | Workers (thousands) |
| All industries..... | 1,736 | 6,365.5 | 317 | 1,159.8 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 223 | 625.8 | 21 | 148.9 | 73 | 385.1 |
| MANUFACTURING..... | 1,267 | 4,304.3 | 224 | 702.3 | 18.0 | 16.0 | 188 | 564.8 | 7 | 37.3 | 29 | 160.2 |
| Food and kindred products..... | 120 | 309.2 | 45 | 106.0 | 38.0 | 34.0 | 45 | 106.0 | | | | |
| Tobacco manufactures..... | 14 | 32.7 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Textile-mill products..... | 113 | 182.0 | 16 | 50.6 | 14.0 | 28.0 | 16 | 50.6 | | | | |
| Apparel and other finished textile products..... | 54 | 364.4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lumber and wood products (except furniture)..... | 26 | 21.6 | 2 | .3 | 8.0 | 1.0 | 2 | .3 | | | | |
| Furniture and fixtures..... | 22 | 55.1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Paper and allied products..... | 50 | 95.9 | 6 | 9.4 | 12.0 | 10.0 | 6 | 9.4 | | | | |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries..... | 46 | 46.6 | 3 | 1.1 | 7.0 | 2.0 | 1 | .7 | | | | .4 |
| Chemicals and allied products..... | 70 | 97.8 | 28 | 50.0 | 40.0 | 51.0 | 25 | 47.9 | 1 | .4 | 2 | 1.7 |
| Products of petroleum and coal..... | 24 | 67.2 | 17 | 58.7 | 71.0 | 87.0 | 5 | 6.4 | 6 | 36.9 | 6 | 15.4 |
| Rubber products..... | 20 | 131.7 | 3 | 6.1 | 15.0 | 5.0 | 3 | 6.1 | | | | |
| Leather and leather products..... | 30 | 53.0 | 3 | 2.8 | 10.0 | 5.0 | 3 | 2.8 | | | | |
| Stone, clay, and glass products..... | 50 | 102.8 | 6 | 19.0 | 12.0 | 18.0 | 4 | 7.1 | | | 2 | 11.9 |
| Primary metal industries..... | 99 | 596.9 | 11 | 12.7 | 11.0 | 2.0 | 9 | 10.7 | | | 2 | 2.0 |
| Fabricated metal products..... | 96 | 178.9 | 8 | 14.8 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 7 | 14.5 | | | 1 | .3 |
| Machinery (except electrical)..... | 164 | 341.6 | 23 | 70.3 | 14.0 | 21.0 | 21 | 69.0 | | | 2 | 1.3 |
| Electrical machinery..... | 78 | 275.5 | 28 | 169.5 | 36.0 | 45.0 | 18 | 105.3 | | | 10 | 64.2 |
| Transportation equipment..... | 114 | 1,162.0 | 10 | 87.1 | 9.0 | 7.0 | 10 | 87.1 | | | | |
| Instruments and related products..... | 24 | 44.0 | 5 | 24.2 | 21.0 | 55.0 | 5 | 24.2 | | | | |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing..... | 43 | 45.0 | 10 | 19.6 | 23.0 | 44.0 | 8 | 16.6 | | | 2 | 3.0 |
| NONMANUFACTURING..... | 469 | 2,061.2 | 93 | 457.5 | 20.0 | 22.0 | 35 | 61.0 | 14 | 111.6 | 44 | 254.9 |
| Mining, crude-petroleum, and natural-gas production..... | 33 | 514.2 | 3 | 4.2 | 9.0 | 1.0 | | | | | 3 | 4.2 |
| Transportation ² | 85 | 218.2 | 7 | 17.4 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 7 | 17.4 | | | | |
| Communications..... | 63 | 504.8 | 26 | 330.6 | 57.0 | 65.0 | 2 | 1.5 | 7 | 96.1 | 27 | 233.0 |
| Utilities: electric and gas..... | 60 | 154.9 | 34 | 81.8 | 57.0 | 53.0 | 15 | 19.5 | 7 | 15.5 | 12 | 46.8 |
| Wholesale trade..... | 21 | 21.8 | 6 | 3.9 | 29.0 | 18.0 | 4 | 3.0 | | | 2 | .9 |
| Retail trade..... | 63 | 124.2 | 5 | 18.5 | 8.0 | 15.0 | 5 | 18.5 | | | | |
| Hotels and restaurants..... | 25 | 105.9 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Services..... | 61 | 122.1 | 2 | 1.1 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 2 | 1.1 | | | | |
| Construction..... | 53 | 273.0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous nonmanufacturing..... | 5 | 22.0 | | | | | | | | | | |

¹ Agreements were not clear as to whether pay for jury leave was to include or exclude jury fees. They referred to "time off with pay," "guaranteed pay for time lost," "pay for time spent on jury duty," and similar provisions without clarifying statements regarding jury fees.

² Excludes railroad and airline industries.

missed before noon. Some agreements specified that employees excused from jury duty for 1 or more days were to come to work during that time.

Two agreements specified that workers could work part time during time outside of jury service if regular work were available.

Employees shall be permitted to work part time for the company outside their regular jury service if the nature of their regular work available is such as will permit this practice. Such employees shall be paid their regular straight-time wages for such time actually worked. During the time employees are absent on jury duty, the company will make up to them the difference, if any, between the jury pay and their straight-time wages from the company. . . .

Under some agreements night shift employees serving on jury duty were to be assigned to the day shift during their period of service. Thus, as

nominal day shift workers they were eligible for paid jury leave.

In 67 agreements evidence of jury service and receipt of fees, or certification by a judge or court officer were the most commonly cited provisions qualifying an employee to collect pay for time spent serving as a juror.

. . . An employee who is absent from the plant because of jury duty shall, within 2 weeks after completion of said duty, be paid by employer . . . upon presentation of proper evidence as to jury service and the amount of compensation received . . .

Thirty-nine contracts required prior notice to the employer.

. . . Any employee who is called for jury duty, and who before reporting for jury duty, gives the company 5 days prior notice thereof, shall be paid by the company for each day he is paid for jury service . . .

Eligibility for paid jury leave hinged on length of service in some cases.

. . . All regular full-time employees who have 6 months or more of continuous service shall be reimbursed for jury duty.

Other Provisions

Because it is difficult to foretell the duration of jury service, most agreements contained little on the subject of time limitations. However, 34 agreements placed a limit on either the number of days or the number of calls to jury service, or both, for which employees could be paid during a specified period of time.

When an employee has been absent from work because of jury service for a period not in excess of 10 working days, he shall be paid his regular rate of pay and will not be required to reimburse the company with his jury pay.

. . . The company shall in no event be obligated to make any payment under this provision with respect to jury service more frequently than once in any 24 months, nor for jury service exceeding 4 weeks on any one call . . .

In the majority of agreements no mention was made of the treatment of time spent on jury duty

in the computation of overtime pay eligibility. Thirteen contracts allowed time out for jury duty to be considered as time worked for overtime pay purposes; 15 explicitly prohibited including time spent on jury service in total time worked for the purpose of overtime pay computation.

Some contracts contained specific provisions prohibiting pay for jury duty performed while an employee is on vacation, on layoff or leave status, or on holiday leave. However, a few contracts allowed holiday pay to employees engaged in jury service, if such service occurred during a week in which there was a paid holiday.

Pay for serving as a court witness in addition to pay for jury duty was provided in 50 contracts. In most instances the amount of pay was the same for both; where there was a difference, compensation for jury duty was higher than for other court service.

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Wages in Japanese Mining and Manufacturing

WORKERS in Japanese mining and manufacturing industries had average monthly cash earnings of 17,166 yen and 15,322 yen,¹ respectively, in 1953, when employees in these industries represented approximately 20 percent of total employment. A substantial proportion of the average earnings consisted of special cash payments, principally midyear and year-end bonuses. The earnings figures do not include such noncash income as payments in kind and welfare facilities operated by employers.

Wages differed markedly among the various industry groups studied; they were lowest in apparel industries and highest in products of petroleum and coal. These variations are attributable principally to differences among industries in the sex composition of the labor force, the

average size of establishments, the extent of unionization, and certain provisions of the Japanese labor standards law.

All statistics in this article are based on official data of the Japanese Ministry of Labor, except where otherwise specified. The United States Department of Labor is not in a position to appraise the adequacy of this data.²

Wage Structure

Cash earnings, as reported by the Japanese Labor Ministry, represent the sum of contract cash earnings and special cash payments, both of which include allowances for various purposes. All firms do not pay each of the allowances described below, but average monthly cash earnings for an entire industry do include most or all of these payments. In September 1953, the relative

¹ Exchange rates during 1953 were 360 yen to the United States dollar.

² It appears that the Japanese have a counterpart for many United States Government statistical series.

importance of the various components of cash earnings for manufacturing workers was as follows:

| <i>Elements</i> | <i>Percent of total</i> |
|--|-------------------------|
| Total cash payments..... | 100.0 |
| Special cash payments ¹ | 12.9 |
| Contract cash earnings..... | 87.1 |
| Basic wages..... | 56.3 |
| Incentive wages..... | 12.9 |
| Supplementary payments for living costs..... | 6.1 |
| Overtime..... | 10.7 |
| Nonwork allowance..... | 1.0 |
| Other payments..... | 0.1 |

¹ Consist primarily of midyear and year-end bonuses.

Contract Cash Earnings. The principal elements of contract cash earnings are defined as follows:

1. *Basic wages* are fixed wages paid for work within scheduled hours which differ for individual workers on the basis of such factors as age, education, seniority, experience, ability, and type of work performed. Basic wages also include such payments as "price" and "temporary" allowances provided their amount either is the same for all workers or is determined by the basic wage, as well as "meal" or "attendance" allowances if they are paid in proportion to the number of days worked.

2. *Incentive wages* are pay granted to regular workers who were at work more than a specified number of days during a specified period. They also include pay given for the efficiency of an individual or group.

3. *Overtime* is the allowance paid for overtime work, holiday work, midnight work, and shift work.

4. *Supplementary payments for living costs* consist primarily of dependency allowances, but also include allowances for commuting, housing, income tax, and social insurance premiums.

5. *Nonwork allowances* include vacation pay and other pay for periods during which no work is performed.

Special Cash Payments. Special cash payments vary from year to year; in 1953, for manufacturing workers, they were 12.9 percent of total cash earnings. They consist principally of semiannual bonuses but include, in addition, such payments as marriage allowances or retroactive wage payments

resulting from new collective bargaining agreements. The amount of the bonuses is frequently negotiated by collective bargaining and often is the basis for strikes.

Effect on Relative Wages of Men and Women. Although the Labor Standards Law prohibits wage discrimination against women because of their sex, the wage structure results in far higher payments to men than to women factory workers, most of whom are young, unmarried, and without dependents. The allowances can total more than the basic wage in the case of older men workers with many dependents. As a result, in 1953, the average woman factory production worker earned only 41 percent as much as the average man worker.

Noncash Elements. Noncash income received by workers has fallen very sharply since the Japanese labor standards law was passed in 1947. Article 24 of that law provides that "wages must be paid in cash and in full [except where] otherwise provided for by law or order or labor agreement."³ (This would permit such wage deductions as, for example, union dues under the terms of a collective bargaining agreement and taxes.) However, information published by the Labor Ministry and a recent study prepared by the Japanese Daily Labor Press, Inc., indicate that noncash income is still significant, although its net effect is difficult to evaluate. The noncash elements of the wage structure are of three types: (1) payments in kind, (2) welfare facilities, and (3) the Government rice allocation, described below.

1. *Payments in kind* have become the least important of the three elements, owing to the statutory requirement for cash payment of wages. According to a study by the Labor Ministry which was cited in the Daily Labor Press, in 1950 payments in kind were made to only 6 percent of all Japanese industrial workers and averaged only 6 percent of their total monthly pay. Textile industry workers received the highest total payments in kind which amounted to 7 percent of their total monthly wages. However, only 10 percent of all textile workers receive such payments.

2. *Welfare facilities* of some type were operated by about 78 percent of Japanese manufacturing firms in November 1949, according to a study made by the Ministry of Labor.⁴ The proportion

³ The agreement must be between the employer and a trade union or other persons representing the majority of workers at the working place.

⁴ Yearbook of Labor Statistics, Tokyo, 1950 (pp. 335-336).

of these firms providing the most prevalent types of facilities is shown below:

| Type of facility | Percent of firms |
|--|------------------|
| Dwelling..... | 80 |
| Medical treatment, sanitation, or nursery..... | 68 |
| Economic ¹ | 47 |
| Culture, recreation, or physical training..... | 44 |

¹ Includes one or more of the following: food supply, loan facilities, sales, provision manufacturing, and facilities for agriculture and pasture (sic).

These facilities cost the employers 7 percent of workers' total cash earnings. The corresponding figure for the textile industry was 12 percent. An additional 5 percent cost went for social insurance contributions required by law. The corresponding costs for mining were higher. Thus the cost of these welfare facilities in mining was 25 percent with an additional 9 percent for social insurance contributions required by law.

Since 1950, when these cost estimates were made, social insurance coverage has become more comprehensive and costs have increased. Though no recent overall estimates of social security costs are available, the cost to employers under the Japanese Welfare Pension Insurance Law (as amended to June 1951) alone are 4.7 percent of the remuneration for men workers, 2.75 percent for women workers, and 6.15 percent for miners. In addition to the compulsory coverage provided by this law, it is common practice for employers to pay retirement allowances when employees retire either of their own will or for the employer's convenience.

3. *The Government rice allocation* is made under a special supplementary food allocation program for manual laborers "for the purpose of enhancing their will to work and stabilizing their daily livelihood," a program established in 1946, when severe food shortages existed as a result of the war. Now only rice is so distributed. The distribution is made in proportion to the physical effort required in various laboring job categories. The average allocation is 280 grams per head per day. The Ministry of Labor found that, in April 1953, 40,000 tons of rice were distributed to over 6.7 million laborers.

Wage Levels and Employment

Distribution of Employment. In 1953, Japan had a labor force consisting of 39.7 million persons aged 14 and over, of whom 59 percent were males.

TABLE 1.—*Employment in Japanese mining and manufacturing establishments with 30 or more workers, year-end 1953, by industry group and sex*

| Industry group | Total | Men | | Women | | Relative importance (percent) ¹ |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--|
| | Number (in thousands) | Number (in thousands) | Percent of total | Number (in thousands) | Percent of total | |
| Mining..... | 466 | 424 | 91 | 41 | 9 | |
| Manufacturing..... | 2,713 | 1,830 | 67 | 884 | 33 | 100.0 |
| Food and kindred products..... | 129 | 80 | 62 | 49 | 38 | 4.8 |
| Tobacco..... | 23 | 11 | 48 | 12 | 52 | 8 |
| Textile-mill products..... | 600 | 167 | 28 | 434 | 72 | 22.1 |
| Apparel and other finished products..... | 48 | 13 | 27 | 35 | 73 | 1.8 |
| Lumber and wood products..... | 64 | 50 | 78 | 14 | 22 | 2.4 |
| Furniture and fixtures..... | 17 | 14 | 82 | 3 | 18 | .6 |
| Paper and allied products..... | 86 | 67 | 78 | 19 | 22 | 3.2 |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries..... | 118 | 95 | 81 | 23 | 19 | 4.3 |
| Chemical and related products..... | 269 | 209 | 78 | 61 | 22 | 9.9 |
| Products of petroleum and coal..... | 18 | 15 | 83 | 3 | 17 | .7 |
| Rubber products..... | 62 | 32 | 52 | 30 | 48 | 2.3 |
| Leather and leather products..... | 10 | 8 | 80 | 2 | 20 | .4 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products..... | 123 | 90 | 73 | 33 | 27 | 4.5 |
| Primary metal industries..... | 265 | 244 | 92 | 21 | 8 | 3.7 |
| Fabricated metal industries..... | 89 | 64 | 71 | 16 | 20 | 2.9 |
| Machinery..... | 243 | 214 | 88 | 29 | 12 | 9.0 |
| Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies..... | 193 | 140 | 72 | 54 | 28 | 7.1 |
| Transportation equipment..... | 270 | 247 | 91 | 23 | 9 | 10.0 |
| Medical, scientific instruments; photographic and optical goods..... | 54 | 39 | 72 | 15 | 28 | 2.9 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing..... | 41 | 21 | 51 | 20 | 49 | 1.5 |

¹ Relative importance of employment in each industry in terms of percent of total manufacturing employment.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily add to totals.

SOURCE: Year Book of Labor Statistics, 1953, Tokyo, Japanese Ministry of Labor, Division of Labor Statistics and Research, 1954 (p. 21).

Over 56 percent of the employed labor force of 39.25 million was engaged in nonagricultural pursuits; 17.2 percent worked in manufacturing industries and mining accounted for 1.6 percent. Employment in mining and manufacturing establishments employing 30 or more workers at the end of the year 1953, classified by industry group and sex, is shown in table 1.

Textile-mill products, apparel, and tobacco were the only major industries in which women employees outnumbered men, though in miscellaneous manufacturing and rubber products men workers were in the majority by very small margins. Textile-mill products was the industry group with the largest number of employees, about 600,000, approximately three-fourths of whom were young women. At the other extreme was leather and leather products with only 10,000 workers.

Wages. Average monthly earnings for the most recent year available are used in table 2, in order to make proper allowance for the substantial mid-year and year-end bonuses which are an integral part of the Japanese wage structure. The data

cover both production and nonproduction workers in establishments reporting 30 or more regular employees.

The data presented here are not intended for use in comparisons of wages of workers in Japan with those in the United States. Available wage data are not adequate for valid international comparisons. The problem of comparability is further complicated by the fact that workers' noncash income, which is not susceptible to precise measurement, is an important factor in both U. S. and Japanese wage structures. Conversion of wage rates from Japanese yen to United States cents by means of exchange rates does not, in most cases, make possible a valid comparison of purchasing power of earnings in Japan with those in the United States, principally because of vast differences in buying habits between the two countries. As pointed out by the Textiles Committee of the International Labor Organization in its 1952 report on textile wages, "in the case of countries with radically different modes of living, precise statistical comparison is, indeed, inherently impossible or

meaningless." The average hourly earnings shown in table 2 were converted to United States cents in order that the reader might have, not a precise comparison, but an idea of the order of magnitude of Japanese wage rates in United States currency.

Since most Japanese women workers are young, unmarried, and unskilled, their earnings are in the lower brackets. Therefore, the wage levels in an industry are usually inversely related to the proportion of women employed. Thus, in petroleum and coal products, with a labor force composed principally of men in relatively skilled jobs, workers' average hourly earnings were the highest found in any industry group. However, wages of women production workers were lower in relation to those of men than in any other group. Workers in apparel and textiles had the lowest monthly cash earnings, due principally to the fact that about three-fourths of them were women.

However, the tobacco industry—a government monopoly—had the second highest average hourly earnings among the major industry groups despite the fact that slightly more than half of the workers

TABLE 2.—Average cash earnings and hours of regular workers in Japanese mining and manufacturing establishments of 30 or more employees, and women's earnings as a percent of men's earnings, by industry group, 1953

| Industry group | Average monthly earnings and hours | | Average hourly earnings | | Sex wage ratio ² | Industry group | Average monthly earnings and hours | | Average hourly earnings | | Sex wage ratio ² |
|--|------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|---|------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| | Cash earnings (yen) | Hours worked | U. S. cents ¹ | | | | Cash earnings (yen) | Hours worked | U. S. cents ¹ | | |
| | | | Major groups | Sub-divisions | | | | | Major groups | Sub-divisions | |
| Total | 16,741 | 194.4 | 23.9 | | | All manufacturing—Continued | | | | | |
| Mining | 17,166 | 191.5 | 24.9 | | 45 | Electrical machinery—Continued | | | | | |
| Metal | 17,408 | 185.0 | | 26.1 | | Communication equipment and related products | 15,714 | 195.2 | | 22.4 | |
| Coal | 17,233 | 193.9 | | 24.7 | | Medical, scientific instruments, photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks | 16,509 | 195.3 | 23.5 | | 52 |
| All manufacturing | 15,222 | 196.7 | 21.6 | | 41 | Stone, clay, and glass products | 16,050 | 195.7 | 22.8 | | 38 |
| Products of petroleum and coal | 20,690 | 190.0 | 30.2 | | 36 | Printing, publishing, and allied industries | 17,213 | 210.7 | 22.7 | | 53 |
| Tobacco | 18,360 | 173.6 | 39.4 | | 67 | Machinery, except electric | 16,029 | 204.0 | 21.8 | | 48 |
| Primary metal industries | 26,501 | 198.2 | 28.7 | | 49 | Textile machinery | 15,965 | 205.8 | | 21.6 | |
| Smelting furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills | 22,213 | 196.1 | | 31.1 | | Leather and leather products | 14,119 | 191.7 | 20.5 | | 49 |
| Transportation equipment | 19,905 | 197.0 | 28.1 | | 47 | Fabricated metal products | 14,918 | 205.4 | 20.2 | | 49 |
| Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment | 21,600 | 193.3 | | 31.0 | | Food and kindred products | 14,181 | 200.0 | 19.7 | | 41 |
| Steel shipbuilding and repairing | 31,027 | 197.9 | | 36.5 | | Rubber products | 13,667 | 192.8 | 19.7 | | 47 |
| Railroad equipment | 19,164 | 196.9 | | 27.0 | | Miscellaneous manufacturing industries | 10,694 | 195.7 | 18.2 | | 50 |
| Paper and allied products | 20,400 | 204.5 | 27.8 | | 57 | Furniture and fixtures | 10,630 | 202.2 | 14.6 | | 46 |
| Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills | 21,775 | 204.6 | | 29.6 | | Lumber and wood products | 9,820 | 201.4 | 13.6 | | 51 |
| Chemical and related industries | 17,479 | 181.1 | 26.8 | | 48 | Textile-mill products | 9,630 | 196.2 | 13.6 | | 53 |
| Ammonium sulphate industry | 20,512 | 171.0 | | 33.8 | | Cotton and rayon staple spinning mills | 10,743 | 189.2 | | 18.8 | |
| Synthetic fibers | 14,124 | 186.7 | | 21.0 | | Broad-woven cotton and spun rayon fabric mills | 8,620 | 201.8 | | 11.9 | |
| Drugs and medicines | 15,876 | 180.0 | | 24.5 | | Silk reeling plants | 6,810 | 187.9 | | 10.1 | |
| Electrical machinery | 17,434 | 196.0 | 24.7 | | 45 | Apparel and related finished products | 7,913 | 189.7 | 11.6 | | 47 |
| Electrical generating, transmission, distribution and industrial apparatus | 19,187 | 197.5 | | 27.0 | | | | | | | |

¹ Converted on basis of 360 yen=\$1.00.

² Ratio for production workers of women's to men's cash earnings.

SOURCE: Yearbook of Labor Statistics, 1953, Tokyo, Japanese Ministry of Labor, Division of Labor Statistics and Research, 1954. Data on average monthly cash earnings (pp. 87-102); average monthly hours worked (pp. 67-72).

were women. Their wages were about two-thirds of the average for men—by far the highest ratio found in any industry.

Factors Affecting Wage Levels

Establishment Size. The fact that workers in large firms earn higher wages than those in small firms is clearly apparent from table 3, which shows the relationship between average earnings in eight different sizes of manufacturing establishments. There are several reasons for the direct variation between wages and plant size. The larger firms are stronger financially and can pay higher wages to attract better qualified workers. Government inspection forces are better able to check compliance with the labor-standards law in larger plants and therefore there are fewer violations of the wage provisions of that law. Also, the larger firms are more apt to be unionized and, as indicated below, Japanese unions have been aggressive in pressing demands for higher wages.

The lowest wages paid to Japanese workers are in the so-called "cottage industries" usually performed in the home by women as "sidework." Thus, a wage survey of silk scarf and handkerchief hemming workers in the Yokohama area, in the spring of 1953, indicated total wages ranging from 2.1 to 2.7 cents per hour.⁵

Japanese Labor Standards Law.⁶ Many provisions of the Japanese labor standards law relate to working conditions. However, for purposes of this report, the wage and hour provisions of the law have greater relevance. Those having the most pronounced effect on wage levels stipulate:

1. A basic 48-hour, 6-day workweek, with overtime and holiday pay at time and a quarter.
2. A basic annual paid vacation of 6 days for workers who were employed continuously for 1 year, with progressively more days of vacation for workers with greater seniority.
3. Employers must assure pieceworkers of a minimum wage proportional to the number of hours worked.
4. Children under 15 years of age cannot be

TABLE 3.—Average cash wages of Japanese workers in manufacturing, by size of establishment, in yen and as percent of average for all establishments, May 1953

| Size of establishment (number of employees) | Average cash wages | |
|---|------------------------------|--|
| | Amount (in yen) ¹ | As percent of average for all establishments |
| All establishments..... | 12,881 | 100 |
| 9 and under..... | 8,063 | 62 |
| 10-19..... | 8,461 | 66 |
| 20-29..... | 8,940 | 69 |
| 30-49..... | 9,408 | 73 |
| 50-99..... | 10,264 | 80 |
| 100-199..... | 11,511 | 89 |
| 200-499..... | 12,902 | 100 |
| 500 and over..... | 15,994 | 124 |

¹ Does not include semiannual bonuses in most instances and therefore should not be considered to represent total cash earnings.

SOURCE: Yearbook of Labor Statistics, 1953, Tokyo, Japanese Ministry of Labor, Division of Labor Statistics and Research, 1954 (p. 211.)

employed, except in certain specified occupations where they may do light work outside of school hours.

5. Wage discrimination is specifically prohibited "by reason of the worker being women" (sic), and the types of work which may be performed by women and minors are limited.

In addition, the labor standards law makes it possible for the government to set minimum wages through central and local wage councils. The Central Wage Council, established by the statute, in July 1951 recommended that minimum wages be established on a dual system (one designed to cover workers generally and the other to cover workers in lower wage industries); that as a beginning, they cover workers in lower wage industries employing the so-called home workers; and that such minimum wages be set in accordance with "the prevailing economic conditions of Japan." Although no such wages have yet been established, the Central Wage Council has ordered special studies of four low-wage industries (silk and rayon weaving, furniture and fixtures, handmade paper manufacturing, and home silk reeling), with a view to recommending minimum wage standards for each in accordance with conditions prevalent in each industry.

Collective Bargaining. In 1953, the approximately 30,000 trade unions in Japan had about 6 million members. The largest trade union center is the leftwing Sohyo (General Council of Japanese Trade Unions). It competes for membership with Zenro (Japan Trade Union Congress), a rightwing Social-

⁵ United States Foreign Service report, June 1, 1953.

⁶ Law No. 49 of April 7, 1947, from Japan Labor Code, 1932, Tokyo, Ministry of Labor, 1953. Domestic and family workers, who are among the lowest paid, are excluded from the protection of this act.

TABLE 4.—Percent change in cash wages and industrial activity, Japanese manufacturing and mining, 1934–36 and 1947 to 1953¹

[All increases unless otherwise noted]

| Economic series | Percent change, 1934–36 to 1936 | | Percent change, 1947 to 1953 | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|--------|
| | Manu- facturing | Mining | Manu- facturing | Mining |
| Wages..... | 30,604 | ----- | 880 | 706 |
| Real wages ² | 7 | ----- | 237 | 175 |
| Production..... | 60 | 23 | 355 | 84 |
| Employment..... | 43 | 77 | 3 | -12 |
| Productivity..... | 25 | -27 | 340 | 110 |

¹ Based on data from Monthly Labor Statistics and Research Bulletin, October 1954, Japanese Ministry of Labor.

² The consumer price index moved up 26,516 percent from 1934–36 and 193 percent from 1947.

ist labor center.⁷ The Sohyo unions are very aggressive in their demands, which include political as well as economic objectives. However, though not as vocal as Sohyo, the Zenro unions have led a determined fight for better working conditions.

The Austerity Program. In the attempt to correct Japan's unfavorable balance of trade and its critical dollar shortage, the Government is conducting an anti-inflationary austerity program. The Zenro unions generally concede the necessity for such a program and do not request wage increases which they consider inflationary. However, many of the Sohyo unions continue to press their demands for substantial bonuses and wage increases. Undoubtedly the austerity program has had a depressing effect on wage levels.

Long-Term Economic Trends

In evaluating changes in the Japanese economy since the prewar and the early postwar periods, it should be remembered that in 1947 economic activity was at a relatively low level, compared with the prewar period. Consequently, changes from 1947 to 1953 are much greater than those shown by comparing 1953 levels of economic activity with the prewar years, except in the case of nominal wages. (See table 4.) The wage index on the prewar base has little meaning in terms of purchasing power because, in addition to inflation, Japan has devalued its currency several times since 1934–36.

—BORIS S. YANE

Division of Foreign Labor Conditions

⁷ See Zenro—A New Anti-Communist Labor Center in Japan, Monthly Labor Review, August 1954 (p. 883).

Union Wage Scales of Local-Transit Operating Employees, 1954

UNION WAGE SCALES of operating employees in local-transit systems in cities of 100,000 or more population rose 5 percent, or about 9 cents an hour on the average, between July 1, 1953, and July 1, 1954. During this period, the wage rates of more than nine-tenths of the organized operating employees included in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' annual survey of union scales in the local-transit industry were adjusted upward;¹ advances typically ranged from 5 to 15 cents an hour. On July 1, 1954, union wage scales averaged \$1.85 an hour for operators of local transit equipment.²

Standard workweeks varying from 40 to more than 48 hours were reported for seven-eighths of the workers studied. About 3 of every 4 workers, however, were covered by labor-management contracts which specified a 40-hour straight-time workweek.

¹ Union scales are defined as the minimum wage scales or maximum schedules of hours agreed upon through collective bargaining between unions and employers. Rates in excess of the negotiated minimum, which may be paid for special qualifications or other reasons, are not included.

The information presented in this report was based on union scales in effect on July 1, 1954, and covered approximately 85,000 local-transit operating employees in 52 cities with populations of 100,000 or more. Trackmen and maintenance workers were not included. Operating employees of municipally owned transit systems were included if unions acted as the bargaining agents. Data were obtained from local union officials, primarily by mail questionnaire; in some instances, Bureau representatives visited local union officials to obtain the desired information.

Mimeographed listings of union scales are available for each of the 52 cities included in the survey. A forthcoming bulletin will contain more detailed information on the industry.

The current survey was designed to reflect union wage scales of local-transit operating employees in all cities of 100,000 or more population. All cities with 500,000 or more population were included, as were most cities in the population group of 250,000 to 500,000. The cities in the 100,000 to 250,000 group selected for study were distributed throughout the United States. The data for some of the cities in the two smaller size-groups included in the study were weighted in order to compensate for the cities which were not surveyed. In order to provide appropriate representation in the combination of data, each geographic region and population group was considered separately when city weights were assigned.

² Average hourly scales, designed to show current levels, are based on all scales reported in effect on July 1, 1954, with each different scale weighted by the number of union members receiving that rate. These averages are not designed for precise year-to-year comparisons because of fluctuations in membership and in the classifications studied. Average changes from July 1, 1953, to July 1, 1954, are based on comparable quotations for the various classifications in both periods, weighted by the membership reported for the current (1954) survey. The index series, designed for trend purposes, is similarly constructed.

Data from the 1953 survey appeared in the Monthly Labor Review for January 1954 (p. 50).

Trend of Union Scales

The Bureau's index of union hourly wage rates of local-transit operating employees has advanced steadily since it was initiated in 1929, except in the years from 1931 through 1934. The annual rate of increase during the 26-year period averaged 3.9 percent, although it varied considerably from year to year. On July 1, 1954, the index of union hourly wage scales of local-transit operating employees was 36.4 percent above the average for the 3 years 1947-49 (table 1).

In general, rate revisions between July 1, 1953, and July 1, 1954, were the result of negotiations on contract expirations or reopenings, as well as of previous negotiations which provided interim increases. During the year, union scales of local-transit operating employees on 1- and 2-man surface equipment increased by an average of 9 cents an hour (5 percent) and those of elevated and subway operators, 8 cents an hour (4½ percent).

Nearly 95 percent of the local-transit operating employees covered by collective bargaining arrangements in cities of 100,000 or more population received upward adjustments in their wage scales between July 1, 1953, and July 1, 1954. Of every 100 transit workers affected by the changes, 11 received advances of less than 5 cents an hour, 54 received from 5 to 10 cents, and 26 received from 10 to 15 cents.

The proportions of workers affected as well as the amount of pay increases varied by type of equipment operated. All motormen and conductors of 2-man cars, all elevated and subway operators, and more than 90 percent of the operators of 1-man surface equipment had scale increases in the year ending July 1, 1954. Among the motormen and conductors of 2-man cars, 40 percent received increases amounting to 6 cents an hour and 34 percent of the group obtained 13 cents. Hourly increases of 6 or 6½ cents were applicable to almost 60 percent of the elevated and subway operators and advances of 11 cents an hour were registered for 32 percent. Upward adjustments for operators of 1-man surface equipment ranged from 1½ cents to more than 30 cents an hour, being from 5 to 9 cents an hour for half of the workers,

less than 5 cents for a tenth, and 15 cents or more for another tenth.

Increases during the year represented gains of 3 to 5 percent for nearly half the transit workers included in the study. For a fifth of the workers, increases were from 5 to 7 percent and for almost a fifth, 7 percent or more.

Wage-Scale Variations

Hourly pay scales for local-transit operating employees are generally graduated on the basis of length of service. Typically, labor-management agreements provide for an entrance rate, one or more intermediate rates, and a top rate.³ Although the time interval between rate steps varies among cities, the entrance rate generally applies to the first 3 or 6 months of employment. The top rate is usually reached after 1 year's service. In some cities, however, local-transit agreements specify a single rate, irrespective of length of employment.

Entrance rates for 1-man car and bus operators varied from \$1.10 in Charlotte, N. C., to \$1.93 in Chicago and Seattle. Top wage scales for these operators ranged from \$1.35 in Charlotte to \$2.13 in Boston.

Hourly wage scales for all local-transit operating employees studied averaged \$1.85 on July 1, 1954; this was also the average for the operators of 1-man and 2-man equipment. Elevated and subway operators, who represented slightly less than 10 percent of all transit workers studied, averaged \$1.90 an hour.

Wage scales for nearly 70 percent of the workers covered by the study were between \$1.75 and \$2

TABLE 1.—Indexes of union hourly wage rates of local-transit operating employees, 1929-54

[Oct. 1, 1947-49=100]

| Date | Index | Date | Index |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------------|-------|
| 1929: May 15..... | 52.4 | 1942: July 1..... | 64.4 |
| 1930: May 15..... | 52.9 | 1943: July 1..... | 68.6 |
| 1931: May 15..... | 52.9 | 1944: July 1..... | 69.1 |
| 1932: May 15..... | 51.9 | 1945: July 1..... | 69.9 |
| 1933: May 15..... | (¹) | 1946: July 1..... | 81.9 |
| 1934: May 15..... | 50.4 | 1947: October 1..... | 92.4 |
| 1935: May 15..... | 52.3 | 1948: October 1..... | 101.7 |
| 1936: May 15..... | 52.7 | 1949: October 1..... | 105.9 |
| 1937: May 15..... | 55.2 | 1950: October 1..... | 110.9 |
| 1938: June 1..... | 56.8 | 1951: October 1..... | 118.2 |
| 1939: June 1..... | 57.2 | 1952: October 1..... | 127.0 |
| 1940: June 1..... | 57.9 | 1953: July 1..... | 129.9 |
| 1941: June 1..... | 60.0 | 1954: July 1..... | 136.4 |

¹ Not available.

³ This so-called top rate actually becomes the employee's basic scale after a specified period of employment with the company. It is not a maximum rate in the sense that the company may not pay more.

an hour; 11 percent had hourly scales of \$2 or more; and 3 percent had scales below \$1.50. A similar pattern prevailed for operators of 1-man buses, who accounted for about 85 percent of all the transit workers studied. Virtually all motormen and conductors on 2-man cars had rates ranging from \$1.75 to \$1.95 an hour, with approximately half of them receiving from \$1.80 to \$1.90.

City and Regional Rate Differentials

As indicated earlier, union hourly wage scales varied widely among the 52 cities studied. Rates averaged from \$1.34 in Charlotte to \$2 in Seattle. Averages of less than \$1.50 were reported for Oklahoma City, Knoxville, and Little Rock, while average rates of \$1.95 or more prevailed in Pittsburgh, Boston, and Milwaukee. Among the other cities, the rate levels varied between \$1.50 and \$1.75 in 21, between \$1.75 and \$1.90 in 12, and between \$1.90 and \$1.95 in 11.

Scale adjustments during the year affected some transit workers in all but five of the studied cities. Increases of 5, 6, and 8 cents an hour were most frequently reported. Upward changes of 20 cents or more were recorded in 5 cities; in 4 of the cities, these larger advances were attributable partly to reductions in the workweek.

Average scales for the two largest city-size groups were virtually identical: \$1.91 for the 5

cities with 1,000,000 or more population and \$1.90 for the cities with 500,000 to 1,000,000 population. These averages were 5 to 6 cents an hour higher than that for the next smaller size-group (250,000 to 500,000 population) and slightly more than 25 cents an hour higher than for the group with 100,000 to 250,000 population.

The level of rates for individual cities within each population group showed wide variations from the group averages. The spread between the highest and the lowest city averages ranged from 9 cents in the largest size-group of cities to 47 cents in the smallest size-group.

Regionally, average rates for local-transit operating employees ranged from \$1.54 in the Southeast to \$1.91 in the Middle Atlantic States. Rate levels in the Great Lakes and Pacific regions also exceeded the \$1.85 national average. Wage levels for 1-man car and bus operators were identical with those for all types of conveyances combined in all but two regions. In the 4 regions in which 2-man car operations were reported, scales averaged \$1.89 in the Great Lakes and Pacific regions and \$1.78 in the Middle Atlantic and Southwest regions (table 2).

Standard Workweek

Workweeks, in terms of a fixed number of hours for which workers were paid at straight-time rates, were established in contracts covering 88 percent of the transit workers included in the study. Straight-time weekly hours were not reported for 10 of the covered cities. For workers in the other 42 cities, straight-time hours averaged 41.3 on July 1, 1954, compared with 42.4 on July 1, 1953, largely because of reductions in the workweek affecting either some or all of the transit operating workers in 10 of the cities.

A 40-hour workweek applied to 62 percent of the 1-man car and bus operators, to 80 percent of those operating 2-man equipment, and to 94 percent of the elevated and subway operators. Workweeks of 48 hours were in effect for 8 percent of the operators of 1-man cars and buses and for 16 percent of those on 2-man cars.

—JAMES P. CORKERY

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

TABLE 2.—Average union hourly wage rates of local-transit operating employees, by region,¹ July 1, 1954

| Region ¹ | Average rate per hour— | | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | All workers | Operators of 1-man cars and buses | Motormen and conductors of 2-man cars | Elevated and subway operators |
| United States..... | \$1.85 | \$1.85 | \$1.85 | \$1.90 |
| New England..... | 1.83 | 1.84 | ..... | 1.89 |
| Middle Atlantic..... | 1.91 | 1.91 | 1.78 | 1.93 |
| Border States..... | 1.82 | 1.82 | ..... | ..... |
| Southeast..... | 1.54 | 1.54 | ..... | ..... |
| Great Lakes..... | 1.90 | 1.90 | 1.89 | 1.85 |
| Middle West..... | 1.77 | 1.77 | ..... | ..... |
| Southwest..... | 1.64 | 1.63 | 1.78 | ..... |
| Mountain..... | 1.67 | 1.67 | ..... | ..... |
| Pacific..... | 1.89 | 1.89 | 1.89 | ..... |

¹ The regions in this study include: *New England*—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; *Middle Atlantic*—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; *Border States*—Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia; *Southeast*—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee; *Great Lakes*—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin; *Middle West*—Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; *Southwest*—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; *Mountain*—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; and, *Pacific*—California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

The Effect of Plant Size on Industrial Relations Practices

THE INFLUENCE of plant size as a factor in industrial relations is difficult to isolate and to assess, according to the second report¹ of Princeton University on the industrial relations characteristics of manufacturing plants in the Trenton, N. J., area. Although the report makes no claim to provide an answer as to the optimum size of a plant from the point of view of successful industrial relations, certain tentative conclusions did emerge from this "pioneer" study in plant-size relationships.

Small plants (with fewer than 500 workers) were found to have some major advantages over large plants in that their smallness fostered a "plant atmosphere" which permitted the management to know the workers intimately and to provide them with a variety of personal services. In such an atmosphere, employer-employee relations were more stable and successful than in large plants; strikes were less prevalent, and collective bargaining proceeded more directly and expeditiously because negotiations more frequently were handled by top officers rather than by delegation.

Among other characteristics of industrial relations on which plant size was observed to have some effect were susceptibility to organization and the level of wage rates and related benefits. In the highly unionized Trenton area, all the non-union plants were small, but they constituted only one-fifth of the small plants included in the study.² Although, as a group, the small plants had lower wage rates and fringe benefits, there were sufficient deviations and offsetting factors, such as planned overtime and a variety of informal services, to make the wage and fringe disadvantages of the small firms more apparent than real.

Small branch plants of large corporations were able to combine some of the advantages of both small and large plants, through preserving the "personal approach" while paying higher wages and drawing upon the specialized services and larger experience of the parent corporations.

Nature of the Study

This study, a byproduct of the university's major research in the Trenton area, turns its attention to a hitherto unexplored field of inquiry: What effect, if any, does a plant's size have on its industrial relations practices and the "success" of its program? The author cautions that since such a pioneer study lacks the advantage of a previous body of information, the results must be considered tentative, pending more extensive investigations. The chief sources of information were interviews with management and union officials, but major reliance was placed on information furnished by management. No workers were interviewed.

The Plant Atmosphere

The "personal approach" or "family atmosphere," which was deemed to be so conducive to good relations in the small plants, takes a variety of forms, but generally connotes an informal relationship between the firm's officers and workers, an "easy-going" attitude toward the work pace, consideration for a worker's personal problems, an effort to provide steady, year-round employment, promotion from within (though this is somewhat negated by scarcity of promotional opportunities), and, where the small plant was organized, sincere cooperation with the union. The success of such a policy depends on its genuineness, the report concludes, since insincerity "does not fool the workers and serves only to antagonize them."

¹ Sherrill Cleland, *The Influence of Plant Size on Industrial Relations*, Princeton University, Research Report Series No. 89, 1955, 65 pp. \$2.

This report embodies partial results of a 2-year study of 82 of the 550 manufacturing plants in the Trenton area. The sample accounted for 72 percent of the area's manufacturing employment. Major industries, in terms of the number of both plants and employees, were primary metals, fabricated metal products, rubber, pottery, and nonelectrical machinery. Of the 82 surveyed plants, 52 (or 63 percent) were small, i.e., employed fewer than 500 workers, and 12 employed 100 or fewer.

The first report in the series, *Hiring Practices and Labor Competition*, was summarized in the *Monthly Labor Review* for February 1955 (p. 192).

² Over 95 percent of the workers were employed in the 71 plants which were organized, 45 by the Congress of Industrial Organizations, 18 by the American Federation of Labor, and 8 by unaffiliated or independent unions. Major unions were the CIO's Steelworkers, Rubber Workers, and Auto Workers; the AFL's Brotherhood of Pottery; and the independent United Electrical Workers.

The 11 nonunion plants employed a total of 2,258 workers, with individual employment ranging from 20 workers to over 400.

Wage and Personnel Policies

With respect to wages, the effect of size, although evident, was not definitive. Taking the hiring rate as the standard, only 33 percent of the small plants were found to pay above \$1.15 per hour, compared with 90 percent of the large plants. In a comparison of average straight-time hourly earnings of production workers, however, 6 of the 15 plants having highest earnings were small; on the other hand, 14 of the 15 having lowest earnings were also small. Some plants offset low straight-time earnings by scheduling overtime to increase take-home pay. Generally the work force in the low-paying plants was predominantly women.

Although there was no "general pattern of relationship between plant size and fringe benefits," unorganized plants (all small) had fringe benefit programs well above the average for all firms surveyed. According to an official of one such plant, ". . . it is necessary for us to follow the benefits granted by the union rather closely. To lag considerably behind gains won by this union would certainly be a factor in making continued nonunion operations at the plant difficult."

The most significant difference in personnel policies between large and small plants appeared to be the absence of formal training programs in the small plants, which their managements regarded as a weakness in their employee relations, but which the author assessed as an imagined rather than a real disadvantage. Turnover and absenteeism were generally lower in small plants, and management-worker communications were notably better.

Labor Relations and Collective Bargaining

Trade union roots in Trenton go back to the 1880's. The survey found a high degree of organization in 1953 with all of the 30 large plants unionized, as well as 41 of the 52 small plants. The report concludes that "small plant size is one

important factor among many which might help management avoid the need for a union or might tend to promote better industrial relations where a union exists." In the small organized plants, according to management, union leaders were usually long-service employees, less given to militancy than leaders in large plants, and better able, because of the greater intimacy of the small plant environment, to minimize and cope with factions within the local union.

In the actual bargaining process, the author's impression was that "honesty and sincerity of effort to accommodate seem to have developed to a high degree" in the small plants, and that they had "shorter and less difficult negotiations." A large part of this success can be attributed to the fact that generally a responsible company official was dealing directly with the union's representative. In the words of one such company executive:

One of the advantages of small size is that the union is easier to deal with because they know they are talking with top management. Also it is better for the management's side as well because the management team knows they do not have to satisfy an absentee from the bargaining table that their specific actions in the negotiations are wise ones. Therefore, both sides can be more straight-forward and can have a much better relationship.

Even in the Trenton area, which has a more favorable industrial relations record than many other highly unionized areas, small plants had fewer strikes than large ones. Half of the 82 plants studied reported no strikes during their present ownership and of these, three-fourths were small. Of the 41 that reported strikes, half were small and even within this group, the percentage having a strike record rose markedly with increased size. Thus, in the under-100-employee group, only 8 percent had such a record, while 30 percent of the 100-200 group and 53 percent of the 200-500 group had experienced strikes. The study draws the positive conclusion that small size is a significant factor in "maintaining a no-strike record."

Injury Rates in Manufacturing, Fourth Quarter 1954

THE ALL-MANUFACTURING injury-frequency rate¹ continued its downward trend and reached an alltime low of 10.7 disabling injuries per million employee-hours worked during the fourth quarter of 1954, according to preliminary reports compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This rate was 9 percent below that for the preceding quarter and 11 percent below the average for the fourth quarter of 1953. The decrease between the third and fourth quarters of 1954, however, was slightly less than usual; for the preceding 11 years, decreases between the two quarters had averaged 10 percent.

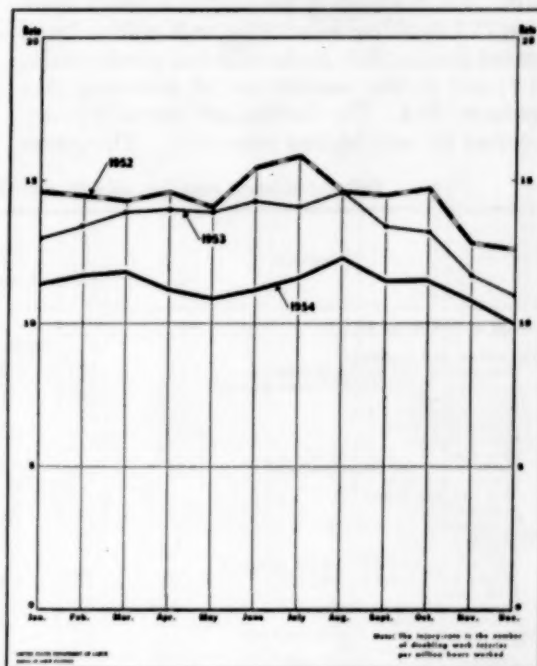
Monthly rates followed about the usual seasonal pattern, except that the decrease between October and November—6 percent—was somewhat smaller than in most preceding years. The October rate of 11.5 was unchanged from September, and the December rate of 10.0 was down 7 percent from November.

Injury rates throughout 1954 were well below those for the corresponding periods of 1953. (See chart.) The difference between the two years, however, was less in the fourth quarter than during earlier months, diminishing from 13 percent in October to 8 percent in November and 9 percent in December. In contrast, the rates for May and June were each 22 percent lower in 1954 than in 1953. However, despite the slackening of the rate of decrease in injury rates during the latter part of 1954, the low level of rates was being maintained.

On the basis of these preliminary figures, it is anticipated that the average injury-frequency rate for the year 1954 will be about 11.5. This would be 14 percent below the 1953 rate of 13.4, which was previously the lowest annual rate on record.

The decline in injury rates from the third to the fourth quarter 1954 was widely distributed among the various manufacturing industries. Of the 130 industry classifications for which comparable quarterly rates are available, 63 showed decreases of 1 full frequency-rate point or more; only 21 reported significant increases; and 46 remained virtually unchanged.

Injury-Frequency Rates in Manufacturing,
Fourth Quarter 1954



Comparisons of the preliminary annual averages for 1954 with the final 1953 figures reveal an even better showing. Decreases of 1 full frequency-rate point or more were recorded for 77 industries, while significant increases were reported for only 12, and little change was shown for the remaining 43. (See table.) The most outstanding year-to-year improvement in safety was found in the boatbuilding and repairing industry, with a decrease from 36.3 disabling injuries per million man-hours in 1953 to 26.4 in 1954. The rate for the vegetable and animal oils and fats industry decreased from 25.4 to 19.3; for wooden containers, from 34.0 to 28.2; for paving and roofing materials, from 13.3 to 8.0; and for fabricated wire products, from 19.6 to 14.4.

¹ The injury-frequency rate is the average number of disabling work injuries for each million employee-hours worked. A disabling work injury is any injury occurring in the course of and arising out of employment, which (a) results in death or any degree of permanent physical impairment, or (b) makes the injured worker unable to perform the duties of any regularly established job which is open and available to him throughout the hours corresponding to his regular shift on any one or more days after the day of injury (including Sundays, days off, or plant shutdowns). The term "injury" includes occupational disease.

In spite of the substantial reductions in injury rates, many industries still have relatively high rates. For example, in the logging industry there were 73.2 disabling injuries for each million hours worked during 1954; in sawmills and planing mills, 42.2; and in the manufacture of structural clay products, 40.5. The bottled soft drinks industry reported the next highest rate—28.5. There were

5 other industries with rates between 25 and 30; 14, between 20 and 25; and 22, between 15 and 20.

On the other hand, injury-frequency rates of 4 or less were recorded for the synthetic fibers industry, synthetic rubber, explosives, rubber footwear, electrical equipment for vehicles, electric lamps (bulbs), radio tubes, miscellaneous communication equipment, and aircraft.

*Injury-frequency rates for selected manufacturing industries, fourth quarter 1954**

| Industry | Fourth quarter 1954* | | | | Fourth quarter 1953 | Annual average | |
|--|----------------------|----------|----------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|------|
| | October | November | December | Fourth quarter | | 1954* | 1953 |
| Average, all manufacturing | 11.5 | 10.8 | 10.0 | 10.7 | 12.0 | 11.5 | 13.4 |
| Food and kindred products: | | | | | | | |
| Meat packing and custom slaughtering | 23.0 | 19.6 | 17.1 | 19.9 | 18.1 | 18.7 | 20.0 |
| Sausages and other prepared meat products | 15.2 | 18.8 | 15.8 | 16.6 | 24.5 | 23.4 | 20.4 |
| Dairy products | 13.3 | 18.9 | 10.9 | 14.3 | 16.9 | 17.1 | 18.6 |
| Canning and preserving | 21.0 | 19.1 | 17.0 | 19.4 | 21.8 | 21.5 | 25.6 |
| Grain-mill products | 23.6 | 15.9 | 25.0 | 21.6 | 18.1 | 20.5 | 16.7 |
| Bakery products | 15.8 | 16.2 | 13.7 | 15.2 | 14.8 | 16.6 | 16.0 |
| Cane sugar | 15.0 | 13.2 | 23.5 | 17.2 | 17.2 | 19.3 | 19.5 |
| Confectionery and related products | 9.0 | 7.7 | 6.2 | 7.7 | 12.6 | 9.3 | 13.9 |
| Bottled soft drinks | (1) | (1) | (1) | 25.0 | 27.2 | 28.5 | 30.6 |
| Malt and malt liquors | 17.8 | 16.7 | 14.5 | 16.3 | 18.2 | 17.9 | 21.4 |
| Distilled liquors | (1) | (1) | (1) | 4.1 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 6.5 |
| Miscellaneous food products | 11.8 | 11.8 | 13.0 | 12.2 | 14.9 | 13.7 | 15.0 |
| Textile-mill products: | | | | | | | |
| Cotton yarn and textiles | 8.1 | 8.1 | 6.7 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 8.1 | 8.7 |
| Rayon, other synthetic, and silk textiles | 8.3 | 8.2 | 6.3 | 7.6 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 7.3 |
| Woolen and worsted textiles | 15.9 | 17.5 | 12.8 | 15.3 | 13.2 | 14.3 | 15.1 |
| Knit goods | 5.1 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 5.8 |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles | 11.8 | 13.3 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.9 | 13.1 | 14.5 |
| Miscellaneous textile goods | 12.6 | 15.9 | 15.3 | 14.6 | 16.9 | 16.9 | 17.8 |
| Apparel and other finished textile products: | | | | | | | |
| Clothing, men's and boys' | 7.0 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 6.0 | 6.7 | 7.2 | 8.0 |
| Clothing, women's and children's | 4.0 | 3.2 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 5.6 |
| Miscellaneous fabricated textile products | 12.3 | 9.2 | 8.1 | 9.9 | 12.2 | 12.0 | 12.4 |
| Lumber and wood products (except furniture): | | | | | | | |
| Logging | 74.8 | 58.3 | 74.7 | 69.2 | 70.1 | 73.2 | 76.8 |
| Sawmills and planing mills | 48.4 | 44.2 | 41.1 | 44.6 | 40.0 | 42.2 | 44.3 |
| Millwork and structural wood products | 18.8 | 20.0 | 19.1 | 19.3 | 19.9 | 21.2 | 23.3 |
| Plywood mills | 30.3 | 21.5 | 30.5 | 27.5 | 26.3 | 26.7 | 29.1 |
| Wooden containers | 20.6 | 28.3 | 21.5 | 23.4 | 32.1 | 34.0 | 34.0 |
| Miscellaneous wood products | 26.9 | 30.8 | 29.4 | 29.0 | 31.0 | 27.9 | 31.7 |
| Furniture and fixtures: | | | | | | | |
| Household furniture, nonmetal | 20.3 | 19.1 | 15.5 | 18.3 | 19.5 | 17.4 | 20.9 |
| Metal household furniture | (1) | (1) | (1) | 24.6 | 10.4 | 21.7 | 16.2 |
| Mattresses and bedsprings | 16.3 | 17.7 | 21.7 | 18.5 | 19.7 | 20.3 | 17.4 |
| Office furniture | 19.9 | 16.5 | 12.2 | 16.2 | 16.5 | 17.1 | 17.9 |
| Public-building and professional furniture | (1) | (1) | (1) | 18.0 | 18.7 | 21.0 | 20.9 |
| Partitions and fixtures | (1) | (1) | (1) | 23.7 | 14.1 | 24.1 | 20.2 |
| Paper and allied products: | | | | | | | |
| Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills | 11.0 | 11.1 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 12.9 | 11.6 | 13.4 |
| Paperboard containers and boxes | 14.3 | 13.8 | 13.0 | 13.7 | 16.2 | 13.3 | 17.5 |
| Miscellaneous paper and allied products | 13.8 | 12.1 | 11.7 | 12.5 | 14.7 | 12.8 | 14.7 |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries: | | | | | | | |
| Newspapers and periodicals | 9.1 | 10.1 | 8.9 | 9.4 | 12.2 | 10.1 | 9.7 |
| Miscellaneous printing and publishing | 8.2 | 8.3 | 7.2 | 7.9 | 8.2 | 8.5 | 8.7 |
| Chemicals and allied products: | | | | | | | |
| Industrial inorganic chemicals | 8.2 | 6.5 | 4.7 | 6.4 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 7.2 |
| Plastics, except synthetic rubber | 4.5 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 5.0 |
| Synthetic rubber | (1) | (1) | (1) | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 3.3 |
| Synthetic fibers | (1) | (1) | (1) | 2.2 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 1.7 |
| Explosives | (1) | (1) | (1) | 2.7 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 3.6 |
| Miscellaneous industrial organic chemicals | 5.3 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 5.0 |
| Drugs and medicines | 7.7 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 8.6 | 7.8 | 8.7 |
| Soap and related products | 10.4 | 7.9 | 10.4 | 9.6 | 7.2 | 7.7 | 8.3 |
| Paints, pigments, and related products | 12.8 | 12.4 | 8.3 | 11.1 | 9.2 | 10.5 | 10.9 |
| Fertilizers | (1) | (1) | (1) | 16.7 | 14.3 | 16.3 | 18.2 |
| Vegetable and animal oils and fats | 19.3 | 10.4 | 17.0 | 15.6 | 27.4 | 19.3 | 25.4 |
| Compressed and liquefied gases | (1) | (1) | (1) | 4.5 | 11.9 | 10.8 | 9.2 |
| Miscellaneous chemicals and allied products | 13.5 | 10.5 | 9.6 | 11.2 | 17.0 | 15.6 | 17.5 |
| Rubber products: | | | | | | | |
| Tires and inner tubes | 6.7 | 4.4 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 4.4 | 5.8 | 4.9 |
| Rubber footwear | (1) | (1) | (1) | 3.8 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 4.5 |
| Miscellaneous rubber products | 12.4 | 10.0 | 8.6 | 10.5 | 11.2 | 11.5 | 12.9 |
| Leather and leather products: | | | | | | | |
| Leather tanning and finishing | 22.0 | 16.0 | 21.9 | 20.0 | 21.9 | 24.6 | 26.0 |
| Foot and shoe cut stock and findings | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | 22.4 | 21.2 |
| Footwear (except rubber) | 8.5 | 8.2 | 7.0 | 8.2 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 9.5 |
| Miscellaneous leather products | (1) | (1) | (1) | 9.6 | 11.4 | 11.6 | 12.6 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Injury-frequency rates for selected manufacturing industries, fourth quarter 1954*—Continued

| Industry | Fourth quarter 1954* | | | | Fourth quarter 1953 | Annual average | |
|--|----------------------|----------|----------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|------|
| | October | November | December | Fourth quarter | | 1954* | 1953 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products: | | | | | | | |
| Glass and glass products..... | 8.0 | 6.5 | 8.2 | 7.6 | 9.8 | 8.6 | 11.0 |
| Structural clay products..... | 43.1 | 41.0 | 34.9 | 36.7 | 34.8 | 40.5 | 38.6 |
| Pottery and related products..... | 19.8 | 18.5 | 14.0 | 17.8 | 17.2 | 16.2 | 15.9 |
| Concrete, gypsum, and mineral wool..... | (1) | (1) | (1) | 22.1 | 20.5 | 24.8 | 26.6 |
| Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products..... | 8.7 | 13.8 | 12.7 | 11.7 | 12.8 | 13.1 | 17.7 |
| Primary metal industries: | | | | | | | |
| Blast furnaces and steel mills..... | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 5.2 | 4.3 | 5.5 |
| Gray-iron and malleable foundries..... | 25.9 | 25.3 | 20.8 | 23.9 | 25.9 | 26.6 | 29.6 |
| Steel foundries..... | 14.4 | 16.4 | 14.0 | 14.9 | 17.8 | 17.2 | 21.5 |
| Nonferrous rolling, drawing, and alloying..... | 13.9 | 12.1 | 11.6 | 12.5 | 14.8 | 12.7 | 15.1 |
| Nonferrous foundries..... | 17.9 | 18.7 | 14.8 | 17.1 | 21.2 | 18.5 | 23.0 |
| Iron and steel forgings..... | 17.8 | 16.2 | 17.7 | 17.2 | 19.9 | 19.8 | 24.3 |
| Wire drawing..... | 13.2 | 11.2 | 12.7 | 12.4 | 12.2 | 11.8 | 13.9 |
| Welded and heavy-rieveted pipe..... | 5.1 | 13.5 | 5.5 | 8.0 | 10.4 | 8.1 | 11.2 |
| Cold-finished steel..... | 6.9 | 4.6 | 7.3 | 6.3 | 14.2 | 10.6 | 14.5 |
| Fabricated metal products: | | | | | | | |
| Tin cans and other tinware..... | 8.3 | 12.0 | 7.4 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 8.5 | 9.3 |
| Cutlery and edge tools..... | 8.0 | 19.4 | 13.0 | 13.2 | 12.5 | 13.6 | 16.4 |
| Hand tools, files, and saws..... | 13.8 | 14.5 | 13.9 | 14.0 | 18.0 | 14.7 | 19.6 |
| Hardware..... | 8.3 | 9.4 | 8.6 | 8.8 | 10.4 | 9.4 | 11.5 |
| Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies..... | 9.3 | 13.4 | 10.6 | 11.1 | 15.4 | 15.5 | 16.7 |
| Oil burners and heating and cooking apparatus..... | 12.9 | 12.1 | 10.1 | 11.7 | 19.4 | 17.2 | 21.9 |
| Structural steel and ornamental metal work..... | 23.5 | 18.0 | 20.2 | 20.6 | 20.6 | 21.6 | 23.9 |
| Metal doors, sash, frame, and trim..... | 32.9 | 17.9 | 16.9 | 22.7 | 18.0 | 21.0 | 19.9 |
| Boiler-shop products..... | 21.8 | 19.5 | 19.4 | 20.2 | 24.5 | 23.2 | 23.6 |
| Sheet-metal work..... | 8.9 | 8.3 | 10.1 | 9.1 | 19.1 | 19.3 | 22.1 |
| Stamped and pressed metal products..... | 10.8 | 9.6 | 10.6 | 10.3 | 13.1 | 10.7 | 14.3 |
| Fabricated wire products..... | 14.0 | 13.1 | 14.8 | 14.0 | 16.8 | 14.4 | 19.6 |
| Metal barrels, drums, kegs, and pails..... | (1) | (1) | (1) | 5.6 | 8.3 | 9.0 | 10.6 |
| Steel springs..... | (1) | (1) | (1) | 13.0 | 11.5 | 12.0 | 13.6 |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets..... | 6.7 | 8.7 | 10.6 | 8.7 | 10.7 | 10.4 | 15.2 |
| Screw-machine products..... | 11.9 | 16.0 | 8.8 | 12.2 | 12.0 | 12.5 | 16.3 |
| Fabricated metal products, not elsewhere classified..... | 13.7 | 9.1 | 10.5 | 11.1 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.5 |
| Machinery (except electrical): | | | | | | | |
| Engines and turbines..... | 8.4 | 7.4 | 6.2 | 7.3 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 9.2 |
| Agricultural machinery and tractors..... | 8.6 | 8.3 | 9.6 | 8.8 | 9.6 | 10.2 | 12.3 |
| Construction and mining machinery..... | 16.3 | 15.2 | 15.0 | 15.5 | 15.9 | 17.0 | 20.5 |
| Metalworking machinery..... | 8.9 | 9.9 | 8.6 | 9.1 | 10.7 | 10.3 | 12.6 |
| Food-products, machinery..... | 15.3 | 15.3 | 8.4 | 13.0 | 19.3 | 13.2 | 17.2 |
| Textile machinery..... | 22.9 | 8.3 | 17.1 | 9.1 | 9.4 | 9.5 | 11.4 |
| Miscellaneous special-industry machinery..... | 16.2 | 13.4 | 13.9 | 14.5 | 15.3 | 15.3 | 17.0 |
| Pumps and compressors..... | 11.7 | 12.7 | 15.6 | 13.4 | 12.9 | 14.6 | 15.7 |
| Elevators, escalators, and conveyors..... | 11.1 | 11.5 | 9.3 | 10.6 | 13.7 | 14.4 | 16.5 |
| Mechanical power-transmission equipment (except ball and roller bearings)..... | 10.4 | 8.3 | 10.8 | 9.8 | 11.9 | 10.8 | 12.7 |
| Miscellaneous general industrial machinery..... | 11.3 | 13.4 | 11.8 | 12.2 | 14.3 | 15.3 | 16.0 |
| Commercial and household machinery..... | 6.4 | 7.0 | 5.6 | 6.3 | 7.7 | 7.3 | 8.5 |
| Valves and fittings..... | 12.2 | 10.0 | 12.2 | 11.5 | 13.2 | 13.2 | 15.7 |
| Ball and roller bearings..... | 9.2 | 7.4 | 9.5 | 8.9 | 10.0 | 8.5 | 11.9 |
| Machine shops, general..... | 11.7 | 12.1 | 14.9 | 12.9 | 14.6 | 14.3 | 16.6 |
| Electrical machinery: | | | | | | | |
| Electrical industrial apparatus..... | 7.1 | 8.0 | 5.9 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 7.1 |
| Electrical appliances..... | 6.5 | 10.0 | 8.4 | 8.3 | 9.3 | 8.9 | 9.5 |
| Insulated wire and cable..... | 7.0 | 12.7 | 13.5 | 11.1 | 11.9 | 10.5 | 14.8 |
| Electrical equipment for vehicles..... | 4.9 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 2.7 | 4.0 | 4.1 |
| Electric lamps (bulbs)..... | 3.9 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 4.6 | 3.0 | 3.9 |
| Radio and related products..... | 5.4 | 4.3 | 5.8 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 6.2 |
| Radio tubes..... | 5.3 | 4.1 | 3.1 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 4.2 |
| Miscellaneous communication equipment..... | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 3.0 |
| Batteries..... | 18.5 | 10.8 | 16.4 | 15.3 | 11.4 | 13.8 | 12.1 |
| Electrical products, not elsewhere classified..... | (1) | (1) | (1) | 6.0 | 5.3 | 5.9 | 7.8 |
| Transportation equipment: | | | | | | | |
| Motor vehicles, bodies, and trailers..... | 4.4 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 5.0 |
| Motor-vehicle parts and accessories..... | 5.2 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 6.9 |
| Aircraft..... | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 3.8 |
| Aircraft parts..... | 5.8 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 6.3 |
| Ship building and repairing..... | 20.0 | 17.9 | 13.4 | 17.1 | 16.7 | 19.0 | 21.1 |
| Boat building and repairing..... | (1) | (1) | (1) | 25.8 | 31.4 | 26.4 | 36.3 |
| Railroad equipment..... | 8.7 | 5.0 | 7.9 | 7.2 | 10.9 | 8.6 | 11.3 |
| Instruments and related products: | | | | | | | |
| Scientific instruments..... | 5.8 | 2.1 | 5.1 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 5.0 | 5.5 |
| Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments..... | 7.2 | 6.4 | 7.3 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 7.6 | 7.1 |
| Optical instruments and lenses..... | (1) | (1) | (1) | 8.1 | 4.7 | 7.2 | 6.6 |
| Medical instruments and supplies..... | 8.4 | 4.8 | 3.9 | 5.7 | 6.8 | 8.1 | 7.1 |
| Photographic equipment and supplies..... | 4.8 | 5.9 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 4.2 | 5.6 |
| Watches and clocks..... | 6.5 | 8.4 | 8.3 | 7.8 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 7.7 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industries: | | | | | | | |
| Paving and roofing materials..... | (1) | (1) | (1) | 6.5 | 12.3 | 8.0 | 13.3 |
| Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware..... | 12.6 | 15.2 | 9.1 | 12.3 | 5.8 | 9.6 | 7.5 |
| Fabricated plastics products..... | 14.8 | 14.5 | 9.9 | 13.0 | 14.4 | 12.8 | 15.9 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing..... | 12.0 | 11.0 | 10.9 | 11.3 | 14.2 | 12.1 | 15.0 |
| Ordnance and accessories..... | 6.3 | 7.2 | 4.5 | 6.0 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 8.0 |

*The monthly and quarterly injury-frequency rates presented in this table were derived from a sample of about 14,700 establishments, covering approximately one-third of the employees engaged in manufacturing. They were adjusted to be comparable with the final averages for 1953, which were based on a more comprehensive survey covering approximately 60 percent of all

employees engaged in manufacturing. Rates for 1954 are preliminary and are subject to revision when final annual averages become available. See Monthly Labor Review, December 1954 (pp. 1353-1354) for comparable quarterly rates for 1953 and the first 6 months of 1954.

¹ Insufficient data to warrant presentation of average.

Railroad Retirement and Unemployment Insurance in 1953-54

BENEFITS PAID during 1953-54 under the Railroad Retirement and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Acts exceeded the total in any previous year, the Railroad Retirement Board stated in its most recent annual report.¹ However, the number of beneficiaries was even lower than in 1949-50, when unemployment was unusually high.

The higher benefit payments were attributable primarily to a general decline in industrial production and, consequently, greater unemployment benefit activities; continued growth in the number of retirement and survivor beneficiaries; and repeal of a "dual benefits" restriction which had formerly required benefit reductions when an annuitant was also eligible for social security payments.

These factors, including particularly the drop in the taxable payroll² due to unemployment, caused retirement payments to rise 11 percent from the preceding year, while tax collections declined by 4 percent, and unemployment payments to exceed the total income of the account by about \$107 million.

Retirement and Survivor Benefits

During 1953-54, 645,000 persons—more than ever before—received monthly and lump-sum retirement and survivor benefits. On June 30, 1954, about 562,000 annuitants were on the rolls, including approximately 290,000 retired employees, 98,600 annuitants whose spouses drew auxiliary benefits, and 3,900 pensioners who had retired before July 1937, when the retirement act went into effect; also a large number of survivors of deceased annuitants, among them nearly 106,000 aged widows and widowers and over 45,000 children. About 49,000 monthly benefits were terminated during the year.

The average monthly retirement benefit awarded during the fiscal year was \$103.85 (about \$1 less than a year before) and the auxiliary benefits awarded to the annuitants' spouses averaged \$35.39 per month. Average survivor benefits ranged from \$39.78 for children to \$60.04 for widowed mothers. On June 30, 1954, employee

annuities averaged \$99.53 per month; pensions averaged \$80.20, and survivor benefits ranged from \$34.33 for children to \$53.23 for widowed mothers.

Financial Operations. The total income of the railroad retirement account during the fiscal year was \$736,664,000 (principally remittances from the United States Treasury representing retirement tax collections, and \$98,659,000 in interest earned on investments), and its expenditures \$529,973,000, of which more than \$512 million were paid in benefits. The taxes collected³ during the year amounted to \$602,430,000, or 4 percent less than in the preceding year. While tax collections declined, the benefit payments under this program rose by 11 percent, thus raising the ratio of benefit payments to tax collections to 85 percent, as compared with 74 percent in 1952-53 and 50 percent in 1949-50.

The smaller retirement-tax collections were attributable to the decline in taxable payroll due to substantial unemployment during the year. The increase in total benefits paid was caused mainly by two factors: first, continuous growth both in the number of monthly benefits in current-payment status and of lump-sum awards.

The other significant development which affected the size of total retirement benefits paid in 1953-54 was the repeal, on June 16, 1954,⁴ of the dual-benefits provision of the Railroad Retirement Act, enacted in October 1951, under which an employee's railroad retirement benefit was reduced if he also qualified for OASI insurance benefits. Since the repeal was retroactive to October 30, 1951, an additional \$25 million in back payments was paid to about 34,000 annuitants, which accounted for about half of the increase over the preceding year in the total retirement benefits.

¹ Based on the Railroad Retirement Board's annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1954, Washington, 1955.

² In 1953, the latest year for which data are available, the taxable payroll of the 1,406,000 railroad workers covered by both systems was \$4,960 million—1 percent less than in 1952.

³ Taxes for railroad retirement are collected by the Internal Revenue Service in equal shares from employers and employees, and deposited in the general fund of the United States Treasury, credited directly to the railroad retirement fund. From this amount, Congress specifies annually the maximum amount that may be used for administrative purposes and the remainder, beyond amounts required for immediate benefit payments, is invested in special 3-percent Treasury notes, the earnings from which constitute a substantial portion of the account's income.

⁴ Public Law 306 (83d Cong., 2d sess.). See Monthly Labor Review, Oct. 1954 (p. 1104).

Unemployment and Sick Benefits

Unemployment. The considerable unemployment which had developed during the fiscal year was almost wholly responsible for a 44-percent increase from the preceding year in the total benefits paid to sick and unemployed railroad workers.⁵ For the third time in 15 years of the railroad unemployment insurance system, more than a quarter million railroad employees became beneficiaries, as railroad employment declined from 1,440,000 in July 1953 to 1,230,000 in April 1954.⁶

Hardest hit by unemployment were laborers, helpers, and apprentices, who experienced prolonged unemployment during the year more often than any other occupational group. In March 1954, when unemployment was heaviest, way and structure laborers constituted almost one-third of the beneficiaries. Also, since the reemployment opportunities in 1953-54 were scarcer than in the 3 preceding years, a much smaller proportion of beneficiaries stopped claiming benefits each month than in any of those years (December excluded). The average duration of unemployment was 100 days, longer even than in 1949-50; and the average amount of unemployment benefits per person for the benefit year was \$380 as compared with \$316 for the sick beneficiaries, because the unemployed workers stayed on the rolls longer.

Sick Benefits. Fewer railroad employees received sick benefits⁷ in 1953-54 than in the preceding year. But the beneficiary rate (per 100 qualified

employees) remained at the record level of 8.1 established in 1952-53, and the average duration, average benefits, and the benefit exhaustion rate were higher than in any previous year. Consequently, the \$44.9 million paid in sick benefits was about \$1.4 million more than in 1952-53.

The factors principally responsible for these changes from the preceding year were: The absence, in contrast to other years, of any appreciable seasonal rise in respiratory ailments, and an increase in the number of persons with chronic ailments who continued on, or reentered, the rolls from the preceding benefit year.

New Legislation

Three measures adopted by the 83d Congress affected the railroad retirement and unemployment insurance systems; two of them were approved after the close of the fiscal year, covered by the report's operating data. These were:

Public Law 398, which has already been mentioned.

A second, Public Law 746,⁸ approved August 31, 1954, increased unemployment benefits for rail workers. It also effected some important changes in retirement benefits and eligibility conditions. For example, the act lowered the age requirement for adult survivor beneficiaries from 65 to 60 years; raised the maximum taxable earnings base from \$300 to \$350; increased from \$75 to \$100 the amount of earnings allowed to disability retirants under age 65; and permitted an annuitant's earnings after age 65 to be disregarded in computing his annuity, if a higher annuity results.

The third, Public Law 761,⁹ approved September 1, 1954, amending the Social Security Act, directly amended or affected the Railroad Retirement Act. In general, it guarantees that the railroad retirement benefits will not be less than they would be if paid under the Social Security Act. Beginning January 1, 1955, a beneficiary under age 72 may now earn (in other than railroad employment) as much as \$1,200 in a taxable year instead of \$75 per month as before, without loss of benefits.

⁵ Total (net) benefit payments under the Unemployment Insurance Act in 1953-54 was \$140,444,486, the highest for any of the last 4 years. Unemployment benefits alone amounted to \$95.5 million—77 percent more than in the preceding year.

⁶ Of the 419,000 persons who received benefits under this program in 1953-54, 265,000 were unemployed, 154,000 were sick or injured; 19,000 received both unemployment and sick benefits.

The unemployment situation was reflected in the financial accounts of the entire unemployment insurance program: The account's income in 1953-54 was \$33,565,000; its expenditures, almost entirely for benefit payments, were \$140,445,000; and its collections from the employers (who alone contribute to this fund) were \$14,665,000. Of total employer contributions of \$24,472,000, the remainder, representing 6.2 percent of taxable payrolls, was credited to the railroad unemployment insurance administration fund, as required by law.

⁷ Of the 154,000 sick beneficiaries, there were about 4,000 women on maternity leave.

⁸ See Monthly Labor Review, October 1954 (p. 1104).

⁹ See Railroad Retirement Board report (pp. 13-14).

The Nation's Economic Prospects, 1955¹

WITH A CONTINUED ADVANCE in economic activity, the President said in his annual Economic Report, "it is reasonable to expect that the Nation's output within the coming year will approximate the goals of 'maximum employment, production, and purchasing power' envisaged by the Employment Act."² To achieve this, however, the Congressional Joint Committee on the Economic Report estimated that gross national product would have to average \$375 billion in 1955, in terms of 1954 prices, and reach an annual rate of \$385 billion³ at the end of the year. This would call for a continued advance in production during each quarter and a rise in national income to \$315 billion for the year.

These latter projections were believed by the committee to be consistent with outlook assumptions underlying the President's Economic Report. The committee's estimates assumed that international conditions will not change so as to alter markedly the Federal Government's anticipated demand for goods and services, including the size of the Armed Forces. Nevertheless, its advice to Congress on economic policy is inevitably overshadowed by "the stern reality of imperialistic communism and the hydrogen bomb." Military and technological developments to strengthen our defenses must, therefore, receive every possible economic support.

Assessment of Trends

The Nation's economy has been improving since late 1954, the committee stated, in spite of the post-Korean adjustment to the lower levels of defense spending. Employment and production have regained about one-half the 1953-54 loss, and unemployment has receded about one-third. The committee recognized numerous soft spots in the economy and emphasized the necessity for an openminded, flexible approach to Government policy pending confirmation of the recovery trend.

The inability to predict how far expansion would go, or how long it would proceed uninterrupted by new international trouble or a cyclical reversal of business, led the President to qualify his predic-

tions. However, the President's Report stated that the business recovery now under way is powerfully supported by underlying forces of economic growth and predicted these developments: further expansion of consumer spending; some inventory rebuilding; continued rise in State and local expenditures; favorable trends in homebuilding and commercial construction; upward expenditures soon for plant and equipment; and export increases.

At the start of the year, national production was \$365 billion;⁴ the Federal Reserve index of production, 131. Civilian employment in February 1955 was 59.9 million. The committee found some evidence that output per man-hour in some individual segments of manufacturing, mining, and other industries may have gone up more rapidly than usual; however, for the economy as a whole during the past year, the gain in output per man-hour seems to have been below the long-term average rate of increase. It is not enough, however, just to maintain present levels of production and employment, in the committee's opinion. Production must be expanded by every possible means, so as to keep pace with the expanded population and spectacular technological developments and to widen employment opportunities. Half the 14-member committee held that industry has not generated jobs in proportion to the improvement of conditions since 1953-54.

Unemployment estimates, as well as figures on employment, received various interpretations. Unemployment in February 1955 was estimated at about 2.8 million, using rough seasonal adjustments; the Census Bureau's seasonally adjusted unemployment index (1947-49=100) fell to 114 in January 1955 and 110 in February 1955, from a high of 142 in May 1954. But the approximate 23-percent reduction from May 1954 was not uniformly regarded as "commensurate with the recov-

¹ Based on the Report of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report, Senate Report No. 60 (84th Cong., 1st sess.), Washington, March 14, 1955, 108 pp. This document contains a unanimous report describing important areas of agreement; 4 separate "supplemental views" (the first and principal one signed by 7 Democratic Congressmen, with the other reports signed, respectively, by 4 Democratic Congressmen, 4 Republican Congressmen, and a single Republican Congressman); and some committee staff materials.

² Economic Report of the President, transmitted to the Congress, January 20, 1955, 208 pp.

³ This figure is a projection of the potential output if "maximum" employment and production objectives are attained. It is not a forecast of the demand for gross national product which will actually develop.

⁴ Gross national product, seasonally adjusted, was at an annual rate of \$369 billion in the first quarter of 1955, according to data released by the Council of Economic Advisers.

ery in production." Unemployment, at about 1.4 million in the summer of 1953, reached a peak of 3.7 million in the spring of 1954. Up to February 1955, on a seasonally adjusted basis, unemployment had been reduced by only 800,000 from last spring's peak. Also, from 2 to 3 million persons are working part time involuntarily and between 200,000 and 400,000 are on temporary layoffs. The 1,769,000 claimants who in 1954 had exhausted their rights to unemployment insurance benefits were cited as further evidence of the severity of the recent recession.

Available unemployment estimates do not reveal the extent of underemployment accompanying part-time work and temporary layoffs, in the view of several committee members. They commented that the scope and quality of basic unemployment data could be improved by enlarging the coverage of the labor force survey and securing information on the characteristics of the unemployed. Moreover, new concepts and methods of analyzing the labor market might be developed.

The committee expected that total net farm income would continue to decline, though more slowly. Per capita farm income has not been rising to the same extent as per capita national income. The committee thought that the agricultural situation called for a more complete appraisal by the Government, for, as presented in supplemental views, an estimated 2 million or more farm families suffer from underemployment and inadequate incomes, not sharing proportionately in the improved standards of living.

Serious economic conditions persist in certain regions and industries: identified (in supplemental views) as 44 major employment areas and 100 smaller areas classified by the Bureau of Employment Security as having "substantial labor surplus" in January 1955—showing as unemployed 6 percent or more of the workers covered by unemployment insurance. The number of areas so classified had increased over the year.

Suggested Future Programs

The Federal Government could markedly contribute to ending low farm income, the full committee agreed, by expanding present vocational training and technical assistance programs and by making adequate credit available to small family farms. A policy of expanding consump-

tion and developing new products and product uses seemed much more promising than acreage contraction.

The committee unanimously declared there must be action now on behalf of the distressed areas and cited the need for more extensive recommendations in this regard. "Much can be done through public works." Also recommended were loans, technical assistance, research in new products and processes, and an expanded area-development program, as the President proposed, to aid the areas in adapting to changed economic conditions and to avoid what might be called a "prince and a pauper economy."

Public works—Federal, State, and local—should unquestionably be increased, with the Federal Government making important contributions, to be financed direct from the Treasury, according to the committee. Accelerated public works, with advance planning for "shelf" programs at times when private employment is falling off, would require early creation of the proposed Office of Coordinator of Public Works Planning. Progress must be more rapid on schools, highways, hospitals, and other community facilities, including, as the President had suggested, slum clearance and public housing.

The committee advocated no one course of action with respect to minimum wages. A 90-cent hourly minimum wage had been proposed in the President's Economic Report. Some members of the committee supported this figure; others suggested \$1 an hour "if economically feasible," or \$1.25 an hour. Study might be given to a program of small regularly scheduled increases, approximating productivity increases; higher minimums in selected areas and industries, possibly based on wage board determinations; and extension of minimum-wage coverage "if the facts warrant it."

In the field of social security, the committee suggested possible modification in the unemployment insurance programs to meet situations in distressed localities; for example, benefits might be paid for an added 13 weeks, conditional upon the worker's acceptance of retraining. The program also should be extended with Federal aid, and, as recommended by the President, benefits should amount to one-half of the worker's lost earnings and be paid for no fewer than 26 weeks, but the example and suggestions were offered in supplemental views.

To meet the Nation's security and other obligations, the committee supported the President's recommendation that the statutory Federal debt limit should be increased. It also agreed that national objectives could be furthered by extending Federal financial aid to small business until other sources of credit are available; expanding foreign trade; postponing reduction in corporate and excise taxes;⁵ and improving the distribution of the tax burden (how soon this should be effected bringing disagreement).

⁵ Continued at existing rates to April 1956, by P. L. 18 (84th Cong., 1st sess.), approved March 30, 1955.

Trends in the Development of Apprentice-Training Programs

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*The following item is excerpted from the annual report of the Secretary of Labor for the fiscal year 1954.¹ It is presented because of the current concern with problems related to skilled manpower.*

As of the end of 1954, there were 54,000 registered apprenticeship programs throughout the country (as compared with 49,000 at the end of the preceding year). They covered nearly 155,000 business establishments.

Participating in these programs were 156,000 apprentices. It is estimated that there might be an additional 40 or 50 thousand not registered with Federal and State apprenticeship agencies. Out of this total of roughly 200,000 in formalized training, approximately 50,000 a year complete their training and enter the skilled trades.

The extent to which planned training has been developed varies from one industry to another. The following summaries represent in brief a few

developments of major interest which occurred during the past year.

Petroleum. Management has been interested in the training policy of the Oil Workers International Union. Already, in several plants, programs have been worked out with management and labor establishing what may eventually develop into a pattern for the industry.

Construction. In the construction industry there are now 14 national trade standards. In 7 of these trades, the standards have been or are being revised. Local joint apprenticeship committees have increased in number.

A particularly significant document has been published by the National Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee for the Electrical Industry, explaining the employment of coordinators at the national level. To provide the industry with an adequate supply of skilled workers, and to increase economic opportunity for the workers, the National Electrical Contractors' Association and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers have appointed a national director of apprenticeship to work under the policy direction of the joint committee.

Government. The Department of the Army has a special training program for its ordnance manufacturers. Three new plants have been added to this program.

Discussions have been held with a view to expanding the present Air Force apprenticeship system to include installations other than base shops. Seven programs of training other than apprenticeship were developed for aircraft maintenance mechanics interested in new processes of the industry.

A complete program of training for electronic technicians was developed at one signal corps station, and discussions were held on the possibility of a corps-wide program of apprenticeship and other training.

¹ The Secretary of Labor Reports . . . on the services of the U. S. Department of Labor to the people of the United States during fiscal year 1954. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C. 35 cents.

Technical Notes

Revised Standards for Work-Injury Statistics

ON December 16, 1954, the American Standards Association (ASA) approved a revision of the American Standard Method of Compiling Industrial Injury Rates. The revision, which included a change in title to the American Standard Method of Recording and Measuring Work-Injury Experience,¹ is recommended to be effective in respect to all work-injury data collected for periods subsequent to January 1, 1955. All injury-rate data compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for 1955 will conform to the provisions of the revised Standard.

Although the changes in the format and arrangement of the Standard are impressive, the technical changes are not great. It is not anticipated, therefore, that the revisions will impair the comparability of current injury-rate data with data for previous periods.

The changes consist primarily of refinements in definitions and rules as to the reportability of particular types of injuries for the purpose of clarifying debatable items which were considered to have been inadequately stated in the preceding version of the Standard. The restatement of the reporting rules generally reflects the decisions of the ASA Committee on Interpretations on particular problem cases which have been submitted for rulings during the past 9 years. To assist the user, the revised Standard is supplemented by an appendix consisting of examples of the application of the various rules to typical problem cases. To further facilitate the uniform application of the Standard, the Interpretations Committee will continue to function.

Severity Rate

The only changes directly affecting the computation of injury rates apply to the calculation of injury-severity measures. The most significant

was the change in the base for the severity rate from a unit of 1,000 employee-hours worked to a unit of 1,000,000 employee-hours worked. The new base now corresponds to the 1,000,000 hour base unit traditionally used in the computation of injury-frequency rates. The net effect of this change in the base unit is an increase in the magnitude of the figures in which rates are expressed. Severity-rate figures hereafter will be 1,000 times as large, but their relationships to each other will not be affected. Full comparability with severity rates computed under the old formula can be obtained simply by multiplying the old rates by 1,000 or by dividing the new rates by 1,000. The new severity-rate definition is: "The disabling injury-severity rate is the total days charged per 1,000,000 employee-hours of exposure." The new formula for the computation of the severity rate is:

$$\text{Severity rate} = \frac{\text{Total days charged} \times 1,000,000}{\text{Employee-hours of exposure}}$$

Two reasons lie behind this change in the severity-rate base. Experience has indicated that the use of different base units in the computation of injury-frequency and injury-severity rates has resulted in some misunderstanding and misinterpretation. A single base for the two rates, therefore, appeared desirable. Because of the greater importance attached to the frequency rate and the general satisfaction with its method of computation, the severity-rate base was made to conform to that of the frequency rate. Second, by increasing the base of the severity rate, fractional rates were avoided. A high proportion of the computations based upon 1,000 hours produced rates of less than 1 (nearly 40 percent of the industry severity rates published for 1953 by the Bureau of Labor Statistics were fractional rates). The significance of these rates tended to be underemphasized because of their minute numerical values, and changes in the level of the rates tended to be

¹ Copies are available from the American Standards Association, Inc., New York, at 50 cents each.

either exaggerated or concealed due to the general practice of rounding to one or two decimal places.

The revision also establishes as a standard procedure the computation of an additional measure of injury severity. The "average days charged per disabling injury," obtained by dividing total days charged by total disabling injuries, is not new in statistical work, but it has not previously been recognized in the Standard. For analytical purposes, this measure evaluates injury severity in absolute terms of days lost or charged. The severity rate, on the other hand, by expressing days lost or charged in terms of a unit of employee-hours worked, indicates the prevailing rate of economic loss resulting from work injuries.

Minor changes in the listing of standard time charges for permanent-partial impairments will simplify the determination of the proper charges for partial impairments affecting fingers and toes. The revision provides specific ratings for each phalange damaged and eliminates the necessity of determining the percentage of impairment as required under the previous rules. Other rule changes (1) simplify the determination of time charges for multiple permanent impairments and (2) provide that repaired hernias shall be counted as temporary-total disabilities and charged with the actual days of disability. Unrepaired hernias are still to be counted as permanent-partial disabilities with a fixed time charge of 50 days whether time is actually lost or not. Partial loss of hearing is not to be included in the injury record, but the complete industrial loss of hearing in one or both ears is to be counted as a permanent impairment with a fixed time charge. It is not anticipated that these rule changes will have any significant effect upon the total days charged, or upon the level of the severity rate or average days charged per disabling injury.

Frequency Rate

The revision introduces no significant changes in respect to injury reporting or the computation of injury-frequency rates. Many of the rules relating to the reporting of specific kinds of injuries, however, have been rewritten in an effort to resolve questions and misunderstandings which arose in the past. In the main, these revised rules do not represent new reporting concepts. The most important of the clarifications relate to the

reporting of hernias, back injuries, injuries resulting from a preexisting physical deficiency, and injuries resulting from events not directly associated with employment.

The previous rule on hernias included a provision that such injuries should be counted in the injury-rate computations only when "the immediate pain was so acute that the injured person was forced to stop work until the pain subsided." The question which frequently arose was: For how long must he stop working to qualify the injury to be counted? The revision answers this question in the following language: "The immediate pain was so acute that the injured employee was forced to stop work long enough to draw the attention of his foreman or fellow employee, or the attention of a physician was secured within 12 hours."

The problem of distinguishing between work-incurred back injuries and similar injuries which merely became acute during working hours is resolved by a new specific rule which provides:

A back injury or strain shall be considered a work injury only if it meets all of the following conditions:

(a) There is a clear record of an accident, or an incident such as a slip, trip or fall, sudden effort, or overexertion, or blow on the back.

(b) The physician authorized to treat the case is satisfied, after a complete review of the circumstances of the accident or incident, that the injury could have arisen out of said accident or incident.

A back condition which is revealed while an employee is performing his normal, regular duties, but which neither results from nor is caused by an accident or incident, shall not be considered a work injury.

Although the previous version of the Standard clearly indicated that the aggravation of a pre-existing handicap or physical deficiency as a result of exposure to a hazard of the work environment should be counted in the injury record as a new injury, it was not entirely clear in respect to injuries attributable to such handicaps rather than to hazards of the workplace. The revision covers this point as follows:

If an accident or incident such as a slip, trip, or fall arises solely out of a preexisting physical deficiency, and if a worker without such physical deficiency would not have suffered such an accident or incident, any resulting injury shall not be considered a work injury. However, an injury which arises out of and in the course of employment shall be considered a work injury even though the employee had a preexisting physical deficiency.

To count or not to count injuries which occur in the course of employment, but which are attribut-

able to so-called "acts of God" or to catastrophic events originating outside the employment, has been a recurring question which the previous version of the Standard failed to answer. The revision provides:

An injury which results directly from an external event of such proportions and character as to be beyond the control of the employer, such as tornadoes, twisters, hurricanes, earthquakes, flood, conflagration, or explosion originating outside of employment, or from an immediate secondary event, such as a fire, boiler explosion, falling electric wire, shall be classified as a work injury only if the

victim was a policeman, fireman, member of a disaster or emergency squad, utility lineman, or other employee who is assigned duties in connection with such events.

An injury resulting from lightning shall be classified as a work injury if the conditions of employment are such as to anticipate exposure to such hazards as a matter of duty.

An injury which results from an activity necessitated by an external event, such as fighting a fire, cleaning up debris, repairing equipment, shall be classified as a work injury.

—FRANK S. McELROY
Branch of Industrial Hazards

Machine Methods in Employment Statistics

A SMALL, inexpensive electronic digital computer has capacity and speed suitable for a large scale, swiftly moving, repetitive statistical program, Bureau of Labor Statistics technicians have found after extended study. Processing of the employment statistics program, the Bureau's largest production effort by far, is now being transferred to this machine. The computer is already reviewing each employment report and rejecting those carrying doubtful data. In the near future, completed plans will have the machine automatically adjust employment figures for a tendency toward understatement, compute monthly statistics of employment, hours and earnings and, finally, adjust these data to new benchmark levels annually. Because of demand for continuous current information, the change-over is being made in carefully planned stages to avoid disruption of the series. Substantial savings in manpower have already accrued from this effort, however, and more are anticipated.

In its employment statistics program, the Bureau processes the largest monthly sample of establishment reports anywhere. The mass production of monthly figures for almost 2,000 published statistical series covering nearly 400 industries is based upon high-speed manipulation of almost a million pieces of data each month.

This information is provided on 110,000 reports from cooperating commercial and industrial firms throughout the country and covers about 155,000 establishments. The reports from the employers are channeled to Washington, D. C., through 48 cooperating State agencies operating according to a tight time table. The intensity of this coordinated activity is illustrated by the monthly production schedule: for example, the time span between completion of report forms by most respondents and first release of statistics to the public seldom exceeds 3 weeks.

Prior to the shift to the electronic computer, services provided by business machines, although extensive in volume, were limited in variety. Each month, figures furnished by employers were, figuratively, poured into a hopper, uncritically added report by report, and spewed out on machine sheets showing all reports and sample totals by industry. The sample totals were then converted to industry estimates by clerks using desk calculators.

Adaptations Needed

In planning for electronically prepared statistics conforming to the Bureau's technical standards some initial difficulties were encountered. For example, years of experience had indicated to Bureau technicians that current employment statistics tended, by small amounts, to understate actual total counts taken at a later date. This was caused by an accumulation of negli-

gible errors occurring each month, which were compensated by application of a bias adjustment factor. This process had to be adapted so that the computer could perform this function automatically. Also, means for automatically smoothing minor discontinuities in the hours and earnings series due to small month-to-month changes in sample composition had to be invented. Nevertheless, it was clear at an early stage that these requirements could be met by a small electronic computer.

There was another consideration, however, that mitigated against an immediate shift to production of complete statistics by the computer. Owing to the large and rapid inflow of data, an inevitable admixture of erroneous information was swept into the processing stream each month. Mainly, these fell into two categories: editing failures and keypunch verification failures. Under the existing scheme, incorrect data were sought after tabulation and removed by the trained clerical crew which prepared the final statistics. On the average, more than half of the industry statistics were modified each month in correcting for false data. It was obvious, then, to have proceeded with machine computation for its own sake would have resulted in no savings, and possibly a net loss, since most of the machine products would require recomputation because of the "input" errors.

The solution of this problem was, however, within the competence of the computer. Like the more widely advertised "giant brains" the Bureau's electronic digital computer has the faculty of memory, the ability to compare and to pursue appropriate alternate courses. It operates in a series of steps under predetermined instructions. During these steps the machine may read the punched card containing data for a report, perform arithmetic operations with these figures such as division, multiplication, addition, and subtraction and store the results for a later use, such as comparing computations.

With these possibilities in mind, Bureau technicians sought means to remove doubtful or erroneous information from "input" prior to data tabulation. Two related approaches to the problem were considered and ultimately both methods were adopted. Under both schemes, the current month's figures reported by each of the 110,000 sample cases are tested for plausibility by

the electronic computer and reports carrying doubtful data are not accepted. The first test is for internal consistency and the second for over-the-month trend. The reported figures used in testing are: total employees, and production workers (or equivalent) and their total pay and hours worked or paid for (all data are for 1 week).

Consistency Check

In testing the internal consistency of an incoming current report, the computer performs as follows: Average hourly earnings, weekly hours, and the ratio of production workers to all employees are calculated and the results are stored in "memory" cells. In the next series of steps, the computed data are compared with limits of reasonableness already determined for the machine. Subsequently another feature of the instrument is employed: The machine has the ability to choose between two succeeding series of steps, in the event of a given result. Thus, after the computed averages and ratio have been compared with limits for the industry, the computer proceeds to test the comparison. If the test shows doubtful data the machine generates an impulse that will be stored for punching into the card as a rejection code. For example, in an industry where average production worker earnings in excess of \$3 an hour are considered of doubtful validity, a report showing \$6 would be rejected. If the comparison indicated reasonable data, the machine proceeds to the next series of steps, skipping the generation and storage of the impulse.

Although initially one set of limits was applied throughout all industries, these were modified along broad industry groups as experience was gained. Reports which exceed the industry limits do not become input but are, instead, diverted for review. About 1.5 percent of all reports are removed in the consistency check each month, and nearly a third of these are found to be erroneous. Often these are systematic errors of one sort or another which occur during the processing of the report and which are easily corrected without recourse to the respondent. There are also editing failures, however, which allow a respondent error to enter the machine operations. These are returned to the cooperating State agency for correction by the employer. Afterward, all cor-

rected data are restored to the main data stream so as to be included in a subsequent recalculation of statistics based upon a much larger sample.

Trend Check

Not all errors which would have a significant effect on the results are caught in the consistency check, however. This failure is attributable to the rather wide limits set to avoid removing an intolerably large part of the sample. The erroneous or doubtful reports remaining on the input side carry data which meet the consistency check yet are in sufficient error to force an adjustment of tabulated figures at the published industry level. The reason for this procedural failure is clear when the following is considered: In an industry where the upper and lower limits for the consistency check are \$3 and \$1, assume a report which usually shows hourly earnings of about \$1.25; through editing failure, the report shows \$2.50 in the current month. Both hourly earnings figures are within the screening limits but the 100 percent change from \$1.25 to \$2.50 is clearly suspect. Additional selectivity in the machine sequence is needed.

On these findings, Bureau staff developed a second test, in which the electronic computer rejects a report if the implication of the over-the-month change is unreasonable. The trend test is performed as follows: The machine is instructed to read and store the current and preceding month's employment, and the average weekly hours and average hourly earnings already computed for the consistency check for both months. In the next steps, the figures for the 2 months are compared. As in the consistency check, the machine chooses between two succeeding steps, upon a given result. Thus, after the figures for the previous month have been compared with data for the current month, the computer proceeds to test the comparison. If the test shows a doubtful change the report, in effect, is rejected.

¹ For a comprehensive description of the techniques for preparing employment estimates, see the *Monthly Labor Review*, September 1953 (p. 966); for hours and earnings estimates, see issue of April 1954 (p. 427).

Plans for the Computer's Use

Concurrent experience during 1954 with both types of tests proved that review of data by the Bureau's comparatively small computer met the requirements of the high speed, large volume, employment statistics program. Practically all of the processing errors of significance were being caught. Consequently, there is now assurance that automatic computation plans developed some time ago can be placed in operation this year with profit. Under these plans the machine system will continue to segregate reports showing doubtful data. These will be closely scrutinized, corrected where necessary, and restored to the data stream for further machine processing. The computer will automatically compensate the reported employment figures for the tendency toward understatement and the hours and earnings data for changing composition of sample content. Following this the computer will prepare publishable industry statistics of total employment, production worker employment, average weekly hours, average hourly earnings and average weekly earnings.¹

Further, plans for annual adjustment to new benchmark levels through the use of the computer have been completed. In effect, this will be accomplished by feeding the benchmark data into the machine system. The system will consider both the benchmark and the previously computed monthly data, adjust the latter to the former, and provide the results in the form of tabular sheets suitable for use in photoprinting processes.

The savings already derived from intensive use of an inexpensive electronic computer have been quite substantial. More will be forthcoming as the machine takes on preparation of estimates and the annual adjustment to new benchmark levels. These are net savings. The Bureau's electronic computer replaced several pieces of mechanical equipment costing slightly more in combination.

—RUDOLPH C. MENDELSSOHN

Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics

Significant Decisions in Labor Cases¹

Labor Relations

Discrimination Subsequent to a Strike. A United States court of appeals upheld² a ruling of the National Labor Relations Board that the employer's discharge of strikers was unlawful as an infringement on the right to strike.

The employer had for several years executed contracts containing no-strike clauses with the same union. The employees began to be dissatisfied with their representation by this union, and several of them contacted a second union with a view to switching affiliation. The second union commenced to organize the plant about the time that contract negotiations were due to start. This campaign met with the combined resistance of both the employer and the original union, who were found by the NLRB to be guilty of violations of the Labor Management Relations Act. As a result of the unfair labor practices, many employees went on strike at the call of the second union without regard to the terms of the no-strike clause in the contract between the first union and the employer. Many of the strikers were discharged and some were refused reinstatement after the strike ended.

The court reviewed the terms of the contract and noted especially the language of the no-strike provision which stated that no strike should be allowed "during the term of this agreement." This language, the court said, could not stand alone but must be read in relation to the other terms of the contract; whereupon, the court held that the no-strike provision extended only to the terms of the agreement. However, since the contract did not purport to reach all conceivable phases of labor-management relations, this clause could not be interpreted as a surrender by employees of the right of self-help in defense against unfair labor practices. No contractual waiver of the right to strike in resistance to employer unfair labor prac-

tices can be inferred from general provisions in a contract which do not make clear that strikes caused by such practices were included in the prohibition.³

New NLRB Jurisdictional Standards for Territories. The Board ruled⁴ that its new jurisdictional standards "will be uniformly applied in the territories as in the several States," and held that no exception from these rules for the territories was warranted.

The employer made all of his sales and purchases in Puerto Rico during the year preceding the hearing. Although the majority of the goods he purchased originated outside the Territory, the dollar volume was not sufficient to meet the new jurisdictional standards established by the Board for cases arising in the continental United States. As the employer's operations did not satisfy the inflow or outflow tests outlined in the *Jonesboro* case,⁵ the Board found that assertion of its jurisdiction would not effectuate the policies of the act.

One member of the Board dissented, claiming that this ruling ignored a contrary determination by Congress as set out in section 2 (6) of the act. He denounced the retreat from the prior plenary jurisdiction policy in regard to territories as a flouting of plainly expressed congressional intent.

Denunciation of Employer as Cause for Discharge. A United States court of appeals denied⁶ enforcement of a Board order directing reinstatement of an employee who, during a union organization campaign, had written and caused to be circulated throughout the plant a letter in which she referred to the employer's vice president as a "liar." She further charged this official with having "an obvious contempt for the truth." When called to account by the employer, she affirmed that she had written the letter and stated: "I called

¹ Prepared in the U. S. Department of Labor, Office of the Solicitor.

The cases covered in this article represent a selection of the significant decisions believed to be of special interest. No attempt has been made to reflect all recent judicial and administrative developments in the field of labor law or to indicate the effect of particular decisions in jurisdictions in which contrary results may be reached, based upon local statutory provisions, the existence of local precedents, or a different approach by the courts to the issue presented.

² *NLRB v. Wagner Iron Works* (C. A. 7, Mar. 7, 1955).

³ *NLRB v. Mastro Plastics Corp.*, 214 F. 2d 462.

⁴ *Cantera Presidencia* (111 NLRB 141, Mar. 4, 1955).

⁵ *Jonesboro Grain Drying Cooperative*, 110 NLRB 67. See also Monthly Labor Review, January 1955 (pp. 88 and 92).

⁶ *NLRB v. Blue Bell, Inc.* (C. A. 5, Mar. 2, 1955).

him a liar because he is a liar." She was discharged thereupon for insubordination. The Board held that her letter was provoked by a letter of the employer's vice president and that her letter was within the bounds of lawful conduct.

In overruling the Board's decision, the court said that the Board must not rely on scant evidence and on repeated inferences to make a finding which substitutes its own ideas of business management for those of the employer.

An employee engaging in concerted activity does not acquire a general or unqualified right to use disrespectful language toward or concerning the employer, the court held. An employee may be lawfully discharged if her conduct exceeds the bounds of legitimate campaign propaganda or is so disrespectful of the employer as to impair seriously the maintenance of discipline and thus render the employee unfit for continued service.

The court rejected completely the Board's contention that this employee might have remained true and loyal, even though she had publicly denounced her employer's vice president as a liar.

Employer's Election Day Speeches. Speeches to small groups of employees at various retail chain stores during working hours on the day of a Board-conducted election violated the rule in the *Peerless Plywood*⁷ case prohibiting speeches on company time to massed assemblies of employees for 24 hours before an election, the Board held.⁸ The employer's district supervisor had spoken to groups of from 3 to 10 employees at 8 scattered retail outlets in his district. He gave the same general talk at all of these stores, urging the employees to vote against one of three unions involved in the election. The total number of employees addressed was only 60 or 80 out of 6,373 at 396 stores involved in the election, and there was no indication that these speeches or the votes of these employees had influenced the election results in any way.

The Board held that the principle underlying the *Peerless Plywood* rule is to insure that an election may be held in an atmosphere as conducive as possible to free expression by the employees. Violation of that rule, the Board decided, constitutes ground for setting aside an election,

entirely apart from other specific interferences with an election. The actual effect on the voters, even if it could be measured, was not considered by the Board to be any more material than the effect on the result of the election. The Board concluded that the *Peerless Plywood* rule was unequivocal in stating that "violation of this rule will cause the election to be set aside" and rejected the employer's contention that his conduct should be viewed in the light of its reasonableness under the circumstances.

Employer's Duty to Disclose Wage Data. An employer was under no duty to disclose wage information in a particular situation which involved the processing of grievances rather than collective bargaining negotiations, the Board held.⁹

The employer for several years had applied a merit increase system to salaries of his clerical employees. During contract negotiations in 1952, the union had demanded comprehensive information on the system and the substitution of automatic raises for merit increases. The employer refused, and the union retracted the demand. A contract was signed, retaining the merit increase system. Subsequently, differences arose between the employer and the union in adjusting grievances arising out of the employer's application of this merit system to various employees. The union again demanded disclosure of full information on the system. The employer offered data only on individual cases. The union, unsatisfied, filed charges that the employer's conduct constituted refusal to bargain.

In rejecting the union's contention, the Board ruled that this situation did not involve the broad obligation of a company to furnish wage data during collective bargaining negotiations. The issue here was confined, according to the Board, to whether the employer violated his duty to supply sufficient information to enable intelligent processing of grievances under the merit system.

The union, having agreed at the bargaining table to accept the system used by the employer in determining wage increases, was entitled only to information needed to process individual grievances, the Board held. The additional data demanded by the union had no significance in rating an employee under the system agreed upon by both parties, the Board concluded, and dismissed the charges of refusal to bargain.

⁷ *In re Peerless Plywood Co.*, 107 NLRB 106. See also *Monthly Labor Review*, February 1954 (p. 185).

⁸ *The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.* (111 NLRB 106, Feb. 15, 1955).

⁹ *Arco Mfg. Corp.* (111 NLRB 118, Feb. 18, 1955).

Secondary Boycott on Construction Site. A United States court of appeals held¹⁰ that picketing of a construction site to drive off the employees of union subcontractors and thereby ultimately to organize the workers of two nonunion general contractors on the job was an unfair labor practice within the meaning of section 8 (b) (4) (A) of the act.

As part of its campaign to organize the employees of 2 construction firms, the union threw a picket line around a construction site where the 2 firms were general contractors. Many union members were working for various subcontractors on the site. The signs carried by the pickets did not indicate who was being picketed, only that the job was being picketed for purposes of organization. As a result, the union employees of the subcontractors refused to cross the picket lines. One of these subcontractors filed an unfair labor practice charge against the union. The trial examiner found that the union had violated section 8 (b) (4) (A), but his decision was overruled by the Board.¹¹

The court agreed with the findings of the trial examiner that the object of the union was to prevent the subcontractors from doing business with the general contractors during the course of the dispute, by keeping their employees off the job. This objective was illegal and clearly an unfair labor practice within the meaning of section 8 (b) (4) (A). The court cited the difficulty in distinguishing between legal and illegal picketing where two or more contractors are operating at the same work site and noted the rules laid down by the Board in the *Moore Dry Dock* case.¹² There was a clear violation here, said the court, of the rule which provides that the picketing must disclose clearly that the dispute is with the primary employer. The order of the Board was set aside, and the case was remanded to the Board.

Preelection Interviews by Employer. The Board held¹³ that the employer had interfered with the free choice of his employees by the technique of interviewing them individually and urging them to reject the union. In the period before an election, 2 officials of the employer conducted a series of personal interviews with the 14 employees in the bargaining unit. During these interviews, the officials discussed with the employees various

aspects of working conditions in the plant. They also explained the merit rating system used by the employer and pointed out to these employees that each was doing better under this system than unionized employees in other departments of the plant. The officials emphasized that, if the union came in, the merit rating system would be "limited"; they also expressed disapproval of the union as bargaining representative for such a small group of employees. The union lost the election.

The Board, in these circumstances, found unnecessary the determination of whether or not, during the course of these interviews, the officials threatened to discontinue merit increases if the union won the election. No doubt was left in the minds of the employees that the employer disapproved of the union and wished it to be rejected in the election. In these circumstances, the Board held, the technique of calling the employees into the employer's office individually to urge rejection of the union was, in itself, conduct calculated to interfere with free choice, regardless of the non-coercive nature of the employer's actual remarks.

State Labor Board Jurisdiction. The New York State Labor Relations Board assumed jurisdiction¹⁴ over an employer engaged in interstate commerce whose volume of business was not sufficient to meet the new jurisdictional standards of the National Labor Relations Board.

The employer was a dealer in new and used automobiles and parts. There was no evidence that he was a franchised dealer, but his volume of business of all types was well below the applicable standards recently announced by the NLRB.¹⁵ The employer contended that, regardless of the fact that the NLRB would not assert jurisdiction, the Federal law had priority.

However, because the NLRB would not exercise jurisdiction, the State Board held that it was the only forum available to which this dispute could be brought. It cited a United States Supreme Court decision¹⁶ expressly leaving open

¹⁰ *Pierzinski (Stoner Steel Service) v. NLRB* (C. A. 6, Feb. 28, 1955).

¹¹ *Stoner Steel Service*, 105 NLRB 221.

¹² *In the Matter of Sailors' Union of the Pacific, AFL, and Moore Dry Dock Co.*, 92 NLRB 547.

¹³ *Geo. J. Meyer Mfg. Co.* (111 NLRB 154, Mar. 15, 1955).

¹⁴ *Baish Motors* (18 New York State Labor Relations Board 26, Mar. 10, 1955).

¹⁵ *Wilson-Oldsmobile*, 110 NLRB 74. See also *Monthly Labor Review*, January 1955 (pp. 88 and 90).

¹⁶ *Bethlehem Steel Co. v. New York State Labor Relations Board*, 320 U. S. 767.

the question of whether a State Board may act when the NLRB declines to assert jurisdiction. The State Board concluded that such disputes, if not regulated by the States, will not be regulated at all. Labor disputes may or may not substantially affect interstate commerce, but they invariably have an immediate and direct impact upon the local community in which they occur.

Veterans' Reemployment

Escalator Principle Reaffirmed. The Supreme Court in a one-paragraph opinion reversed a United States court of appeals and strongly reaffirmed the escalator principle as controlling the reemployment of veterans. One justice dissented, agreeing with the lower court's decision.¹⁷

A number of carmen helpers, among whom was Paul W. Diehl, Jr., had been temporarily upgraded in 1943 to work as temporary carmen (mechanics) under an agreement which was entirely silent concerning their possible seniority as carmen and left them with helper seniority. Diehl left this temporary carman's position later in 1943 for military service. In 1944, the disposition of seniority of temporary carmen was postponed by the employer and union until the expiration of the war emergency.

On November 11, 1945, Mr. Diehl, the veteran, was reinstated as temporary carman. On March 1, 1949, a new agreement provided that anyone working on that date as carman helper might, within 15 days after formal notice from the employer that he had completed 1,160 days of such work, elect to surrender his helper seniority for a place on the carman's seniority list, with date of March 1, 1949. Ranking on the carman's list of that date was to be in order of completion of the 1,160 days experience.

Diehl actually completed his 1,160 days experience on January 10, 1949. Having elected

carman's seniority, he was ranked on the March 1, 1949, carman's list in a position corresponding to the order in which he and others with that seniority date had completed the required work. But for his military service, he would have completed the necessary work on June 1, 1946, and he claimed his ranking on that basis. Otherwise, helpers who were originally junior to him would be ranked above him on the March 1, 1949, carman's seniority list.

Diehl's argument was that when he had accomplished the work requirement after the break of military service and had made his election, he had a statutory right, based on the escalator principle, to the carman seniority and ranking he would have achieved if he had never entered military service. It was not shown that any seniority adjustment was allowed those who completed the work late because of intervening absences on furlough or leave.

The court of appeals had ruled against the veteran on three lines of argument. (1) It found an irreconcilable conflict between the statutory provisions for restoration without loss of seniority¹⁸ (escalator principle¹⁹) and those stating that the restored veteran must be considered as having been on furlough or leave of absence,²⁰ and refused to apply the escalator principle.

(2) It concluded that the *Oakley* case²¹ did not decide as to a veteran's right to opportunities for transfer lost during his military service or his right to retroactive seniority on making the delayed transfer after his return.

(3) It also held that the contract settling seniority for temporary carmen was nondiscriminatory, since it treated Diehl the same as all others in his "class" of temporary carmen. In doing so, the court rejected the contention that the effect of the provision was prejudicial to Diehl solely because of his military absence.

The argument before the Supreme Court also urged that the employer had fulfilled his duty of restoring the veteran without loss of seniority by returning him to the position he had left, with seniority credit in that position for the time of his military absence.²²

This argument and the position taken by the court of appeals on the other three points were before the Supreme Court when it reversed the judgment, basing its opinion in the *Oakley* case.

¹⁷ *Diehl v. Lehigh Valley R. R.* (211 F. 2d 96, C. A. 3, 1954); (reversed by U. S. Sup. Ct., Mar. 14, 1955). See also *Monthly Labor Review*, May 1954 (p. 561).

¹⁸ Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, 50 U. S. C. App. 308 (a); Universal Military Training and Service Act, 50 U. S. C. App. 459 (c) (1); see also section 9 (c) (2), *idem*.

¹⁹ *Fishgold v. Sullivan Corp.*, 329 U. S. 275; *Oakley v. Louisville & Nashville R. Co.*, 338 U. S. 278.

²⁰ Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, 50 U. S. C. App. 308 (a); Universal Military Training and Service Act, 50 U. S. C. App. 459 (c) (1).

²¹ See footnote 19.

²² See *Addison v. Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.* (204 F. 2d 340, C. A. 5, 1953); *Boatman v. Seaboard Air Line R. R. Co.*, (221 F. 567, C. A. 4, 1954).

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

March 1, 1955

THE Secretary of Labor announced the formation of a Labor Advisory Committee to assist the Department of Labor in developing its policies and programs and in improving its operations. It is composed of 3 officers each from the AFL and the CIO, and 1 each from the United Mine Workers, the Railway Labor Executives' Association, and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

March 4

THE National Labor Relations Board ruled that its jurisdictional standards will be uniformly applied in all United States territories, as in the 48 States, business operations in the territories having no greater impact on commerce than similar enterprises in the States. A dissenting opinion protested that the Taft-Hartley Act specifically conferred jurisdiction over all commerce within each territory, as well as across territorial lines. The case was *Conrado Forestier, d. b. a. Cantera Providencia, Mayaguez, P. R., . . . and Confederacion General de Trabajadores de Puerto Rico, Autentica*.

THE Oil Workers International Union and the Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers, both CIO affiliates, merged to form a new Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers' International Union, with approximately 200,000 members.

March 8

THE Senate confirmed Theophil C. Kammholz of Illinois, as general counsel for the NLRB, a post vacant since December 20, 1954. (See last Chron. item for Dec. 16, 1954, MLR, Feb. 1955.)

March 9

THE Canadian Trades and Labor Congress and the Canadian Congress of Labor, composed of international unions affiliated respectively with the AFL and the CIO, agreed on the principles of a merger into a single federation which would have more than one million members.

March 12

THE AFL Machinists, representing about 20,000 mechanics and ground service workers, reached agreement, through mediation, with 5 major airlines—Capital, National, Northwest, Trans World, and United—providing general wage increases of 5 to 7 cents an hour, retroactive to July 1, 1954, and other increases standardizing mechanics' rates (see Chron. item for Aug. 13, 1954, MLR, Oct. 1954 and also p. 577 of this issue).

March 16

FOLLOWING agreement between the last 3 of the 12 AFL unions involved in a 16-month dispute with 5 Pittsburgh department stores to withdraw their pickets, the AFL Teamsters called its members back to work under terms of an agreement reached earlier, but which provided that they would not resume work until settlements had been reached with all of the unions involved (see Chron. item for Nov. 26, 1954, MLR, Jan. 1955).

March 20

PROFESSOR HARRY SHULMAN, dean of the Yale University Law School and labor umpire for Ford Motor Co. and United Auto Workers-CIO since 1943, died in Hamden, Conn.

March 21

DELEGATES representing AFL unions walked out of a meeting of the Conference of Maritime Unions, established in January 1954, in a dispute arising over criticism by three CIO member unions of a contract between the Sailors' Union of the Pacific (AFL) and the International Shipping Co. Harry Lundeborg, SUP secretary-treasurer, termed the contract an experimental agreement "designed to give competition in a trade now served almost exclusively by foreign-flag operators using former American flag vessels and seab crews"; he branded as "vicious and untrue" charges that it would increase the workweek from 40 to 56 hours and in many respects eliminate overtime pay.

THE NLRB announced that in the future it will base its assertion of jurisdiction over a general construction contractor either on his total volume of business or on his volume and that of his subcontractors combined. In the case, *Carpenters Local Union No. 1028, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, AFL and N. W. Black, Ardmore, Okla.*, a contractor and his subcontractors had purchased materials and equipment worth more than \$500,000 from outside the State, thus together meeting the Board's "direct inflow" standard for certain multi-State enterprises (see Chron. item for July 15, 1954, MLR, Sept. 1954).

March 22

DANIEL W. TRACY, president emeritus of the AFL International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and member of the AFL executive council, died in Washington, having served as president of the Electrical Workers for 14 years and as Assistant Secretary of Labor during World War II.

Two AFL unions, the Machinists and the Ironworkers, signed a jurisdictional agreement which defines their respective work rights, establishes a procedure, including arbitration, for settling disputes, and provides for mutual organizing assistance.

March 25

THE Presidential emergency board appointed to study the demands of the Order of Railway Conductors and Brakemen (Ind.) for a graduated pay scale reflecting increased locomotive weight (see Chron. item for Nov. 22, 1954, MLR, Jan. 1955) advised correction of pay inequities among about 9,000 "through freight" conductors and appointment of a full-time commission to review and recommend changes in the railroad wage structure for all operating employees, terming the present structure "obsolete." (See also p. 577 of this issue.)

March 27

THE United Automobile Workers (CIO) opened its 15th convention, at which it endorsed the guaranteed annual wage as its current major collective bargaining goal and approved the creation of a \$25 million strike fund, through a \$5 monthly increase in dues, to strengthen its bargaining position. (For discussion, see p. 528 of this issue.)

March 28

THE Supreme Court of the United States, reversing a Missouri Supreme Court decision, unanimously held that

a State may not invoke a State anti-trust law to enjoin picketing reasonably coming under the protection of the Taft-Hartley Act. The case, which involved two AFL affiliates, the Machinists and the Carpenters, was *Weber et al. v. Anheuser-Busch, Inc.*

THE Supreme Court of the United States held (6 to 2) that the Taft-Hartley Act does not give Federal courts jurisdiction over a union's suit for wages allegedly owed its members under a collective bargaining contract. In *Association of Westinghouse Salaried Employees v. Westinghouse Electric Corp.*, a union sought to collect pay deducted from salaries of 4,000 employees absent for a day when respecting picket lines of another union.

THE Federal district court for Massachusetts ruled, in *Local #05, United Electrical . . . Workers . . . (Ind.) v. General Electric Co.*, that it lacked jurisdiction, under section 301 (a) of the Taft-Hartley Act, to issue an injunction enforcing the arbitration provision of a collective bargaining agreement because the action involved a labor dispute and the Norris-LaGuardia Act forbade issuance of an injunction.

March 31

THE Federal district court for the Southern District of New York denied an injunction brought by the International Longshoremen's Association (Ind.) to set aside hiring rules of the Bi-State Waterfront Commission, taking effect that day, as contrary to the union's contract (see Chron. item for Jan. 5, 1955, MLR, March 1955).

THE AFL Teamsters signed a memorandum with Montgomery Ward & Co., Inc., calling for future execution of contracts raising wages of workers at 9 company warehouses who had not had their rates raised by action several months previously and, as one result of the 18-month negotiations, bringing to 15,000 (from 3,000) the number of workers covered by union contracts.

Developments in Industrial Relations¹

A NUMBER of developments during March represented the culmination of longstanding negotiations or disputes. An agreement ended a long dispute between 5 major airlines and the AFL Machinists, while the 16-month strike of employees of 5 Pittsburgh department stores was also terminated. Work stoppages, preceded by prolonged negotiations, affected two large public service industries in the South—telephones and railroads. These involved the Communications Workers of America (CIO) and the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co., and 10 unions of nonoperating railroad employees with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and 2 of its subsidiaries.

Elsewhere, additional contracts were concluded by aircraft firms similar to those negotiated recently in other parts of the industry. The petroleum industry announced its first major wage changes since 1953. Bargaining demands for this year's negotiations in the auto industry were the center of attention at the CIO United Auto Workers' annual convention.² A pay increase designed to make military career service more attractive was enacted for the United States Armed Forces. As steps toward union mergers continued, leaders of both AFL and CIO warned member unions against attempts of Communist-dominated organizations to infiltrate their ranks.

Strikes, Negotiations, and Settlements

Communications. The Communications Workers of America (CIO) and the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co. were involved in a strike that began on March 14, after prolonged negotiations on a new contract became deadlocked. The company's proposal for inclusion of a no-strike clause and the union's demands for wage increases applicable to all groups covered by its contract appeared to be the major points of disagreement. The union claimed that the company's wage increase

offer would exclude about 5,000 of the approximately 50,000 workers covered. Reports of damage to telephone cables during the first week of the strike led to a union appeal that its members join in an effort to prevent vandalism.

Elsewhere in the industry, wage increases ranging from 2½ to 10 cents an hour, retroactive to February 27, 1955, were agreed upon by the Southern New England Telephone Co. and the Connecticut Union of Telephone Workers for 8,200 workers in a new agreement replacing one that expired March 1, 1955.

Transportation. Nonoperating employees of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and several partially owned subsidiary railroads in 13 States stopped work on March 14 and established picket lines, thereby idling an estimated 25,000 rail workers. Demands of the 10 AFL unions involved in the dispute included health and welfare benefits, premium pay for Sunday work, improved vacations, and other benefits. The most publicized issue was the unions' demand for a health and welfare plan. The railroads have offered a voluntary plan under which the employer would pay \$3.40 a month and the employee \$1.85. They have stated that the unions were seeking a compulsory health and welfare program similar to that established by most of the Class I railroads in August 1954 on the basis of a Presidential emergency board's recommendations (under which plan the employee contributes \$3.40 a month and the carrier \$3.40).³ The carriers objected to the plan's compulsory aspect and contended that the insurance they proposed was voluntary and cheaper for the employees. When the strike was called, the unions said their demands were the same as the original proposals presented to the carriers in May 1953, including a health and welfare program to be supported entirely by the employer.⁴ During the last week of March, the nonoperating unions announced they would ask all the Nation's railroads to pay the entire cost of the health and welfare plans established under the agreement of August 21, 1954, with the Eastern, Western, and Southeastern Conference Committees.

¹ Prepared in the Bureau's Division of Wages and Industrial Relations.

² See page 528 of this issue.

³ See Monthly Labor Review, October 1954 (p. 1139).

⁴ See Monthly Labor Review, July 1953 (p. 765).

In another longstanding railroad dispute, a Presidential emergency board named last November⁶ to investigate a controversy between the Order of Railroad Conductors and Brakemen (Ind.) and most of the Nation's Class I railroads, recommended establishment of a Wage Structure Commission "to review and to modernize the wage rate structure as a whole of the operating classifications in the railroad industry." The board held that this comprehensive review was "essential to the correction of wage inequities, to mutually constructive industrial relations and to the efficient operation of the railroads." It recommended setting up a commission composed of senior negotiators from the three regional organizations of the carriers and all major organizations of operating employees as well as several neutral members. The board found that an inequity existed in the average daily rates of pay of conductors in through-freight service, but it rejected the formula proposed by the union to establish for all classes of conductor and brakeman service a revised method of wage payment based on weight of locomotives, similar to that used in determining the pay of engineers and firemen. Instead, the board recommended that the conductors and the railroads negotiate to correct the inequity either by increasing their basic daily rate or by some other suitable method.

Five major airlines—Capital, National, Northwest, Trans World, and United—and the AFL Machinists representing about 15,000 ground service workers settled their contract dispute on March 12.⁷ The revised agreements, which remain in effect until October 1, 1956, provided for general increases ranging from 5 to 7 cents an hour retroactive to July 1, 1954, increased minimums, and additional increases in 1955 to standardize mechanics' rates on all five lines. The settlement also shortened the time required to reach maximum rates for a given job, and made wage progression automatic over a 2-year period for airline mechanics employed by 3 lines, where progression had been contingent on trade tests. A Presidential emergency board, appointed last December, recessed its formal hearings in the case in order to mediate the dispute. During the last

part of March, the emergency board reopened formal hearings in the mechanics' dispute involving Eastern Airlines, which did not participate in the settlement.

American Airlines and officials of the Transport Workers (CIO) reached agreement on a new contract March 4. The settlement, covering approximately 6,000 maintenance and ground service employees, provided for increases of 5 to 9 cents an hour, revised work rules, and a shortened (37½-hour) week for the midnight shift.

Retail Trade. The 16-month strike of employees of 5 Pittsburgh, Pa., department stores ended March 16, after 3 AFL unions representing office workers, retail clerks, and restaurant workers agreed to remove their picket lines and continue negotiations with the employers. Originally, the strike had involved 12 AFL locals.

Petroleum. General wage increases of about 10 cents an hour were proposed in varying forms by most major companies in the petroleum industry during the first half of March: A uniform 10 cents an hour; a 4-percent increase, with a minimum of 10 cents; or a combination of uniform cents-per-hour and percentage increases. The offers were accepted by independent unions representing employees of a number of major companies, including Standard Oil (Indiana) and the Atlantic Refining Co. Acceptances by locals of the new Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers' union (CIO) were reported in some firms operating in Texas, following authorization by the OCAW president on March 15, acting under authority granted to him by the union's bargaining policy committee. In June 1954, the Oil Workers union, now part of the OCAW⁸ had announced a campaign for a 5-percent increase, or its equivalent.

Aircraft. A number of aircraft firms and the CIO Auto Workers and the AFL Machinists agreed on contract changes similar to those reached earlier in other parts of the industry.⁹ Wage rates were increased about 3 percent and fringe benefits liberalized. The specific form and size of the wage increase and the changes in fringe benefits varied somewhat among the separate contracts, though changes in insurance provisions were generally provided.

⁶ See Monthly Labor Review, January 1955 (p. 103).

⁷ See Monthly Labor Review, March 1955 (p. 336).

⁸ See page 579 of this issue.

⁹ See Monthly Labor Review, April 1955 (p. 461).

The Auto Workers signed agreements with Douglas Aircraft Co., Inc., for approximately 17,000 employees in Long Beach, Calif., and 6,500 workers in Tulsa, Okla., and with Chance-Vought Aircraft, Inc., for about 7,700 production workers in Dallas, Tex. The Douglas agreements with the Auto Workers, unlike those reached earlier with the Machinists, continued wage escalation.

The Machinists reached agreement with McDonnell Aircraft Corp. of St. Louis for around 8,300 production workers; with Lockheed Aircraft Service, Inc., for about 2,500 employees in California; and, after a 42-day strike, with the Rohr Aircraft Corp., covering 1,600 employees. The Machinists also concluded an agreement with Solar Aircraft Co., covering 2,400 employees at San Diego, and with Pacific Airmotive Corp., also in California, covering 1,100 employees.

Printing. Seven AFL printing-trades unions representing approximately 10,000 Chicago area employees in 300 commercial job shop companies agreed to extend present contracts to June 1956 without a wage increase. These agreements, with members of the Franklin Association (a trade organization of job print shops), provided increased employer-paid health and welfare benefits and extended benefits to dependents. The agreement, according to union and employer representatives, was intended to retain Chicago's position in the industry, attract new business, and assure continued high employment to union members. Establishment of a uniform expiration date for contracts covering various trades was intended to enable employers to bid on jobs far in advance with the knowledge that there will be no increase in wage scales. The agreement reached last fall by the International Typographical Union (AFL) with the same group of shops, providing for increased wage rates and supplementary benefits, also expires in June 1956.

An agreement providing a \$5.80 weekly package of wage and welfare improvements for 3,400 employees of 9 major New York newspapers was ratified by ITU members in mid-March. The agreement also provides a "basis of probable" settlement on use of typesetting and photo-setting processes.

Electrical Equipment. A 5-cent-an-hour across-the-board increase, 3 weeks' vacation for em-

ployees with 10 years' service, and other contract improvements were provided, after a 1-day strike, in an agreement on March 7 between the CIO Electrical Workers, representing approximately 2,200 production workers in New Jersey plants, and the Allen B. Dumont Laboratories, Inc. An unusual clause provided for a 1-day credit for each 4 months' perfect attendance toward a maximum yearly bonus of 3 days' pay.

In the 47th day of a strike over wages by members of the CIO Newspaper Guild of New York, the publisher of the 114-year-old *Brooklyn Eagle* announced on March 16 that "we do not intend ever to resume the publication of this newspaper." The observance of Guild members' picket lines by members of other craft unions had led to suspension of publication for the first time in the newspaper's history.

Maritime. The Sailors' Union of the Pacific (AFL) proposed a plan to reduce the size of crews and cut the amount of overtime work, if necessary, on certain types of ships, to enable United States ocean shipping to compete with foreign-flag bulk cargo ships. On an experimental basis, the plan had been incorporated in one West Coast collective bargaining agreement and reduced the crew of the freighter involved by 7 members. The plan was disclosed in mid-March, just prior to a meeting in Washington of the Conference of American Maritime Unions, organized in January 1954 to deal with maritime problems of common interest.⁹ It brought immediate sharp reactions from CIO maritime unions. Differences led the AFL unions to withdraw from the meeting of the conference.

An agreement ratified late in March by the Atlantic and Gulf District of the Seafarers' International Union (AFL) provides that seetime seniority is accrued regardless of which steamship company employs a seaman. The district reportedly has contracts with more than 70 shipping companies. A union official called the "pool" of seetime on this basis a "real protection" of the employment rights of seamen. In moving from one ship to another or from one company to another, the seaman with the longest record of service, according to the union, will have first rights when work is offered.

⁹ See Monthly Labor Review, March 1954 (p. 309).

Other Settlements. Wage increases of 6 to 9 cents an hour were agreed to in contracts between 17 cement plants in Northwestern Pennsylvania and the AFL Cement Workers Union. The increases, effective April 1, affect approximately 6,000 employees.

A 5-cent wage increase, effective March 1, for about 8,000 machine operators, upkeep men, and apprentices in the glass container industry was agreed to by the AFL Glass Bottle Blowers Association and the Glass Container Manufacturers Institute, representing 35 major companies. A guaranteed annual wage study is to be made in preparation for next year's negotiations.

Wage increases of 7 cents an hour for hourly workers and adjustments for salaried employees were announced for approximately 13,000 employees in unorganized plants of Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Co. and E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Co. in West Virginia.

Military Pay

On March 31, the President of the United States signed Public Law 20 (84th Cong.), providing pay increases for 1.7 million members of the Armed Forces. Effective on April 1, the increases apply to officers with 3 or more years' service and enlisted men and warrant officers with at least 2 years' service. The pay adjustments range from 6 to 27 percent and average 12 percent for career personnel; their cost is estimated at \$745 million annually. They are designed to make a military career more attractive and thus reduce turnover in the Armed Forces.

Union Developments

During March, leaders of both the AFL and the CIO warned member unions to guard against attempts of unaffiliated Communist-dominated labor unions to infiltrate their ranks in order to evade the Communist Control Act of 1954. General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg urged CIO unions to draw a distinction between "genuine rank-and-file rebellion against Communist leadership" and "the wholly or partially camouflaged attempts of the

leadership itself to seek shelter within the covering cloak of CIO affiliations." The warning paralleled a previous statement by President George Meany, following the AFL executive council's refusal to approve the merger of the leftwing Fur and Leather Workers' Union with the AFL Meat Cutters.¹⁰

Late in March, an official of the Meat Cutters' union announced that efforts to rid the Fur union of pro-Communist elements would soon be under way. The president of the Meat Cutters' New York-New Jersey district council indicated that its bylaws had been overhauled to provide specific machinery for keeping Communists or Communist sympathizers from holding membership in any local affiliated with the council.¹¹

In another development, union leaders representing 10,000 International Harvester Co. employees voted on March 19 to affiliate with the UAW-CIO. Their union (Farm Equipment Workers) was merged with the United Electrical Workers (Ind.) several years ago. The recent move requires ratification by a majority of the Farm union's 12 locals. The UAW-CIO has defeated the Farm Equipment Workers in several NLRB elections in plants of the International Harvester Co., and now represents about 22,000 employees of the company.

The New York district council of the independent International Longshoremen's Association, representing approximately 20,000 longshoremen, voted unanimously on March 9 to affiliate with the AFL Teamsters, after plans for this affiliation had been discussed by the ILA executive board. Discussions were held later in the month with representatives of the Teamsters' union but no further action had been taken by the end of the month.

The Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers' International Union (CIO) was formally established on March 4, following the adoption of a constitution by unanimous vote of more than 900 convention delegates. The new organization resulted from the merger of the Oil Workers International Union and the Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers of America. These two CIO affiliates had been in joint convention for a week, amending a proposed constitution drafted by a rank-and-file committee last August¹² and setting the basic policy of the

¹⁰ See Monthly Labor Review, April 1955 (p. 459).

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² See Monthly Labor Review, November 1954 (p. 1254).

new organization. The union claims approximately 200,000 members, 600 functioning locals, and about 1,200 collective bargaining agreements.

The CIO Steelworkers' executive board early in March authorized its officers to sign the AFL-CIO no-raiding pact, leaving only two CIO unions—Shipbuilders and Lithographers—which have not accepted it. The board also ratified the AFL-CIO merger proposals and heard an address by AFL President Meany. The Steelworkers' president, David McDonald, in discussing the union's bargaining plans for 1955 stated, "Our agreements provide for wage reopening only," ruling out any speculation that wage guarantees would be sought. Later in the month, he participated with officials of Continental Can Co.

and the American Can Co. in a series of conferences and plant visits, as part of a union-management program to build better day-to-day relations in the companies' plants.

In a somewhat different approach to labor-management problems of joint concern, the AFL Teamsters announced it would join with a number of corporations in supporting the Economics of Distribution Foundation—a nonprofit research organization whose primary aim is to work out ways to get farm and factory products to the consumer more economically, and thus permit lower prices. This new foundation will have a board of directors made up of industry, union, and civic leaders and an advisory panel of university professors.

Book Reviews and Notes

Special Reviews

Determining the Business Outlook. Edited by Herbert V. Prochnow. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1954. 445 pp., bibliographies, charts. \$6.50.

The Economics of Recession and Revival—An Interpretation of 1937–38. By Kenneth D. Roose. New Haven, Yale University Press, 1954. 280 pp., bibliography, charts. (Yale Studies in Economics, 2.) \$4.

In the first two chapters of *Determining the Business Outlook*, the importance of forecasting to the business community is stressed and the nature of business fluctuations—seasonal, cyclical, and secular—is described. The final chapter reviews some of the longtime trends in the American economy. In between are 16 chapters written by experts from government, industry, and academic life, each dealing with a set of important related economic indicators. In fact, more than 100 individual statistical series, ranging from the consumer price index and the gross national product to total raw-wool consumption and passenger-car annual scrappage rates, are described and evaluated, all from the standpoint of their usefulness for forecasting. The treatment of the materials is almost uniformly good and the volume constitutes a very useful primer on the characteristics of economic and statistical indicators which have to be assessed by the practitioner making a forecast of coming business events.

In *The Economics of Recession and Revival*, Professor Roose uses over 100 series for quite a different purpose, i. e., to assess the causes of the downturn and subsequent recovery in business which occurred almost two decades ago. He describes that period, as follows: "... the rapidity of the decline in income and production during the 9 months, September 1937 to June 1938, was without precedent in American history.

Equally abruptly the recession ended and national income and production began to rise again." At the beginning of the book are listed 41 specific reasons which various authorities have cited as causes of the downturn in 1937, and another 8 are cited as reasons for the recovery in 1938. Professor Roose evaluates in detail the relative importance of all these economic variables in the political and social climate of the late thirties. Readers will be interested in his conclusions as to the causes of this interesting episode of business history. The most important cause of the recession is attributed to Government action: operation of the undistributed-profits tax, reduction of Government spending, and Federal Reserve Board action on excess reserves. All of these, he holds, operated to reduce the profitability of investment. Similarly, the causes of the revival are also laid to Government action: modifications in the undistributed-profits and capital-gains taxes and resumption of a deficit-spending program, which created favorable business anticipations.

—SEYMOUR L. WOLFBEIN
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Employment Expansion and Population Growth—The California Experience, 1900–1950. By Margaret S. Gordon. Berkeley and Los Angeles, University of California Press, 1954. 192 pp., charts. \$3.50.

This account of how California's rapidly growing population has been employed fills a conspicuous gap in economic statistics. Where the millions who have poured across the Golden State's borders have found work has long been a question of great interest to social scientists.

Margaret Gordon does an admirable job of answering this question by charting the impact of immigration and wars on the State's industrial employment. The book describes the changing industrial composition and relates shifts in manufacturing employment to the influence of both world wars, the Korean incident, and construction cycles. An analysis of the differences between unemployment rates for the Nation and California shows considerable resourcefulness.

One of the main conclusions of the book is that California's population growth has closely paralleled employment expansion. The author establishes the fact that industrial expansion is to a

great extent responsible for population growth, but does not offer a completely satisfactory explanation of why population and economic expansion run neck and neck. Do people determine what the employment opportunities in California are before they move? If so, how do they make this determination? The author mentions letters, employer recruiting, and the role of public and private employment agencies. At best, these sources of information would give a prospective migrant something less than a perfect picture of the labor market, and at worst, little more than rumor. If many moves to California are based on misinformation, why have there not been periods in addition to the thirties in which population grew so much faster than employment opportunities that mass unemployment resulted?

The best of several theories advanced by the author seems to be that many of the immigrants who were unable to find jobs returned to their home towns, that net immigration differs considerably from gross immigration. With this explanation, it is not necessary to make the rather unrealistic assumption that prospective immigrants carefully follow California's economic temperature. If the unlucky job seekers tend to leave the State, a balance between population growth and economic expansion is maintained even if people go to California with no other motive than to live in a good climate.

—RAYMOND D. LARSON
Bureau of Labor Statistics

The French Labor Movement. By Val R. Lorwin. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1954. xix, 346 pp., bibliography. (Wertheim Publications in Industrial Relations.) \$6.

Professor Lorwin has combined thorough research, objective analysis, and sympathetic understanding to produce a rare volume. The study comprises a historical review of the development of French workers' organizations and a description of their present structure and day-to-day functioning. There are valuable documentary appendixes, and an excellent annotated bibliography which explores and helps evaluate existing materials in the field.

Of greatest value to the reader, however, is the synthesis of work, research, and insight with which the author guides the reader toward a

sophisticated appreciation of that political, economic, and social puzzle which is the French labor movement. Lorwin has a peculiar ability to point up his research with a sentence of analysis which gives one the feel of the unique French situation. His criticism of French labor's preoccupation with ultimate goals, for instance, is summed up in a description of one of the early leaders as a "rare spirit . . . who knew how to work for the future by creating in the present!" Or, in his summary of the extreme "leftism" of early French labor history: "Revolution was the opium of the working people for whom religion had no appeal . . . Extremism is by its nature shriller than reformism . . . Is there a Gresham's law of intellectual currency?"

Two factors have contrived to make the French labor situation a source of worry to the free world. Nurtured in political extremism, the union structure was designed to gain more from the Government than from the employer. Industry and plant-level economic activities did not develop to a degree which strengthened free institutions as the bargaining representatives of workers. Concepts such as grievance machinery and exclusive collective bargaining rights gave way to multi-union bargaining, "competitive, irresponsible, and uneasy." Under such bargaining arrangements, strong employer groups face divided labor groups, with each union representing an amorphous group whose members, being reluctant to pay dues high enough or regularly enough to sustain unions with the necessary strength, have, at most, an ideological or emotional rather than an economic relationship to the labor organization.

On a par with the union structure problem is, of course, the problem of Communist strength. Professor Lorwin identifies the complex reasons for French workers' persistence in viewing the Communist-controlled CGT as the most "left" of the labor organizations, instead of simply as the agent of a foreign power. He performs an excellent service for these days, when some anti-Communist effort depends too fully on quick conclusions derived from a factual vacuum; he supplies the facts which can better serve the anti-Communist cause. He gives the student citation after citation of Communist maneuvering and sacrifice of workers' interests to Soviet foreign policy objectives. In doing so, he differentiates

between the Communist ideology and the older syndicalist ideologies on whose reputations the Communists now thrive.

Professor Lorwin sees some hope for the French labor movement if labor, management, and Government perform needed tasks. These tasks he outlines in a convincing concluding chapter which stresses the complexities of the problems, and avoids easy, one-solution panaceas.

—MORRIS WEISZ

Foreign Operations Administration (Paris)

The System of Industrial Relations in Great Britain, Its History, Law and Institutions. Edited by Allan Flanders and H. A. Clegg. Oxford, Basil Blackwell, 1954. 380 pp. 30s.

General Union: A Study of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers. By H. A. Clegg. Oxford, Basil Blackwell, 1954. 358 pp. 27s. 6d. net.

The mantle first borne by the Webbs and then by Cole, among students of the labor movement and of industrial relations in Great Britain, is now being competed for by a new generation. H. A. Clegg and Allan Flanders of Oxford University are in the forefront of the race.

The System of Industrial Relations in Great Britain, edited by Flanders and Clegg, presents an up-to-date overall view of most of the major facets of the subject. In six excellently written, information-packed essays, the editors and four other specialists analyze the social and historical background, legal framework, trade union organization, employer organization, collective bargaining, and "joint consultation." The emphasis throughout is on institutional factors rather than on statistical or economic analysis. Of special interest are the discussions of some of the problems of national industrywide bargaining—the standard practice in Britain—and of the difficulties of effectuating "joint consultation" to improve the efficiency and democratic character of industry.

Because of the brevity of the volume and the wide scope of the subject, it was not possible to discuss any of the areas in detail. A number of important subtopics, such as personnel-management policies and techniques, wage-payment systems and structures, and labor-management relations at the district and local establishment

level are barely mentioned, and the editors unfortunately omitted a selected bibliography for readers who wish to pursue particular topics in more detail.

Clegg's case study of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers provides a detailed description and analysis of one of the distinctive institutional aspects of the British industrial scene. Second in size only to the other great general union, the Transport and General Workers Union, the NUGMW represents over 800,000 unskilled and semiskilled workers and a small number of skilled workers in more than 250 private, municipal, and nationalized industries and subindustries. Many American readers may be surprised at the description of the organization in terms of "business unionism" and of its stabilizing influence (together with the TGWU) upon the Trades Union Congress.

The study is presented on a topical rather than a chronological basis. There are frequent historical references but only to explain the present, not to describe the past. The five main sections deal with the union's organization and overall growth, its structure and government, its role in selected industries, its relations with other unions, and its effectiveness and democratic nature. Of particular value to American readers are the discussions of the merits of general unionism as compared with industrial and craft unionism, of the problems of securing effective union leadership while preserving democratic processes, of the interaction between a great "business union" and the Labor Party, and of the relations among widely diverse unions belonging to the same national federation. As in the case of the Flanders-Clegg volume, one wishes that the author had carried the discussion of these key topics further.

Although geographical, historical, economic, and cultural factors have produced many profound differences between Britain and the United States, these two volumes have much to offer to American readers. They not only are extremely enlightening about the industrial-relations experiences and problems of Britain, but also contain many stimulating ideas on a variety of issues of current concern in the American scene.

—MILTON DERBER

Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations
University of Illinois

Cost and Standards of Living

Current Living Costs as Related to Standards of Public Assistance in Pennsylvania as of December 1954. Harrisburg, Department of Public Assistance, 1955. 32 pp., map.

Quantity and Cost Budgets for Two Income Levels—Prices for the San Francisco Bay Area, September 1954. [Berkeley], University of California, Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics, 1955. 93 pp., chart.

Budgets were priced for the family of a salaried worker and that of a wage earner.

Methods Used in a Survey of Family Income, Expenditures, and Living Costs, Panama City, 1952. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1955. 44 pp.; processed. (Foreign and International Labor Information Report.) Free.

A summary of the data obtained in the survey was published in the February 1955 Monthly Labor Review (p. 204).

Levnadskostnaderna på Landsbygden, år 1951. Stockholm, Socialstyrelsen, 1955. 103 pp., charts. Kr. 1.75.

Report on family expenditures in rural districts of Sweden, 1951. A table of contents, a summary, and a glossary in English are provided.

Employment

Alabama Employment and Earnings, by Industry, 1952-54. Montgomery, Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Research and Information, 1955. 17 pp.

Georgia Employment and Earnings, by Industry, 1953-54. [Atlanta], Department of Labor, Employment Security Agency, 1955. 62 pp., charts.

The Farm Placement Program, 1955. (In Employment Security Review, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, U. S. Employment Service, Washington, March 1955, pp. 1-44, charts, maps, illus. 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Trends in the Employment of College and University Graduates in Business and Industry—Ninth Annual Report, 1954. By Frank S. Endicott. Evanston, Ill., Northwestern University, 1955. 12 pp.

Handicapped

A Decade of Progress in Employing the Handicapped. Washington, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, and the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped, 1954. 9 pp.; processed. Free.

Guide for Employers in Hiring the Physically Handicapped. New York, National Association of Manufacturers,

Employee Relations Division, 1955. 31 pp., bibliography.

Presents successful techniques for utilizing the abilities of the handicapped through sound placement on the job.

Mental Health and Human Relations in Industry. Edited by T. M. Ling. London, H. K. Lewis & Co., Ltd., 1954. 265 pp., bibliographies, charts. 21s.

Record of work done at the Roffey Park Institute and Rehabilitation Center established by British industry after the war for neurosis cases.

Industrial Accidents and Accident Prevention

Accident Causes and Cause Coding. By Frank S. McElroy. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, 1955. 16 pp. 15 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Number 1 in a series of articles, prepared for the President's Conference on Occupational Safety, on how to use injury statistics to prevent occupational accidents. Titles of the three other pamphlets available in the series are: Estimating Costs of Industrial Accidents, Investigation of Accidents for Cause and Remedy, and Work Injury Rates (10, 5, and 10 cents, respectively).

Company Safety Programs. Washington, Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., 1955. 21 pp. (Personnel Policies Forum Survey 29.) \$1.

Fatalities at Pennsylvania Anthracite Mines, 1954. By Joseph V. Mather. Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, [1955]. 18 pp. (Mineral Industry Surveys; HSS 435.)

Injury Frequency Rates in Maine Manufacturing, 1954. Augusta, Department of Labor and Industry, Division of Research and Statistics, [1955]. 7 pp., chart; processed. (Bull. 239.)

Injuries and Accident Causes in Warehousing Operations. By Frank S. McElroy and George R. McCormack. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1955. 52 pp. (Bull. 1174.) 40 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Industrial Hygiene

Health Examinations in Industry. By C. A. D'Alonzo, M.D., and S. M. Rodgers. (In Industrial Medicine and Surgery, Chicago, February 1955, pp. 75-83. 75 cents.)

Summary of findings in 27,718 physical examinations of male employees, ranging in age from 18 to 65, of E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Co., in the 1-year period, June 26, 1953, to June 25, 1954.

Research in Industrial Health in the Chemical Industry. By M. W. Goldblatt. (In British Journal of Industrial Medicine, London, January 1955, pp. 1-20, diagrams, illus. 12s. 6d.)

Epidemiological Studies of Coal Miners' Pneumoconiosis in Great Britain. By C. M. Fletcher, M.D. (In

A.M.A. Archives of Industrial Health, Chicago, January 1955, pp. 29-41, bibliography, charts, map. \$1.)

Industrial Asthma and Bronchitis. By G. W. H. Schepers, M.D. (*In Industrial Medicine and Surgery*, Chicago, February 1955, pp. 53-61, bibliography. 75 cents.)

Occupational and Related Dermatoses—Abstracts from the Literature, July 1943 to December 1953, Inclusive. By Donald J. Birmingham, and Paul C. Campbell, Jr. Washington, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, 1954. 183 pp. (PHS Publication 364; Public Health Bibliography Series, 12.) 65 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Industrial Relations

The Influence of Plant Size on Industrial Relations. By Sherrill Cleland. Princeton, N. J., Princeton University, Department of Economics and Sociology, Industrial Relations Section, 1955. 65 pp. \$2. (Research Report Series, 89.)

A brief article on this report appears in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review (p. 555).

The Impact of Labor Disputes Upon Coal Consumption. By C. Lawrence Christenson. (*In American Economic Review*, Menasha, Wis., March 1955, pp. 79-112, charts. \$1.50.)

Grievance Machinery and Strikes in Australia. By James W. Kuhn. (*In Industrial and Labor Relations Review*, Ithaca, N. Y., January 1955, pp. 169-176. \$1.50.)

Compares Australian and United States experience.

Labor Legislation

Federal Laws, General Wage and Rule Agreements, Decisions, Awards and Orders Governing Employees Engaged in Train, Yard and Dining Car Service on Railroads in the United States. Cleveland, Ohio, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, [1954?]. 909 pp.

Protective Labor Legislation and its Administration in Tennessee. By J. Fred Holly and Bevars D. Mabry. Knoxville, University of Tennessee Press, 1955. 216 pp., bibliography.

Legal Protection of Labor in Contemporary India. By Oscar Ornati. (*In Labor Law Journal*, Chicago, March 1955, pp. 182-190, 205. \$1.)

Labor Organizations

Bibliography on Unionization of Professional Engineers. New York, Engineering Societies Library, 1954. 8 pp.; processed. (Bibliography 10.) \$2.

The Business Agent and His Union. By Wilma Rule Krauss and Van Dusen Kennedy. Berkeley, University of California, Institute of Industrial Relations, 1955. 54 pp., bibliography. 25 cents.

Unionism and Personnel Practices in the Southeast. By Ellsworth Steele, William R. Myles, Sherwood C. McIntyre. (*In Industrial and Labor Relations Review*, Ithaca, N. Y., January 1955, pp. 253-264, charts. \$1.50.)

Report on a comparative survey of 256 union and 338 nonunion plants, designed to "isolate the extent and character of union influence on personnel practice."

Toward the History of the Jewish Labor Movement. New York, [Yiddish Scientific Institute?], 1954. 36 pp. (Reprinted from Yivo Annual of Jewish Social Science, Vol. IX, pp. 363-396.)

Proceedings of first session of editorial advisory council of Yivo History of the Jewish Labor Movement in the United States.

Forty-third Annual Report on Labor Organization in Canada. Ottawa, Department of Labor, Economics and Research Branch, 1954. 116 pp., charts, map.

Colonial Trade Unions. By Walter Bowen. London, Fabian Society, 1954. 28 pp., bibliography. (Research Series, 167.) 1s. 6d.

Manpower

Health Manpower Source Book: Section 6, Medical Record Librarians. By Maryland Y. Pennell, Marion E. Altenderfer, Olive G. Johnson. Washington, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, 1954. 41 pp., bibliography, survey form. (PHS Publication 263, Section 6.) 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Sections 1 to 3 of this source book deal, respectively, with physicians, nursing personnel, and medical social workers; section 4 gives data on 16 health occupations, by county; section 5 is an overall report on occupations in health-service industries, based on 1950 Population Census data.

Military Manpower Requirements and Supply, 1955-59. By Stuart A. Pettingill and Stuart H. Garfinkle. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1955. 14 pp.; processed. Free.

Medical Care and Health Insurance

Financing Hospital Care in the United States: Volume 3, Financing Hospital Care for Nonwage and Low-Income Groups. Edited by Harry Becker. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., Blakiston Division, 1955. xviii, 110 pp., bibliography, charts. \$2.50.

Volume 1 of this series of studies by the Commission on Financing of Hospital Care deals with "Factors Affecting the Costs of Hospital Care," and volume 2, with "Prepayment and the Community."

Report on a Study of Sickness and Disability Insurance. St. Paul, Minn., Department of Employment Security [1955]. 103 pp., survey forms.

Report on a study of Minnesota programs for insuring workers against wage loss due to sickness and disability not

work connected, with recommendations. Includes a tabular comparison of temporary disability-insurance benefits under the laws of California, Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, and Rhode Island, and the Federal Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.

A Survey of Voluntary Health Insurance in California. San Francisco, California State Chamber of Commerce, 1954. 48 pp., survey forms.

Occupations

Occupations and Careers. By Walter James Greenleaf. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1955. 605 pp., bibliographies, charts, illus. \$4.20.

Facts About Nursing—A Statistical Summary, 1954 Edition. New York, American Nurses' Association, [1954?]. 166 pp., charts, maps. \$1.

Psychiatric Social Worker. By H. Alan Robinson. Peapack, N. J., Personnel Services, Inc., 1955. 6 pp. (Occupational Abstract 180.) 50 cents.

Occupations covered in other recent numbers (175 to 179) in this series include secondary school teachers, electrical engineers, receptionists, registered nurses, and training directors.

Personnel Management and Practices

Cases in Management. By Henry M. Cruickshank and Keith Davis. Homewood, Ill., Richard D. Irwin, Inc., 1954. 221 pp., diagrams, forms. \$4.35.

Cases in Personnel Administration. By Ben A. Lindberg. New York, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1954. 586 pp., bibliography, forms, illus. \$6.50.

Personnel Management and Labor Relations. By Lawrence C. Lovejoy. New York, Alexander Hamilton Institute, 1954. 394 pp.

Personnel Practices in Factory and Office (Fifth Edition). New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1954. 128 pp. (Studies in Personnel Policy, 145.)

Personnel Development Practices in the Petroleum and Natural-Gas Industry, 1954. New York, American Petroleum Institute, 1954. 82 pp., bibliography.

A Study of Personnel Practices for College and University Office and Clerical Workers. By Wilbur Donald Albright. Champaign, Ill., College and University Personnel Association, 1954. 131 pp., bibliography. \$2.50.

Human Relations in Small Industry. By John Perry. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1954. 313 pp., bibliography. \$5.50.

Techniques that Produce Teamwork. By Warren H. Schmidt and Paul C. Buchanan. New London,

Conn., Arthur C. Croft Publications, 1954. 75 pp. \$2.50.

Better Employee Utilization Through Planned Promotion Programs. Washington, U. S. Department of the Army, 1954. 40 pp. (Civilian Personnel Pamphlet 51.) [30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.]

Production and Productivity of Labor

Case Study Data on Productivity and Factory Performance: Copper Tube and Brass Rod. By Vincent H. Arkell. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1955. 110 pp., chart, forms, illus. (BLS Report 81.) Free.

Other recent reports in this series cover the manufacture of wood furniture, centrifugal pumps, glass containers, metal containers, and paint and varnish (BLS reports 18, 69-71, 79).

Cost Savings Through Standardization, Simplification, Specialization in the Clothing Industry. By Lawrence J. Kaplant. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1954. 57 pp., diagrams. Free.

One of a series of reports prepared for the Foreign Operations Administration on means used by American firms to effect savings in costs and man-hours. Also available are reports for the manufacture of containers and materials-handling equipment.

Employee Understanding and Teamwork for Greater Productivity. By John P. Troxell. New York, National Association of Manufacturers, 1954. 97 pp., bibliography. (Lt. Rush Toland Memorial Study 2.)

The chapters on productivity present a summary of the concepts of productivity and its measurement, comprehensible to the layman as well as to the technician. The discussions of employee-employer relations are balanced and seek to reflect both worker and management attitudes.

Social Security

Social Security for Farmers. By John C. Ellickson. (In *Agricultural Finance Review*, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service, Washington, November 1954, pp. 1-9. 60 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Temporary and Permanent Disability Provisions—An Annotated Bibliography, April 1951-January 1955. Baltimore, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration, Bureau of Old Age and Survivors Insurance, 1955. 13 pp.; processed.

Social Insurance in Norway. By Dorothy Burton Skårdal. Oslo, Norwegian Joint Committee on International Social Policy, 1955. 115 pp., chart, illus.

Wages, Hours, and Working Conditions

Factory Workers' Earnings: Distributions by Straight-Time Hourly Earnings, April 1954. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1955. 33 pp., charts. (Bull. 1179.) 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Union Wages and Hours: Building Trades, July 1, 1954. By John F. Laciskey. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1955. 44 pp. (Bull. 1175.) 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Wage Rates, Working Conditions in Eight Construction Trades, [Canada, 1954]. (In *Labor Gazette*, Department of Labor, Ottawa, February 1955, pp. 202-211. 25 cents.)

Wage Differentials in the Cotton Textile Industry, 1933-52. By Edwin Mansfield. (In *Review of Economics and Statistics*, Cambridge, Mass., February 1955, pp. 77-82. \$2.)

Working Conditions, April 1954, in the Primary Textile Industry, [Canada]. (In *Labor Gazette*, Department of Labor, Ottawa, February 1955, pp. 212-215. 25 cents.)

Data on standard weekly hours, vacations, holidays, rest periods, bonus and profit-sharing plans, and medical services.

School Teachers' Salaries in Large Cities, 1954-55. New York, The Tax Foundation, Inc., 1955. 24 pp., charts. (Government Finance Brief 1.)

Summary of data obtained by questionnaire from school administrators in 80 cities of over 100,000 population.

Wage Determinations Under the Sugar Acts. By Ward S. Stevenson and Linwood K. Bailey. (In *Sugar Reports*, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Commodity Stabilization Service, Sugar Division, Washington, December 1954, pp. 6-18, charts.)

Factors in Wage Adjustments to Technological Changes. By Martin Segal. (In *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*, Ithaca, N. Y., January 1955, pp. 217-230. \$1.50.)

Company Practices in Wage and Salary Administration—A Survey. By Ralph Pulber. (In *Personnel*, American Management Association, New York, January 1955, pp. 302-309. \$1.75 (\$1.25 to Association members.)

Wage-Salary Administration. Washington, Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., 1954. 13 pp. (Personnel Policies Forum Survey 28.) \$1.

Miscellaneous

Industrial and Labor Relations Research in Universities—A United States Summary, 1953-54. Edited by Robert L. Aronson. Ithaca, N. Y., Cornell University,

New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, 1954. 48 pp. (Bull. 26.) 35 cents (free to New York State residents).

Labor's Stake in Capitalism. By Nathan W. Shefferman. Chicago, Labor Relations Associates of Chicago, Inc., 1954. 154 pp.

Psychology Applied to Human Affairs. By J. Stanley Gray. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1954. 581 pp., bibliographies, charts. 2d ed. \$6.

A classroom textbook on the "practical applications of psychology in its various fields of usefulness." Includes several chapters on psychology in industry and one on vocational guidance.

Zest for Work: Industry Rediscovered the Individual. By Rexford Hersey. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1955. xvi, 270 pp., charts. \$4.

Report of the Director-General to the European Regional Conference of the International Labor Organization, Geneva, 1955. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1954. 143 pp., charts. \$1. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

This report, prepared for the first European Regional Conference of the International Labor Organization, reviews conditions affecting economic and social progress in Europe, and discusses differences in labor standards, manpower problems, housing, industrial relations, and the work of the ILO in Europe.

Ceylon Year Book, 1954. Colombo, Department of Census and Statistics, [1954]. xviii, 301 pp., charts, illus.

Includes data on trade unions, wages, strikes, cost of living, public assistance, rehabilitation of the disabled, workmen's compensation, and the cooperative movement.

Labor Problems and Policy in Pakistan. By A. M. Malik. Karachi, Pakistan Labor Publications, 1954. 168 pp. Rs. 10.

Retail Trade, Retail Prices and Real Wages in U. S. S. R., [1928-53]. By P. J. D. Wiles. (In *Bulletin of the Oxford University Institute of Statistics*, Oxford, England, November-December 1954, pp. 373-389. 3s. 6d.)

Final Results of the Population Census of March 15, 1948: Volume III, Population by Occupations. Belgrade, Yugoslavia, Federal Statistical Office, 1954. cxi, 496 pp., maps, survey forms.

Presents a breakdown of the economically active population, by broad occupational groupings, for the Federal Republic as well as for the individual republics of Yugoslavia.

Yugoslavia—Between East and West. By Thomas Taylor Hammond. New York, Foreign Policy Association, 1954. 61 pp., charts, maps. (Headline Series, 108.) 35 cents.

An overall political, social, and economic picture of Yugoslavia. One chapter discusses the workers' role in the new economic system.

Current Labor Statistics

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¹ This table is included in the March, June, September, and December issues of the Review.

NOTE.—Beginning with the June 1954 issue, data shown in tables A-2, A-3, A-4, A-5, C-1, C-2, C-3, and C-4 have been revised because of adjustment to more recent benchmark levels. These data cannot be used with those appearing in previous issues of the Monthly Labor Review. Comparable data for earlier years are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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A: Employment and Payrolls

TABLE A-1: Estimated total labor force classified by employment status, hours worked, and sex
(In thousands)

| Labor force status | Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over ¹ | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|--------|--------|-------------------|-------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1955 | | | 1954 ² | | | | | | | | |
| | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. ³ | Oct. | Sept. ³ | Aug. | July ³ | June | May | Apr. |
| Total, both sexes | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total labor force..... | 66,840 | 66,550 | 66,700 | 66,811 | 67,009 | 68,190 | 68,565 | 68,856 | 68,824 | 68,788 | 67,786 | 67,438 |
| Civilian labor force..... | 63,654 | 63,321 | 63,497 | 63,526 | 64,024 | 64,982 | 65,243 | 65,322 | 65,494 | 65,445 | 64,425 | 64,003 |
| Unemployment..... | 3,176 | 3,363 | 3,347 | 2,838 | 2,960 | 2,741 | 3,099 | 3,245 | 3,346 | 3,347 | 3,305 | 3,405 |
| Unemployed 4 weeks or less..... | 964 | 1,138 | 1,329 | 1,164 | 1,274 | 1,120 | 1,284 | 1,260 | 1,394 | 1,628 | 1,187 | 1,160 |
| Unemployed 4-10 weeks..... | 795 | 899 | 881 | 726 | 705 | 635 | 642 | 647 | 653 | 623 | 704 | 854 |
| Unemployed 11-14 weeks..... | 356 | 377 | 363 | 241 | 183 | 181 | 341 | 280 | 280 | 236 | 336 | 403 |
| Unemployed 15-26 weeks..... | 615 | 824 | 615 | 331 | 379 | 406 | 451 | 458 | 510 | 566 | 672 | 740 |
| Unemployed over 26 weeks..... | 447 | 450 | 459 | 376 | 352 | 391 | 393 | 400 | 439 | 293 | 375 | 307 |
| Employment..... | 60,477 | 59,958 | 60,150 | 60,980 | 61,731 | 62,141 | 62,144 | 62,276 | 62,148 | 62,098 | 61,119 | 60,808 |
| Nonagricultural..... | 54,785 | 54,554 | 54,853 | 55,363 | 55,977 | 54,902 | 54,619 | 54,349 | 54,061 | 54,470 | 54,297 | 54,222 |
| Worked 35 hours or more..... | 45,248 | 44,741 | 44,074 | 45,958 | 46,566 | 43,060 | 43,619 | 42,514 | 41,936 | 43,502 | 43,902 | 44,291 |
| Worked 15-34 hours..... | 5,618 | 5,935 | 6,006 | 5,891 | 11,195 | 7,144 | 25,559 | 6,727 | 23,008 | 6,226 | 6,211 | 6,490 |
| Worked 1-14 hours..... | 2,241 | 2,265 | 2,170 | 2,322 | 2,079 | 2,194 | 1,984 | 1,753 | 1,896 | 1,904 | 2,133 | 2,379 |
| With a job but not at work..... | 1,678 | 1,914 | 2,004 | 1,435 | 1,554 | 1,899 | 3,076 | 6,355 | 7,833 | 2,838 | 1,991 | 2,000 |
| Agricultural..... | 5,692 | 5,084 | 5,297 | 5,325 | 6,154 | 7,239 | 7,527 | 6,928 | 7,486 | 7,628 | 6,822 | 6,076 |
| Worked 35 hours or more..... | 4,373 | 3,519 | 3,551 | 3,785 | 4,598 | 5,353 | 5,684 | 5,324 | 5,824 | 4,982 | 4,857 | 4,294 |
| Worked 15-34 hours..... | 978 | 1,004 | 1,167 | 977 | 1,126 | 1,464 | 1,527 | 1,683 | 1,336 | 1,436 | 1,436 | 1,100 |
| Worked 1-14 hours..... | 249 | 292 | 305 | 302 | 259 | 265 | 219 | 327 | 319 | 234 | 285 | 304 |
| With a job but not at work..... | 194 | 269 | 274 | 259 | 171 | 130 | 97 | 321 | 189 | 126 | 144 | 226 |
| Males | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total labor force..... | 47,226 | 46,922 | 47,044 | 47,005 | 47,426 | 47,586 | 48,007 | 48,904 | 48,948 | 48,619 | 47,791 | 47,671 |
| Civilian labor force..... | 44,078 | 43,731 | 43,879 | 43,759 | 44,180 | 44,317 | 44,724 | 45,099 | 45,556 | 45,317 | 44,471 | 44,337 |
| Unemployment..... | 2,283 | 2,431 | 2,395 | 1,966 | 1,875 | 1,796 | 1,998 | 2,152 | 2,226 | 2,194 | 2,197 | 2,343 |
| Unemployed 4 weeks or less..... | 41,795 | 41,301 | 41,485 | 41,762 | 42,305 | 42,523 | 42,730 | 43,518 | 43,432 | 43,123 | 42,274 | 41,948 |
| Nonagricultural..... | 36,772 | 36,680 | 36,732 | 36,554 | 37,134 | 36,792 | 36,905 | 37,712 | 37,426 | 37,100 | 36,690 | 36,582 |
| Worked 35 hours or more..... | 31,946 | 31,481 | 31,041 | 32,071 | 32,566 | 30,780 | 31,478 | 30,999 | 31,673 | 31,355 | 31,184 | 31,100 |
| Worked 15-34 hours..... | 2,766 | 3,036 | 3,454 | 2,972 | 6,236 | 3,782 | 16,118 | 3,156 | 15,069 | 3,368 | 3,241 | 3,267 |
| Worked 1-14 hours..... | 981 | 972 | 973 | 900 | 917 | 864 | 814 | 727 | 835 | 762 | 856 | 981 |
| With a job but not at work..... | 1,079 | 1,190 | 1,265 | 1,011 | 1,026 | 1,360 | 1,994 | 3,129 | 4,827 | 1,673 | 1,279 | 1,344 |
| Agricultural..... | 5,023 | 4,021 | 4,753 | 4,908 | 5,171 | 5,730 | 6,825 | 6,895 | 6,006 | 6,023 | 5,614 | 5,311 |
| Worked 35 hours or more..... | 4,005 | 3,338 | 3,378 | 3,600 | 4,155 | 4,579 | 4,750 | 4,578 | 4,557 | 4,135 | 4,502 | 3,987 |
| Worked 15-34 hours..... | 630 | 737 | 804 | 711 | 659 | 822 | 841 | 745 | 978 | 621 | 751 | 891 |
| Worked 1-14 hours..... | 212 | 269 | 295 | 256 | 268 | 201 | 144 | 270 | 226 | 145 | 214 | 224 |
| With a job but not at work..... | 186 | 256 | 245 | 241 | 181 | 138 | 91 | 313 | 145 | 123 | 137 | 209 |
| Females | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total labor force..... | 19,614 | 19,628 | 19,655 | 19,806 | 20,484 | 20,604 | 20,559 | 19,892 | 19,877 | 20,170 | 19,995 | 19,767 |
| Civilian labor force..... | 19,076 | 19,590 | 19,617 | 19,767 | 20,445 | 20,565 | 20,520 | 19,553 | 19,837 | 20,129 | 19,954 | 19,726 |
| Unemployment..... | 868 | 952 | 952 | 841 | 1,018 | 945 | 1,106 | 1,060 | 1,121 | 1,153 | 1,108 | 1,121 |
| Unemployed 4 weeks or less..... | 18,083 | 18,538 | 18,666 | 18,925 | 19,427 | 19,619 | 19,413 | 18,790 | 18,716 | 18,975 | 18,846 | 18,605 |
| Nonagricultural..... | 18,014 | 18,174 | 18,122 | 18,408 | 18,444 | 18,110 | 17,712 | 17,638 | 17,235 | 17,370 | 17,637 | 17,687 |
| Worked 35 hours or more..... | 13,302 | 13,263 | 13,034 | 13,887 | 11,550 | 12,885 | 6,020 | 11,816 | 8,263 | 12,141 | 12,775 | 12,903 |
| Worked 15-34 hours..... | 2,852 | 2,896 | 3,151 | 2,919 | 4,960 | 3,362 | 9,441 | 2,871 | 7,916 | 2,922 | 2,972 | 3,223 |
| Worked 1-14 hours..... | 1,259 | 1,263 | 1,198 | 1,178 | 1,406 | 1,330 | 1,169 | 1,025 | 1,051 | 1,142 | 1,177 | 1,306 |
| With a job but not at work..... | 800 | 720 | 739 | 824 | 828 | 623 | 1,081 | 2,226 | 3,006 | 1,164 | 712 | 715 |
| Agricultural..... | 690 | 464 | 544 | 517 | 983 | 1,509 | 1,701 | 1,122 | 1,481 | 1,606 | 1,209 | 765 |
| Worked 35 hours or more..... | 260 | 181 | 173 | 188 | 443 | 775 | 933 | 588 | 609 | 797 | 454 | 244 |
| Worked 15-34 hours..... | 356 | 247 | 303 | 366 | 467 | 642 | 686 | 470 | 705 | 716 | 675 | 445 |
| Worked 1-14 hours..... | 37 | 22 | 39 | 46 | 83 | 94 | 76 | 66 | 92 | 80 | 71 | 88 |
| With a job but not at work..... | 8 | 14 | 29 | 17 | 20 | 0 | 6 | 7 | 14 | 4 | 10 | 17 |

¹ Estimates are subject to sampling variation which may be large in cases where the quantities shown are relatively small. Therefore, the smaller estimates should be used with caution. All data exclude persons in institutions. Because of rounding, the individual figures do not necessarily add to group totals.

² Data beginning January 1954 are based upon a new Census sample in 200 areas and are not entirely comparable with previously published estimates for earlier months. Revised monthly data for 1953 were published in the Census Bureau's "Monthly Report on the Labor Force: December 1954."

³ Census survey week contained legal holiday.

⁴ Excludes persons engaged only in incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours); these persons are classified as not in the labor force.

⁵ Includes persons who had a job or business, but who did not work during the census week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor dispute, or because of temporary layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff. Does not include unpaid family workers.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and group¹

| | [In thousands] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------|---------|
| Industry group and industry | 1955 | | | | | 1954 | | | | | | | | Annual average | |
| | March | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | 1953 | 1952 |
| Total employees..... | 48,246 | 47,750 | 47,761 | 49,505 | 48,827 | 48,069 | 48,526 | 48,045 | 47,808 | 48,137 | 47,935 | 48,068 | 47,848 | 49,090 | 48,308 |
| Mining..... | 713 | 711 | 714 | 720 | 721 | 716 | 719 | 737 | 735 | 744 | 737 | 749 | 772 | 844 | 855 |
| Metal..... | 93.9 | 93.8 | 93.7 | 92.1 | 93.1 | 90.7 | 90.4 | 98.4 | 100.2 | 99.6 | 98.8 | 98.4 | 101.6 | 105.7 | 99.8 |
| Iron..... | 29.4 | 29.4 | 29.0 | 29.0 | 30.5 | 31.9 | 33.4 | 34.1 | 35.0 | 34.7 | 35.3 | 34.9 | 36.2 | 39.6 | 33.8 |
| Copper..... | 28.3 | 28.3 | 27.6 | 26.9 | 24.8 | 24.8 | 22.6 | 28.3 | 28.3 | 28.4 | 27.8 | 27.4 | 29.0 | 28.0 | 26.5 |
| Lead and zinc..... | 15.1 | 15.0 | 14.7 | 14.8 | 13.4 | 13.6 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 15.3 | 15.2 | 15.1 | 15.2 | 15.4 | 17.4 | 21.3 |
| Anthracite..... | 29.3 | 31.4 | 31.9 | 32.1 | 31.9 | 25.0 | 25.4 | 25.3 | 26.5 | 26.5 | 26.8 | 41.5 | 52.8 | 63.4 | 63.4 |
| Bituminous coal..... | 200.0 | 202.3 | 202.7 | 203.9 | 204.2 | 203.2 | 204.7 | 207.3 | 202.0 | 214.2 | 213.3 | 219.7 | 237.2 | 255.6 | 237.8 |
| Crude petroleum and natural-gas production..... | 288.1 | 288.4 | 290.3 | 288.8 | 287.3 | 294.9 | 301.6 | 302.5 | 299.9 | 292.2 | 291.2 | 292.3 | 294.8 | 299.8 | 299.8 |
| Nonmetallic mining and quarrying..... | 99.2 | 97.1 | 97.7 | 101.5 | 103.0 | 103.7 | 104.6 | 105.1 | 105.0 | 104.1 | 103.2 | 101.0 | 96.0 | 105.1 | 103.8 |
| Contract construction..... | 2,399 | 2,285 | 2,353 | 2,549 | 2,724 | 2,777 | 2,817 | 2,851 | 2,795 | 2,729 | 2,634 | 2,535 | 2,418 | 2,644 | 2,634 |
| Nonbuilding construction..... | 410 | 421 | 478 | 554 | 584 | 598 | 612 | 599 | 582 | 550 | 497 | 443 | 518 | 514 | 514 |
| Highway and street..... | 161.9 | 167.3 | 208.0 | 251.1 | 273.1 | 281.0 | 287.3 | 281.4 | 270.7 | 243.6 | 238.0 | 208.0 | 173.8 | 218.1 | 206.4 |
| Other nonbuilding construction..... | 247.7 | 254.1 | 274.7 | 302.7 | 310.6 | 316.5 | 324.9 | 317.5 | 311.7 | 306.7 | 299.3 | 269.7 | 269.9 | 300.0 | 300.0 |
| Building construction..... | 1,875 | 1,862 | 2,071 | 2,170 | 2,139 | 2,219 | 2,239 | 2,196 | 2,147 | 2,084 | 2,036 | 1,972 | 2,130 | 2,119 | 2,119 |
| General contractors..... | 742.4 | 779.0 | 850.2 | 912.6 | 926.1 | 945.6 | 952.2 | 944.0 | 918.4 | 892.5 | 867.8 | 834.0 | 944.5 | 948.8 | 948.8 |
| Special-trade contractors..... | 1,132.8 | 1,083.0 | 1,220.9 | 1,257.4 | 1,212.8 | 1,273.3 | 1,286.7 | 1,251.6 | 1,228.4 | 1,191.7 | 1,168.1 | 1,137.8 | 1,185.3 | 1,170.8 | 1,170.8 |
| Plumbing and heating..... | 350.2 | 355.5 | 397.8 | 411.9 | 413.8 | 412.8 | 413.3 | 404.6 | 407.4 | 402.0 | 390.1 | 380.2 | 393.1 | 387.7 | 387.7 |
| Painting and decorating..... | 124.3 | 122.8 | 136.7 | 145.4 | 149.4 | 158.0 | 161.0 | 155.2 | 150.7 | 138.2 | 134.5 | 127.1 | 148.1 | 156.8 | 156.8 |
| Electrical work..... | 151.9 | 163.3 | 168.4 | 169.5 | 168.9 | 167.6 | 170.7 | 171.4 | 168.2 | 164.2 | 162.0 | 163.1 | 162.3 | 165.7 | 165.7 |
| Other special-trade contractors..... | 559.2 | 571.2 | 607.5 | 631.0 | 634.3 | 635.4 | 632.2 | 620.7 | 612.1 | 596.3 | 583.3 | 558.4 | 577.7 | 570.9 | 570.9 |
| Manufacturing..... | 16,365 | 16,161 | 15,970 | 16,097 | 16,107 | 16,050 | 16,019 | 15,843 | 15,627 | 15,588 | 15,536 | 15,400 | 15,234 | 17,259 | 16,334 |
| Durable goods ¹ | 9,395 | 9,273 | 9,160 | 9,201 | 9,182 | 9,065 | 8,950 | 8,875 | 8,893 | 8,723 | 8,582 | 8,280 | 8,369 | 16,129 | 9,340 |
| Nondurable goods ¹ | 6,970 | 6,870 | 6,804 | 6,896 | 6,925 | 6,983 | 7,069 | 6,968 | 6,764 | 6,786 | 6,684 | 6,740 | 6,845 | 7,131 | 6,994 |
| Ordnance and accessories..... | 153.2 | 153.6 | 156.7 | 158.2 | 159.2 | 161.2 | 163.4 | 162.5 | 165.3 | 170.0 | 175.6 | 188.4 | 202.1 | 242.6 | 178.7 |
| Food and kindred products..... | 1,405.2 | 1,401.7 | 1,421.2 | 1,480.5 | 1,527.9 | 1,569.2 | 1,605.8 | 1,602.0 | 1,583.3 | 1,511.3 | 1,457.8 | 1,434.9 | 1,431.1 | 1,555.0 | 1,548.3 |
| Meat products..... | 318.7 | 324.9 | 333.4 | 331.8 | 331.4 | 326.7 | 321.2 | 316.6 | 317.4 | 310.0 | 310.6 | 316.7 | 321.2 | 321.2 | 319.0 |
| Dairy products..... | 112.7 | 111.4 | 113.0 | 115.1 | 117.2 | 121.7 | 127.3 | 130.6 | 130.0 | 124.2 | 118.7 | 115.3 | 118.7 | 119.9 | 119.9 |
| Canning and preserving..... | 146.9 | 156.4 | 172.4 | 199.6 | 202.2 | 202.6 | 202.6 | 202.6 | 202.6 | 172.6 | 163.2 | 163.6 | 163.6 | 227.6 | 227.6 |
| Grain-mill products..... | 115.7 | 116.4 | 117.2 | 118.2 | 120.7 | 123.4 | 123.4 | 123.4 | 123.1 | 119.7 | 112.6 | 112.6 | 112.6 | 118.4 | 123.8 |
| Bakery products..... | 260.2 | 278.6 | 283.3 | 285.5 | 296.7 | 298.1 | 296.0 | 297.3 | 292.4 | 280.2 | 282.7 | 281.9 | 285.9 | 284.1 | 284.1 |
| Sugar..... | 27.6 | 29.8 | 43.6 | 50.0 | 47.3 | 32.1 | 31.4 | 29.7 | 26.1 | 29.1 | 28.3 | 27.3 | 24.2 | 83.4 | 83.4 |
| Confectionery and related products..... | 78.7 | 81.5 | 85.2 | 88.4 | 89.7 | 85.7 | 79.2 | 72.6 | 75.2 | 74.8 | 76.6 | 79.3 | 84.6 | 86.3 | 86.3 |
| Beverages..... | 189.9 | 191.8 | 200.7 | 204.9 | 207.7 | 211.7 | 218.6 | 226.1 | 219.1 | 219.1 | 205.1 | 202.9 | 214.9 | 214.9 | 214.9 |
| Miscellaneous food products..... | 131.3 | 130.4 | 131.7 | 134.6 | 136.3 | 136.8 | 138.4 | 141.0 | 141.3 | 137.9 | 137.2 | 138.5 | 140.6 | 138.7 | 138.7 |
| Tobacco manufactures..... | 90.9 | 96.9 | 90.5 | 108.4 | 111.5 | 121.2 | 119.5 | 110.4 | 91.2 | 90.4 | 86.8 | 89.9 | 92.1 | 103.6 | 105.6 |
| Cigarettes..... | 32.2 | 32.4 | 32.9 | 33.0 | 32.9 | 32.4 | 31.9 | 31.7 | 31.4 | 31.4 | 31.4 | 31.6 | 31.6 | 31.4 | 30.4 |
| Cigars..... | 39.6 | 35.5 | 40.3 | 40.9 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 39.9 | 38.0 | 36.9 | 39.0 | 38.2 | 39.5 | 39.6 | 40.6 | 41.1 |
| Tobacco and snuff..... | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 7.8 | 8.0 | 8.0 |
| Tobacco stemming and redrying..... | 17.6 | 24.1 | 28.5 | 29.9 | 29.9 | 29.9 | 30.9 | 30.9 | 30.9 | 30.9 | 30.9 | 30.9 | 30.9 | 30.9 | 30.9 |
| Textile-mill products..... | 1,002.4 | 1,008.4 | 1,079.5 | 1,086.2 | 1,085.9 | 1,081.0 | 1,080.2 | 1,074.9 | 1,045.9 | 1,073.8 | 1,063.2 | 1,073.8 | 1,083.7 | 1,188.8 | 1,188.8 |
| Scouring and combing plants..... | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 5.8 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.4 |
| Yarn and thread mills..... | 126.9 | 126.1 | 132.4 | 125.4 | 124.3 | 123.8 | 123.5 | 120.1 | 124.0 | 122.8 | 124.8 | 125.3 | 144.8 | 150.1 | 150.1 |
| Broad-woven fabric mills..... | 490.4 | 487.9 | 495.1 | 493.0 | 491.7 | 481.7 | 481.4 | 471.0 | 485.0 | 481.1 | 484.9 | 489.6 | 534.1 | 538.4 | 538.4 |
| Narrow fabrics and smallwares..... | 29.7 | 29.8 | 29.7 | 29.4 | 29.1 | 29.0 | 28.9 | 28.4 | 29.1 | 29.0 | 29.0 | 29.2 | 31.8 | 31.8 | 31.8 |
| Knitting mills..... | 216.9 | 212.9 | 221.1 | 225.8 | 225.5 | 222.4 | 222.4 | 212.8 | 217.8 | 213.2 | 212.6 | 214.1 | 226.1 | 236.2 | 236.2 |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles..... | 90.0 | 90.1 | 90.3 | 89.4 | 88.2 | 87.4 | 86.2 | 85.2 | 85.7 | 86.0 | 86.9 | 87.8 | 93.2 | 93.8 | 93.8 |
| Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings..... | 50.7 | 50.3 | 50.1 | 50.7 | 51.2 | 51.2 | 50.2 | 49.3 | 50.1 | 50.1 | 52.9 | 53.3 | 57.6 | 55.6 | 55.6 |
| Hats (except cloth and millinery)..... | 13.4 | 13.5 | 14.2 | 14.9 | 13.9 | 14.6 | 14.4 | 14.8 | 14.4 | 14.0 | 13.9 | 13.4 | 15.8 | 16.7 | 16.7 |
| Miscellaneous textile goods..... | 64.2 | 63.5 | 63.9 | 63.2 | 62.3 | 61.4 | 61.8 | 58.6 | 61.8 | 61.7 | 62.0 | 63.9 | 67.7 | 67.7 | 67.7 |
| Apparel and other finished textile products..... | 1,229.7 | 1,218.2 | 1,190.4 | 1,194.3 | 1,180.2 | 1,176.7 | 1,179.1 | 1,175.5 | 1,102.8 | 1,110.4 | 1,107.3 | 1,105.1 | 1,226.8 | 1,230.7 | 1,190.8 |
| Men's and boys' suits and coats..... | 126.0 | 124.1 | 123.7 | 117.0 | 122.6 | 127.0 | 128.2 | 119.0 | 121.8 | 118.5 | 123.7 | 134.4 | 134.4 | 139.9 | 139.9 |
| Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing..... | 261.9 | 263.5 | 250.8 | 258.8 | 258.2 | 256.1 | 251.3 | 256.2 | 253.9 | 253.6 | 250.1 | 257.7 | 310.2 | 287.3 | 287.3 |
| Women's outerwear..... | 264.3 | 276.4 | 274.1 | 285.1 | 285.4 | 282.2 | 284.9 | 334.8 | 324.1 | 323.2 | 323.2 | 323.2 | 323.2 | 360.1 | 360.0 |
| Women's, children's undergarments..... | 113.3 | 110.8 | 112.0 | 114.7 | 114.7 | 112.1 | 108.9 | 109.0 | 109.0 | 109.0 | 111.3 | 111.6 | 111.6 | 116.0 | 116.0 |
| Millinery..... | 24.8 | 22.0 | 19.8 | 18.2 | 20.2 | 20.9 | 20.4 | 16.4 | 16.4 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 15.9 | 25.9 | 21.5 | 21.5 |
| Children's outerwear..... | 78.8 | 75.9 | 74.1 | 74.3 | 75.4 | 75.4 | 76.1 | 76.1 | 75.7 | 72.6 | 69.8 | 74.4 | 72.2 | 68.9 | 68.9 |
| Fur goods..... | 8.5 | 10.3 | 12.4 | 13.2 | 11.6 | 12.1 | 11.7 | 12.8 | 12.9 | 10.9 | 8.9 | 9.5 | 12.1 | 13.7 | 13.7 |
| Miscellaneous apparel and accessories..... | 89.5 | 87.8 | 61.1 | 63.4 | 63.2 | 62.1 | 69.6 | 50.4 | 57.4 | 55.9 | 57.1 | 59.3 | 63.9 | 65.0 | 65.0 |
| Other fabricated textile products..... | 121.2 | 119.6 | 122.7 | 125.5 | 125.4 | 121.2 | 121.8 | 117.5 | 117.0 | 119.9 | 121.6 | 124.6 | 136.2 | 132.9 | 132.9 |

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and group ¹—Continued

| | [In thousands] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Annual average | |
|--|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|--|
| Industry group and industry | 1955 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1953 | 1954 | | |
| | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | | | Mar. | |
| Manufacturing—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lumber and wood products (except furniture)..... | 749.2 | 736.4 | 722.1 | 755.4 | 781.6 | 789.3 | 765.0 | 681.4 | 671.8 | 768.4 | 747.1 | 716.5 | 710.0 | 775.4 | 788.7 | |
| Logging camps and contractors..... | 104.3 | 96.2 | 114.9 | 130.2 | 130.7 | 112.6 | 96.1 | 92.2 | 125.6 | 116.1 | 96.7 | 96.7 | 102.1 | 99.7 | 99.7 | |
| Sawmills and planing mills..... | 389.0 | 384.4 | 395.9 | 405.1 | 410.3 | 406.3 | 380.1 | 352.8 | 401.2 | 390.8 | 380.3 | 378.9 | 418.2 | 430.3 | 430.3 | |
| Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products..... | 137.7 | 139.9 | 132.8 | 134.7 | 135.6 | 134.8 | 117.3 | 117.8 | 128.0 | 123.9 | 123.4 | 121.6 | 130.8 | 128.6 | 128.6 | |
| Wooden containers..... | 38.4 | 38.6 | 38.7 | 38.4 | 38.7 | 38.7 | 38.7 | 38.4 | 38.4 | 38.4 | 38.4 | 38.4 | 38.4 | 38.4 | 38.4 | |
| Miscellaneous wood products..... | 54.0 | 53.0 | 53.1 | 53.2 | 53.2 | 53.2 | 53.1 | 51.9 | 52.1 | 53.4 | 53.7 | 53.0 | 54.9 | 56.8 | 56.0 | |
| Furniture and fixtures | 352.5 | 359.0 | 344.5 | 348.6 | 353.0 | 352.4 | 349.6 | 341.8 | 326.2 | 329.0 | 330.6 | 337.0 | 344.4 | 373.6 | 391.4 | |
| Household furniture..... | 248.8 | 248.8 | 244.1 | 248.1 | 251.4 | 250.5 | 248.0 | 240.8 | 228.7 | 228.3 | 230.7 | 236.8 | 242.1 | 265.9 | 287.1 | |
| Office, public-building, and professional furniture..... | 41.8 | 41.8 | 41.7 | 41.5 | 41.5 | 41.5 | 42.1 | 41.9 | 39.9 | 40.3 | 39.9 | 40.0 | 40.7 | 42.7 | 41.9 | |
| Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures..... | 33.0 | 33.0 | 32.5 | 32.5 | 33.5 | 33.6 | 33.4 | 32.9 | 31.2 | 33.9 | 33.0 | 33.3 | 34.1 | 35.7 | 34.0 | |
| Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures..... | 26.4 | 26.4 | 25.2 | 26.5 | 26.6 | 26.4 | 26.1 | 26.2 | 26.4 | 27.1 | 27.0 | 26.0 | 27.5 | 29.2 | 28.4 | |
| Paper and allied products | 827.2 | 825.8 | 836.5 | 831.1 | 832.8 | 831.8 | 832.2 | 827.9 | 839.2 | 838.8 | 822.7 | 822.7 | 825.1 | 829.6 | 833.7 | |
| Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills..... | 258.2 | 258.2 | 258.5 | 259.5 | 258.7 | 258.4 | 260.3 | 259.2 | 256.6 | 256.2 | 256.9 | 256.5 | 257.7 | 257.8 | 262.8 | |
| Paperboard containers and boxes..... | 143.2 | 143.2 | 144.3 | 147.7 | 149.9 | 149.7 | 148.6 | 145.1 | 140.3 | 142.8 | 142.1 | 142.0 | 143.6 | 148.2 | 132.6 | |
| Other paper and allied products..... | 124.4 | 123.7 | 129.9 | 124.2 | 123.7 | 123.3 | 123.3 | 123.6 | 123.3 | 124.1 | 123.7 | 124.2 | 123.8 | 123.9 | 118.4 | |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries | 813.2 | 808.3 | 808.0 | 817.9 | 816.6 | 815.0 | 819.8 | 801.3 | 799.3 | 804.5 | 801.7 | 802.7 | 804.5 | 793.0 | 790.3 | |
| Newspapers..... | 294.6 | 294.6 | 294.1 | 297.8 | 297.0 | 296.2 | 295.1 | 293.6 | 290.3 | 296.2 | 293.7 | 292.8 | 292.3 | 294.1 | 294.9 | |
| Periodicals..... | 62.2 | 62.2 | 63.0 | 64.0 | 64.2 | 62.9 | 62.1 | 60.6 | 60.9 | 61.4 | 61.9 | 62.9 | 63.6 | 62.3 | 61.6 | |
| Books..... | 30.7 | 30.7 | 30.5 | 31.2 | 31.6 | 32.2 | 31.9 | 31.3 | 30.9 | 31.7 | 31.1 | 31.2 | 31.5 | 30.6 | 29.7 | |
| Commercial printing..... | 209.5 | 209.5 | 210.3 | 211.3 | 209.2 | 209.7 | 209.5 | 208.5 | 206.7 | 207.0 | 206.1 | 207.2 | 207.3 | 208.1 | 199.7 | |
| Lithography..... | 59.4 | 59.4 | 58.6 | 60.5 | 61.0 | 60.8 | 60.1 | 59.2 | 58.3 | 58.0 | 59.2 | 59.4 | 58.9 | 57.4 | 56.8 | |
| Offsetting cards..... | 19.3 | 19.3 | 19.4 | 21.0 | 22.1 | 21.4 | 21.0 | 20.7 | 20.3 | 20.3 | 19.1 | 18.8 | 18.8 | 19.8 | 19.8 | |
| Bookbinding and related industries..... | 42.4 | 42.4 | 42.0 | 43.0 | 43.3 | 43.8 | 43.9 | 44.2 | 44.0 | 44.0 | 43.9 | 44.2 | 44.3 | 44.6 | 42.9 | |
| Miscellaneous publishing and printing services..... | 70.2 | 70.2 | 69.6 | 69.1 | 68.2 | 68.0 | 67.2 | 66.2 | 65.9 | 66.9 | 66.7 | 67.2 | 67.8 | 64.1 | 60.7 | |
| Chemicals and allied products | 801.6 | 786.9 | 785.1 | 785.9 | 786.2 | 786.2 | 782.2 | 773.3 | 771.9 | 775.2 | 781.3 | 791.1 | 796.1 | 805.5 | 770.6 | |
| Industrial inorganic chemicals..... | 94.8 | 94.8 | 97.3 | 96.9 | 96.6 | 96.3 | 95.8 | 95.0 | 94.6 | 93.6 | 93.4 | 93.6 | 92.4 | 88.7 | 88.7 | |
| Industrial organic chemicals..... | 301.1 | 301.1 | 299.0 | 298.7 | 297.7 | 295.5 | 295.4 | 295.8 | 297.1 | 297.7 | 297.0 | 298.5 | 301.0 | 317.2 | 283.3 | |
| Drugs and medicines..... | 93.1 | 93.1 | 92.7 | 92.4 | 92.8 | 92.7 | 92.5 | 92.0 | 91.4 | 90.9 | 90.8 | 91.8 | 92.2 | 91.5 | 90.8 | |
| Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations..... | 32.1 | 32.1 | 32.2 | 31.5 | 31.7 | 32.0 | 32.3 | 31.8 | 31.3 | 31.6 | 31.4 | 31.7 | 31.9 | 31.4 | 30.4 | |
| Paints, pigments, and dyes..... | 71.9 | 71.9 | 71.8 | 72.0 | 72.6 | 71.8 | 72.3 | 72.7 | 72.6 | 72.8 | 72.6 | 72.8 | 72.9 | 73.8 | 73.1 | |
| Gum and wood chemicals..... | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 7.8 | 8.1 | 8.0 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.1 | 8.0 | |
| Fertilizers..... | 37.9 | 37.9 | 38.5 | 34.5 | 33.7 | 34.8 | 33.7 | 31.5 | 30.4 | 33.0 | 30.3 | 28.9 | 28.9 | 27.2 | 26.9 | |
| Vegetable and animal oils and fats..... | 39.6 | 39.6 | 40.9 | 42.8 | 44.5 | 45.2 | 42.2 | 37.1 | 36.7 | 37.1 | 37.8 | 39.6 | 41.4 | 42.7 | 44.3 | |
| Miscellaneous chemicals..... | 88.0 | 88.0 | 87.3 | 88.8 | 88.9 | 89.0 | 89.7 | 89.6 | 89.1 | 89.5 | 89.5 | 88.6 | 88.3 | 90.0 | 90.9 | |
| Products of petroleum and coal | 249.8 | 247.7 | 248.3 | 249.5 | 251.3 | 251.9 | 254.2 | 258.8 | 256.8 | 255.4 | 252.6 | 251.8 | 251.6 | 260.4 | 253.9 | |
| Petroleum refining..... | 200.7 | 200.7 | 201.6 | 201.2 | 202.4 | 202.9 | 204.5 | 208.0 | 208.0 | 208.2 | 207.9 | 207.9 | 207.4 | 208.3 | 208.3 | |
| Coke and other petroleum and coal products..... | 47.0 | 47.0 | 46.7 | 48.3 | 48.9 | 49.0 | 49.7 | 49.8 | 50.0 | 50.2 | 49.7 | 48.9 | 49.2 | 54.1 | 52.3 | |
| Rubber products | 272.9 | 270.2 | 309.3 | 267.9 | 262.4 | 260.9 | 255.9 | 229.5 | 226.0 | 255.2 | 253.7 | 252.8 | 256.3 | 278.3 | 290.7 | |
| Tires and inner tubes..... | 117.3 | 116.3 | 115.8 | 111.9 | 114.5 | 113.5 | 92.1 | 91.5 | 112.8 | 111.5 | 111.2 | 112.1 | 119.8 | 118.8 | 118.8 | |
| Rubber footwear..... | 31.8 | 27.4 | 27.6 | 27.5 | 27.0 | 26.1 | 25.8 | 25.3 | 25.0 | 25.0 | 24.8 | 24.9 | 29.3 | 28.3 | 28.3 | |
| Other rubber products..... | 128.1 | 126.6 | 124.5 | 123.0 | 119.4 | 116.3 | 111.9 | 109.2 | 117.4 | 117.2 | 117.1 | 119.3 | 129.2 | 119.7 | 119.7 | |
| Leather and leather products | 387.0 | 383.6 | 375.7 | 373.5 | 370.5 | 368.2 | 369.4 | 378.9 | 366.8 | 363.2 | 363.8 | 364.0 | 377.5 | 386.1 | 381.2 | |
| Leather, tanned, curried, and finished..... | 43.2 | 43.2 | 43.2 | 43.3 | 42.7 | 42.7 | 42.8 | 42.9 | 43.3 | 43.6 | 43.1 | 43.3 | 44.3 | 47.1 | 46.8 | |
| Industrial leather belting and packing..... | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 5.4 | 5.1 | |
| Foot and shoe cut stock and findings..... | 17.3 | 16.9 | 16.9 | 16.2 | 15.6 | 14.9 | 14.3 | 15.7 | 15.9 | 16.0 | 14.9 | 16.7 | 16.9 | 17.0 | 17.1 | |
| Footwear (except rubber)..... | 252.8 | 249.7 | 245.8 | 240.5 | 237.6 | 240.9 | 248.4 | 242.9 | 241.3 | 234.4 | 241.7 | 250.6 | 249.9 | 246.2 | 246.2 | |
| Luggage..... | 14.3 | 14.3 | 14.1 | 14.9 | 15.8 | 15.8 | 15.4 | 14.7 | 14.6 | 13.9 | 13.4 | 13.3 | 17.0 | 16.8 | 16.8 | |
| Handbags and small leather goods..... | 35.3 | 34.1 | 33.6 | 34.8 | 34.6 | 33.5 | 32.6 | 29.0 | 28.6 | 27.0 | 30.0 | 32.9 | 31.8 | 30.3 | 30.3 | |
| Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods..... | 18.1 | 13.7 | 13.9 | 17.4 | 18.2 | 17.9 | 17.4 | 16.6 | 16.4 | 15.8 | 15.1 | 14.7 | 18.0 | 19.2 | 19.2 | |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 825.4 | 819.3 | 813.8 | 820.2 | 822.0 | 821.2 | 820.6 | 818.5 | 808.4 | 810.0 | 809.5 | 810.9 | 811.2 | 843.2 | 827.5 | |
| Flint glass..... | 32.2 | 32.2 | 32.4 | 32.3 | 31.7 | 30.2 | 28.9 | 27.9 | 28.2 | 28.1 | 27.7 | 28.2 | 28.3 | 31.6 | 30.4 | |
| Glass and glassware, pressed or blown..... | 88.9 | 88.9 | 87.5 | 87.8 | 88.6 | 89.1 | 89.0 | 89.4 | 88.6 | 90.5 | 91.0 | 91.6 | 91.5 | 97.8 | 93.2 | |
| Glass products made of purchased glass..... | 16.9 | 16.9 | 16.7 | 16.9 | 16.7 | 16.5 | 16.2 | 15.9 | 15.0 | 15.3 | 15.8 | 15.8 | 16.4 | 18.2 | 17.1 | |
| Cement, hydraulic..... | 43.3 | 43.3 | 42.4 | 42.5 | 42.5 | 42.9 | 42.9 | 42.8 | 42.7 | 39.4 | 40.0 | 40.9 | 41.1 | 41.8 | 40.0 | |
| Structural clay products..... | 76.4 | 76.4 | 76.3 | 78.2 | 78.7 | 78.7 | 79.5 | 79.5 | 79.1 | 79.2 | 77.8 | 77.1 | 78.1 | 79.6 | 81.2 | |
| Pottery and related products..... | 55.4 | 54.0 | 54.0 | 54.7 | 55.2 | 54.5 | 54.1 | 52.2 | 48.4 | 51.6 | 52.6 | 52.4 | 54.5 | 56.1 | 57.9 | |
| Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products..... | 100.6 | 100.6 | 100.0 | 102.1 | 103.8 | 103.9 | 104.8 | 105.3 | 104.9 | 103.2 | 101.8 | 100.0 | 98.2 | 104.6 | 100.7 | |
| Clay-stone and stone products..... | 18.3 | 18.3 | 17.8 | 18.9 | 18.8 | 19.0 | 19.1 | 19.0 | 17.7 | 18.5 | 18.7 | 19.0 | 18.4 | 18.4 | 17.5 | |
| Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products..... | 88.3 | 86.7 | 86.9 | 86.0 | 86.0 | 86.2 | 86.1 | 84.7 | 83.8 | 84.1 | 83.9 | 84.9 | 86.7 | 93.0 | 86.7 | |

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and group ¹—Continued

| Industry group and industry | [In thousands] | | | | | | | | | | | | Annual average | |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 1955 | | | | | | 1954 | | | | | | 1953 | 1952 |
| | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | | |
| Manufacturing—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Primary metal industries..... | 1,255.7 | 1,222.9 | 1,201.0 | 1,190.6 | 1,176.8 | 1,160.4 | 1,155.6 | 1,160.6 | 1,162.3 | 1,170.5 | 1,172.4 | 1,185.8 | 1,205.9 | 1,232.2 |
| Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills..... | 502.9 | 501.5 | 501.5 | 501.5 | 501.5 | 501.5 | 501.5 | 501.5 | 501.5 | 501.5 | 501.5 | 501.5 | 501.5 | 501.5 |
| Iron and steel foundries..... | 228.4 | 222.6 | 218.5 | 218.5 | 218.5 | 218.5 | 218.5 | 218.5 | 218.5 | 218.5 | 218.5 | 218.5 | 218.5 | 218.5 |
| Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals..... | 50.4 | 50.4 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 50.1 | 50.1 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 |
| Secondary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals..... | 12.3 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 12.4 | 12.2 | 12.0 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 12.4 | 12.0 | 12.7 | 12.4 | 12.7 |
| Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals..... | 109.5 | 107.7 | 106.8 | 105.9 | 104.4 | 99.7 | 101.8 | 100.8 | 102.4 | 101.8 | 102.0 | 102.7 | 102.7 | 102.8 |
| Nonferrous foundries..... | 79.3 | 77.9 | 78.3 | 77.2 | 74.4 | 72.7 | 69.0 | 70.7 | 72.8 | 72.4 | 75.1 | 78.1 | 81.0 | 87.4 |
| Miscellaneous primary metal industries..... | 141.1 | 139.6 | 138.0 | 135.8 | 132.4 | 132.0 | 132.0 | 131.8 | 133.0 | 134.0 | 136.2 | 138.8 | 132.3 | 142.3 |
| Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)..... | 1,065.5 | 1,050.7 | 1,043.2 | 1,030.3 | 1,020.2 | 1,034.4 | 1,026.4 | 1,024.9 | 1,015.0 | 1,027.6 | 1,040.4 | 1,047.4 | 1,060.1 | 1,042.0 |
| Tool and die making..... | 50.6 | 50.7 | 51.3 | 51.6 | 53.5 | 53.5 | 54.1 | 54.1 | 57.0 | 56.9 | 55.3 | 54.2 | 52.8 | 55.4 |
| Cutlery, handtools, and hardware..... | 152.9 | 150.3 | 150.1 | 147.6 | 144.2 | 141.3 | 141.3 | 141.2 | 138.5 | 144.0 | 148.9 | 147.9 | 151.2 | 160.9 |
| Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies..... | 120.7 | 118.8 | 121.1 | 124.2 | 124.2 | 124.3 | 121.2 | 116.4 | 118.0 | 118.5 | 116.0 | 117.0 | 115.0 | 118.0 |
| Fabricated structural metal products..... | 251.6 | 252.6 | 258.5 | 263.2 | 267.3 | 270.6 | 270.7 | 270.9 | 269.7 | 266.6 | 265.7 | 264.7 | 271.8 | 281.4 |
| Metal stamping, casting, and engraving..... | 236.3 | 234.0 | 233.1 | 231.5 | 219.8 | 212.8 | 213.5 | 213.9 | 223.9 | 230.4 | 234.4 | 239.2 | 259.7 | 269.9 |
| Lighting fixtures..... | 48.3 | 47.0 | 47.3 | 48.4 | 44.3 | 42.5 | 41.9 | 41.5 | 43.2 | 43.3 | 44.6 | 45.8 | 50.3 | 48.0 |
| Fabricated wire..... | 57.3 | 57.4 | 57.4 | 58.7 | 58.1 | 51.6 | 51.6 | 51.6 | 53.2 | 53.5 | 54.6 | 55.5 | 54.6 | 58.9 |
| Miscellaneous fabricated metal products..... | 133.0 | 132.2 | 131.7 | 130.0 | 127.9 | 125.1 | 125.9 | 124.6 | 128.1 | 128.2 | 130.0 | 133.0 | 144.1 | 136.3 |
| Machinery (except electrical)..... | 1,537.8 | 1,521.5 | 1,504.4 | 1,499.7 | 1,485.0 | 1,485.8 | 1,494.4 | 1,492.7 | 1,509.9 | 1,550.7 | 1,567.7 | 1,580.7 | 1,608.0 | 1,664.4 |
| Engines and turbines..... | 75.3 | 74.6 | 73.9 | 71.0 | 73.0 | 70.9 | 71.8 | 74.3 | 75.4 | 76.4 | 77.3 | 78.9 | 88.8 | 85.8 |
| Agricultural machinery and tractors..... | 154.3 | 148.6 | 142.4 | 138.1 | 136.1 | 138.0 | 138.0 | 145.2 | 149.9 | 149.7 | 151.2 | 149.2 | 167.8 | 179.9 |
| Construction and mining machinery..... | 320.2 | 318.2 | 318.7 | 318.9 | 328.4 | 321.4 | 321.8 | 322.5 | 323.7 | 324.6 | 324.6 | 324.6 | 324.6 | 324.6 |
| Metalworking machinery..... | 263.6 | 262.9 | 264.0 | 264.2 | 264.9 | 268.7 | 269.3 | 273.8 | 280.4 | 284.7 | 290.7 | 298.7 | 308.9 | 324.3 |
| Special industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)..... | 167.6 | 166.8 | 167.1 | 166.8 | 168.0 | 170.3 | 170.2 | 171.0 | 174.1 | 175.8 | 177.2 | 179.3 | 187.9 | 190.9 |
| General industrial machinery..... | 219.3 | 219.0 | 220.2 | 221.4 | 221.9 | 224.5 | 222.3 | 222.4 | 226.5 | 227.9 | 230.8 | 235.1 | 243.7 | 253.8 |
| Office and store machines and devices..... | 105.1 | 104.2 | 105.1 | 103.9 | 104.9 | 103.7 | 101.9 | 102.7 | 103.5 | 103.3 | 104.8 | 105.7 | 106.3 | 108.7 |
| Service industry and household machines..... | 157.8 | 153.8 | 154.6 | 152.8 | 152.3 | 153.7 | 151.5 | 153.4 | 156.0 | 157.5 | 160.4 | 178.4 | 198.7 | 181.9 |
| Miscellaneous machinery parts..... | 258.3 | 255.3 | 253.7 | 247.9 | 244.3 | 243.2 | 246.3 | 244.6 | 251.3 | 251.2 | 257.7 | 257.6 | 267.7 | 282.4 |
| Electrical machinery..... | 1,126.3 | 1,119.7 | 1,117.3 | 1,127.0 | 1,128.2 | 1,114.4 | 1,099.3 | 1,081.4 | 1,064.9 | 1,074.8 | 1,087.1 | 1,108.5 | 1,126.0 | 1,084.1 |
| Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus..... | 365.8 | 364.8 | 365.3 | 364.0 | 369.2 | 354.6 | 355.7 | 357.2 | 363.7 | 369.0 | 373.5 | 379.4 | 402.8 | 373.8 |
| Electrical appliances..... | 61.4 | 60.7 | 63.2 | 65.0 | 63.9 | 63.7 | 60.9 | 60.1 | 60.8 | 62.6 | 63.0 | 66.2 | 70.8 | 66.5 |
| Insulated wire and cable..... | 30.0 | 30.6 | 30.7 | 30.3 | 30.3 | 29.5 | 28.4 | 27.5 | 28.4 | 28.6 | 28.6 | 28.9 | 28.9 | 28.9 |
| Electrical equipment for vehicles..... | 79.9 | 78.3 | 75.7 | 73.2 | 66.3 | 68.7 | 65.9 | 67.7 | 70.9 | 72.1 | 73.5 | 75.1 | 82.0 | 75.9 |
| Electric lamps..... | 28.5 | 28.4 | 27.9 | 27.7 | 27.4 | 27.2 | 27.1 | 27.0 | 27.6 | 27.7 | 28.1 | 28.7 | 28.4 | 25.6 |
| Communication equipment..... | 509.6 | 510.8 | 519.6 | 526.4 | 519.9 | 509.3 | 496.6 | 480.1 | 477.9 | 481.6 | 494.3 | 503.2 | 509.7 | 474.2 |
| Miscellaneous electrical products..... | 44.3 | 43.7 | 44.6 | 45.1 | 46.3 | 46.3 | 46.8 | 45.3 | 45.5 | 45.5 | 45.3 | 45.1 | 46.8 | 47.3 |
| Transportation equipment..... | 1,832.2 | 1,831.4 | 1,808.5 | 1,783.2 | 1,741.6 | 1,658.4 | 1,595.5 | 1,631.7 | 1,604.9 | 1,737.9 | 1,732.5 | 1,708.4 | 1,823.7 | 1,955.9 |
| Automobiles..... | 854.4 | 838.6 | 812.3 | 788.7 | 769.1 | 691.1 | 619.8 | 677.6 | 696.7 | 739.6 | 770.9 | 785.3 | 829.3 | 790.2 |
| Aircraft and parts..... | 792.2 | 791.7 | 791.8 | 788.7 | 788.7 | 788.7 | 797.2 | 793.9 | 803.8 | 804.0 | 806.9 | 815.6 | 823.1 | 790.3 |
| Aircraft..... | 505.1 | 500.2 | 497.7 | 494.2 | 491.6 | 496.4 | 496.4 | 499.8 | 498.8 | 493.8 | 496.3 | 498.9 | 497.9 | 479.1 |
| Aircraft engines and parts..... | 157.4 | 157.7 | 158.5 | 158.3 | 159.9 | 161.6 | 161.6 | 164.2 | 162.8 | 166.3 | 169.5 | 174.5 | 178.2 | 177.3 |
| Aircraft propellers and parts..... | 14.9 | 15.1 | 16.1 | 16.6 | 16.9 | 17.2 | 17.3 | 17.4 | 17.5 | 18.1 | 18.8 | 17.5 | 18.0 | 14.8 |
| Other aircraft parts and equipment..... | 114.8 | 118.7 | 119.6 | 119.6 | 120.3 | 122.0 | 122.6 | 124.9 | 129.4 | 128.1 | 129.4 | 129.5 | 115.9 | 81.6 |
| Ship and boat building and repairing..... | 120.4 | 118.1 | 118.6 | 115.0 | 115.1 | 116.8 | 117.7 | 125.1 | 127.5 | 132.0 | 132.7 | 136.9 | 132.8 | 132.0 |
| Shipbuilding and repairing..... | 67.4 | 66.4 | 68.6 | 67.0 | 69.0 | 69.0 | 68.8 | 104.4 | 105.6 | 109.0 | 111.8 | 114.0 | 120.0 | 134.2 |
| Boatbuilding and repairing..... | 23.0 | 21.7 | 20.0 | 18.9 | 17.9 | 17.5 | 18.9 | 20.7 | 21.9 | 22.9 | 26.9 | 22.9 | 22.3 | 18.4 |
| Railroad equipment..... | 50.0 | 52.8 | 52.2 | 50.9 | 49.9 | 51.9 | 51.9 | 52.0 | 49.5 | 57.4 | 58.8 | 60.9 | 60.4 | 78.3 |
| Other transportation equipment..... | 8.4 | 7.3 | 8.3 | 9.7 | 10.6 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 9.8 | 9.5 | 9.0 | 8.7 | 8.5 | 11.0 |
| Instruments and related products..... | 206.2 | 203.0 | 202.3 | 203.4 | 202.9 | 202.9 | 202.8 | 200.4 | 200.5 | 205.4 | 210.5 | 215.3 | 221.2 | 232.8 |
| Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments..... | 48.0 | 47.9 | 47.9 | 47.7 | 47.2 | 46.8 | 46.4 | 48.5 | 49.3 | 51.4 | 52.5 | 53.7 | 54.9 | 49.4 |
| Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments..... | 78.7 | 78.7 | 78.6 | 78.3 | 78.2 | 77.4 | 76.1 | 75.3 | 74.7 | 76.9 | 77.3 | 78.0 | 80.7 | 74.0 |
| Optical instruments and lenses..... | 13.1 | 13.2 | 13.2 | 13.3 | 13.6 | 13.7 | 13.5 | 13.4 | 13.7 | 13.8 | 14.1 | 14.3 | 14.9 | 14.1 |
| Surgical, medical, and dental instruments..... | 39.4 | 39.4 | 39.6 | 39.5 | 39.5 | 39.9 | 39.6 | 39.6 | 39.6 | 39.7 | 40.0 | 40.8 | 43.3 | 40.8 |
| Ophthalmic goods..... | 25.1 | 24.9 | 24.8 | 24.8 | 24.8 | 24.4 | 24.4 | 24.2 | 25.5 | 25.8 | 26.2 | 26.7 | 27.9 | 27.3 |
| Photographic apparatus..... | 67.3 | 67.1 | 67.4 | 67.3 | 67.5 | 68.2 | 67.4 | 67.4 | 67.0 | 68.6 | 67.6 | 68.2 | 68.1 | 64.0 |
| Watches and clocks..... | 31.6 | 31.1 | 31.9 | 32.0 | 32.9 | 32.5 | 32.2 | 30.9 | 35.4 | 36.1 | 37.6 | 39.2 | 43.4 | 39.7 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industries..... | 471.1 | 464.1 | 452.0 | 464.6 | 461.1 | 464.5 | 476.6 | 462.0 | 446.1 | 458.9 | 458.3 | 464.7 | 475.1 | 457.4 |
| Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware..... | 53.7 | 53.9 | 55.8 | 56.6 | 56.7 | 54.7 | 52.0 | 50.3 | 51.5 | 51.9 | 52.9 | 54.2 | 53.6 | 49.7 |
| Musical instruments and parts..... | 16.7 | 16.5 | 16.7 | 16.7 | 16.7 | 16.3 | 15.9 | 15.2 | 15.2 | 15.6 | 15.9 | 16.3 | 17.2 | 16.1 |
| Toys and sporting goods..... | 74.7 | 69.5 | 73.3 | 84.2 | 87.1 | 87.6 | 83.7 | 80.6 | 81.9 | 81.2 | 80.6 | 80.1 | 94.1 | 80.3 |
| Pens, pencils, and other office supplies..... | 28.8 | 28.4 | 29.6 | 30.0 | 29.8 | 29.7 | 29.2 | 29.5 | 29.2 | 29.4 | 29.4 | 29.8 | 29.5 | 29.9 |
| Costume jewelry, buttons, notions..... | 66.7 | 65.3 | 64.9 | 66.9 | 67.5 | 66.0 | 64.4 | 64.9 | 62.0 | 62.0 | 63.7 | 63.6 | 67.0 | 61.3 |
| Fabricated plastic products..... | 74.2 | 72.9 | 73.9 | 73.7 | 71.8 | 70.6 | 68.5 | 66.5 | 66.8 | 70.1 | 71.5 | 73.6 | 77.2 | 67.8 |
| Other manufacturing industries..... | 149.6 | 145.5 | 150.7 | 153.0 | 152.9 | 151.7 | 148.3 | 145.1 | 146.3 | 150.7 | 154.3 | 158.5 | 161.0 | 152.5 |

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and group ¹—Continued

| Industry group and industry | [In thousands] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Annual average | |
|---|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|------|
| | 1955 | | | | | 1954 | | | | | | | | | | 1953 | 1952 |
| | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | | | | |
| Transportation and public utilities..... | 3,979 | 3,941 | 3,931 | 3,999 | 3,992 | 4,012 | 4,032 | 4,039 | 4,043 | 4,032 | 4,099 | 4,098 | 3,992 | 4,224 | 4,188 | | |
| Transportation..... | 2,647 | 2,623 | 2,615 | 2,690 | 2,672 | 2,691 | 2,704 | 2,692 | 2,702 | 2,703 | 2,685 | 2,693 | 2,670 | 2,690 | 2,690 | | |
| Interstate railroads..... | 1,159.5 | 1,157.5 | 1,157.8 | 1,180.2 | 1,180.0 | 1,205.8 | 1,215.7 | 1,234.1 | 1,231.8 | 1,228.9 | 1,215.0 | 1,206.4 | 1,215.2 | 1,378.9 | 1,350.8 | | |
| Class I railroads..... | 1,008.7 | 1,009.7 | 1,027.3 | 1,085.4 | 1,064.6 | 1,062.5 | 1,070.8 | 1,077.9 | 1,074.7 | 1,051.9 | 1,052.4 | 1,058.8 | 1,308.5 | 1,226.2 | | | |
| Local railroads and buslines..... | 116.8 | 117.3 | 118.2 | 118.7 | 119.6 | 120.4 | 121.1 | 122.0 | 122.5 | 123.6 | 125.4 | 125.7 | 127.6 | 133.1 | | | |
| Trucking and warehousing..... | 695.7 | 698.9 | 713.1 | 707.8 | 705.4 | 702.0 | 697.5 | 694.5 | 694.2 | 690.1 | 693.7 | 695.4 | 724.4 | 690.1 | | | |
| Other transportation and services..... | 650.9 | 651.3 | 659.7 | 656.3 | 659.5 | 656.2 | 659.2 | 653.7 | 657.3 | 655.8 | 659.8 | 643.8 | 699.9 | 698.9 | | | |
| Buslines, except local..... | 45.8 | 46.4 | 46.5 | 46.6 | 47.0 | 47.9 | 48.4 | 48.6 | 48.2 | 48.6 | 48.8 | 48.5 | 52.2 | 52.4 | | | |
| Air transportation (common carrier)..... | 169.3 | 169.1 | 165.5 | 164.8 | 164.3 | 165.0 | 165.0 | 164.4 | 165.4 | 165.7 | 165.8 | 164.8 | 164.4 | 97.1 | | | |
| Communications..... | 749 | 737 | 735 | 736 | 736 | 736 | 738 | 744 | 747 | 741 | 741 | 742 | 743 | 747 | 730 | | |
| Telephone..... | 695.9 | 695.4 | 694.2 | 694.3 | 693.9 | 694.2 | 702.7 | 705.1 | 698.8 | 698.0 | 699.6 | 700.0 | 702.2 | 678.4 | | | |
| Telegraph..... | 40.6 | 41.1 | 41.5 | 41.0 | 41.0 | 41.2 | 40.9 | 41.2 | 41.2 | 41.4 | 41.5 | 40.9 | 43.7 | 40.4 | | | |
| Other public utilities..... | 583 | 581 | 581 | 583 | 584 | 585 | 590 | 594 | 594 | 588 | 582 | 581 | 580 | 578 | 566 | | |
| Gas and electric utilities..... | 557.1 | 555.9 | 558.3 | 559.0 | 560.0 | 564.4 | 568.7 | 569.7 | 563.3 | 557.1 | 556.3 | 555.2 | 554.2 | 543.3 | | | |
| Local utilities, not elsewhere classified..... | 24.3 | 24.3 | 24.4 | 24.6 | 24.7 | 25.1 | 25.8 | 25.5 | 24.8 | 24.4 | 24.5 | 24.3 | 23.9 | 22.6 | | | |
| Wholesale and retail trade..... | 10,406 | 10,347 | 10,458 | 11,409 | 10,782 | 10,581 | 10,480 | 10,350 | 10,377 | 10,414 | 10,375 | 10,496 | 10,305 | 10,222 | 10,251 | | |
| Wholesale trade..... | 2,805 | 2,806 | 2,812 | 2,853 | 2,844 | 2,815 | 2,786 | 2,781 | 2,790 | 2,757 | 2,746 | 2,762 | 2,780 | 2,782 | 2,743 | | |
| Retail trade..... | 7,601 | 7,541 | 7,646 | 8,545 | 7,938 | 7,766 | 7,564 | 7,569 | 7,587 | 7,657 | 7,629 | 7,734 | 7,525 | 7,439 | 7,507 | | |
| General merchandise stores..... | 1,297.4 | 1,273.7 | 1,338.9 | 1,920.8 | 1,531.1 | 1,409.8 | 1,359.6 | 1,289.7 | 1,260.4 | 1,325.1 | 1,339.3 | 1,408.6 | 1,318.8 | 1,447.2 | 1,446.1 | | |
| Food and liquor stores..... | 1,431.8 | 1,429.0 | 1,426.2 | 1,457.6 | 1,437.7 | 1,427.7 | 1,413.2 | 1,405.1 | 1,413.9 | 1,421.6 | 1,416.3 | 1,419.6 | 1,398.5 | 1,387.8 | 1,346.1 | | |
| Automotive and accessories dealers..... | 811.6 | 807.1 | 806.2 | 822.8 | 808.1 | 801.3 | 803.9 | 809.8 | 812.1 | 811.7 | 808.8 | 807.7 | 811.8 | 812.6 | 787.8 | | |
| Apparel and accessories stores..... | 594.7 | 572.0 | 565.6 | 743.0 | 630.8 | 612.7 | 594.5 | 547.9 | 557.3 | 595.6 | 600.0 | 659.0 | 574.1 | 602.0 | 589.1 | | |
| Other retail trade..... | 3,465.3 | 3,489.0 | 3,478.6 | 3,500.4 | 3,529.8 | 3,514.7 | 3,522.8 | 3,518.4 | 3,523.4 | 3,502.7 | 3,494.6 | 3,498.6 | 3,421.8 | 3,501.9 | 3,388.2 | | |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate..... | 2,117 | 2,104 | 2,090 | 2,109 | 2,109 | 2,110 | 2,115 | 2,126 | 2,126 | 2,104 | 2,061 | 2,075 | 2,025 | 2,025 | 1,957 | | |
| Banks and trust companies..... | 531.8 | 528.0 | 528.8 | 528.6 | 528.6 | 527.7 | 534.2 | 534.6 | 522.6 | 521.3 | 522.6 | 522.5 | 506.3 | 490.0 | | | |
| Security dealers and exchanges..... | 73.3 | 72.4 | 70.8 | 70.0 | 69.2 | 68.8 | 69.2 | 68.3 | 66.8 | 65.4 | 65.4 | 64.8 | 66.7 | 65.1 | | | |
| Insurance carriers and agents..... | 786.2 | 783.5 | 784.4 | 783.1 | 782.3 | 782.0 | 785.9 | 785.3 | 775.7 | 770.9 | 771.2 | 768.4 | 740.4 | 704.8 | | | |
| Other finance agencies and real estate..... | 713.1 | 713.9 | 726.4 | 728.3 | 733.0 | 737.3 | 736.9 | 737.7 | 736.1 | 733.7 | 718.4 | 701.1 | 712.5 | 707.1 | | | |
| Service and miscellaneous..... | 5,469 | 5,425 | 5,423 | 5,479 | 5,511 | 5,549 | 5,496 | 5,534 | 5,538 | 5,581 | 5,563 | 5,506 | 5,496 | 5,456 | 5,423 | | |
| Hotels and lodging places..... | 466.7 | 460.0 | 467.6 | 470.1 | 478.8 | 478.5 | 483.2 | 483.2 | 487.1 | 481.7 | 488.0 | 474.3 | 459.2 | 458.3 | | | |
| Personal services..... | 324.0 | 326.2 | 327.1 | 328.3 | 329.5 | 329.1 | 332.2 | 337.9 | 337.3 | 333.6 | 330.8 | 328.9 | 330.2 | 340.3 | | | |
| Laundries..... | 187.6 | 160.0 | 162.2 | 165.3 | 166.4 | 163.4 | 161.6 | 167.4 | 172.3 | 171.3 | 170.9 | 164.4 | 167.6 | 166.0 | | | |
| Cleaning and dyeing plants..... | 223.0 | 223.1 | 224.1 | 228.2 | 234.4 | 237.4 | 237.1 | 236.2 | 236.0 | 235.7 | 233.4 | 223.0 | 232.7 | 240.1 | | | |
| Motion pictures..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Government..... | 6,919 | 6,872 | 6,834 | 7,152 | 6,882 | 6,865 | 6,738 | 6,454 | 6,467 | 6,425 | 6,701 | 6,499 | 6,647 | 6,645 | 6,499 | | |
| Federal..... | 2,145 | 2,142 | 2,139 | 2,457 | 2,165 | 2,147 | 2,141 | 2,156 | 2,161 | 2,154 | 2,180 | 2,168 | 2,173 | 2,305 | 2,420 | | |
| State and local..... | 4,774 | 4,730 | 4,695 | 4,695 | 4,717 | 4,718 | 4,597 | 4,296 | 4,306 | 4,401 | 4,541 | 4,331 | 4,474 | 4,340 | 4,188 | | |

¹ The Bureau of Labor Statistics series of employment in nonagricultural establishments are based upon reports submitted by cooperating firms. These reports cover all full- and part-time employees in private nonagricultural establishments who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Because of this, persons who worked in more than 1 establishment during the reporting period will be counted more than once. In Federal establishments the data generally refer to persons who worked on, or received pay for, the last day of the month; in State and local government, to persons who received pay for any part of the pay period ending on, or immediately prior to, the last day of the month. Proprietors, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic servants are excluded. These employment series have been adjusted to first quarter 1953 benchmark levels indicated by data from government social insurance programs. Revised data in all except the first 3 columns will be identified by asterisks the first month they are published.

These data differ in several respects from the nonagricultural employment data shown in the Monthly Report on the Labor Force (table A-1, civilian labor force), which are obtained by household interviews. This MRLF series relates to the calendar week which contains the 8th day of the month. It includes all persons (14 years and over) with a job whether at work or not, proprietors, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic servants.

² Durable goods include: ordinance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment); machinery (except electrical); electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

³ Nondurable goods include: food and kindred products; tobacco manufactures; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products.

⁴ State and local government data exclude, as nominal employees, paid volunteer firemen and elected officials of small local units.

See Note on p. 588.

NOTE.—Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is given in a technical note on Measurement of Industrial Employment, which appeared in the September 1953 Monthly Labor Review.

TABLE A-3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries¹

(In thousands)

| Industry group and industry | 1955 | | | | | 1954 | | | | | | | | Annual average | |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------|---------|
| | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | 1953 | 1952 |
| Mining: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Metal: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iron..... | 80.2 | 79.9 | 78.3 | 78.4 | 76.1 | 75.4 | 84.4 | 86.2 | 88.3 | 84.8 | 84.2 | 87.2 | 81.3 | 86.6 | |
| Copper..... | 25.1 | 25.1 | 24.6 | 28.2 | 27.6 | 28.8 | 28.5 | 30.4 | 30.1 | 30.9 | 30.4 | 31.5 | 31.5 | 29.3 | |
| Lead and zinc..... | 24.4 | 24.2 | 23.5 | 22.8 | 20.7 | 18.6 | 24.2 | 24.3 | 24.3 | 23.4 | 23.2 | 24.8 | 24.8 | 22.9 | |
| Other..... | 12.9 | 12.8 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 11.2 | 11.2 | 12.7 | 13.0 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 13.0 | 13.0 | 14.8 | |
| Nonmetallic: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anthracite..... | 26.9 | 28.4 | 28.9 | 29.1 | 29.2 | 21.4 | 21.6 | 21.3 | 21.9 | 26.0 | 35.4 | 38.0 | 40.1 | 39.8 | |
| Bituminous coal..... | 185.3 | 185.3 | 185.7 | 186.0 | 185.3 | 186.7 | 189.2 | 182.2 | 193.1 | 194.9 | 200.8 | 217.8 | 204.5 | 204.4 | |
| Crude petroleum and natural gas production: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Petroleum and natural gas production (except contract services)..... | 124.0 | 124.9 | 125.2 | 126.1 | 127.4 | 131.5 | 135.7 | 136.8 | 134.2 | 129.0 | 128.7 | 128.4 | 131.4 | 129.0 | |
| Nonmetallic mining and quarrying: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ..... | 82.5 | 83.2 | 86.7 | 87.9 | 89.0 | 80.7 | 80.9 | 90.2 | 89.0 | 88.6 | 86.6 | 84.5 | 90.3 | 80.9 | |
| Manufacturing: | 12,840 | 12,684 | 12,556 | 12,682 | 12,697 | 12,652 | 12,611 | 12,449 | 12,212 | 12,480 | 12,437 | 12,530 | 12,818 | 13,550 | 13,144 |
| Durable goods: | 7,442 | 7,324 | 7,223 | 7,303 | 7,247 | 7,133 | 7,015 | 6,933 | 6,917 | 7,177 | 7,208 | 7,309 | 7,430 | 8,167 | 7,839 |
| Nondurable goods: | 5,398 | 5,360 | 5,333 | 5,379 | 5,450 | 5,519 | 5,596 | 5,516 | 5,295 | 5,303 | 5,229 | 5,261 | 5,388 | 5,383 | 5,304 |
| Ordinance and accessories: | 104.0 | 104.4 | 107.5 | 109.1 | 109.8 | 111.0 | 114.0 | 112.9 | 116.6 | 120.3 | 125.2 | 135.8 | 150.4 | 186.3 | 133.0 |
| Food and kindred products: | 981.4 | 979.9 | 999.6 | 1,054.2 | 1,101.8 | 1,168.8 | 1,251.6 | 1,224.0 | 1,142.3 | 1,078.7 | 1,081.1 | 1,011.1 | 1,000.1 | 1,133.5 | 1,137.2 |
| Meat products..... | 220.2 | 226.0 | 264.2 | 263.5 | 282.2 | 287.0 | 250.7 | 245.9 | 246.9 | 238.6 | 241.1 | 245.0 | 254.0 | 254.0 | 252.0 |
| Dairy products..... | 72.4 | 72.4 | 72.4 | 72.4 | 72.4 | 72.4 | 72.4 | 72.4 | 72.4 | 72.4 | 72.4 | 72.4 | 72.4 | 72.4 | 72.4 |
| Canning and preserving..... | 119.5 | 128.6 | 144.0 | 171.3 | 233.5 | 232.2 | 206.3 | 225.3 | 165.4 | 144.2 | 135.2 | 125.9 | 125.9 | 125.9 | 125.9 |
| Grain-mill products..... | 83.3 | 84.0 | 84.9 | 85.7 | 88.1 | 90.9 | 90.9 | 91.7 | 91.8 | 87.9 | 87.9 | 87.9 | 87.9 | 87.9 | 87.9 |
| Bakery products..... | 168.4 | 168.0 | 172.6 | 174.5 | 175.1 | 172.9 | 174.2 | 175.5 | 173.5 | 171.9 | 174.2 | 174.2 | 174.2 | 174.2 | 174.2 |
| Sugar..... | 22.5 | 24.5 | 38.0 | 43.8 | 41.0 | 26.7 | 26.0 | 24.3 | 23.8 | 23.8 | 23.0 | 22.1 | 26.6 | 26.0 | 26.0 |
| Confectionery and related products..... | 64.3 | 66.8 | 70.6 | 74.1 | 75.3 | 71.5 | 65.0 | 58.1 | 61.2 | 60.3 | 62.0 | 65.8 | 70.4 | 71.4 | 71.4 |
| Beverages..... | 105.6 | 105.8 | 113.7 | 117.5 | 118.6 | 122.1 | 126.8 | 132.5 | 127.3 | 121.8 | 117.1 | 115.1 | 126.2 | 126.2 | 126.2 |
| Miscellaneous food products..... | 92.7 | 92.8 | 93.1 | 95.7 | 98.2 | 97.8 | 98.9 | 100.8 | 101.1 | 98.6 | 97.7 | 98.8 | 100.9 | 100.9 | 100.9 |
| Tobacco manufactures: | 82.9 | 88.8 | 91.1 | 100.1 | 102.7 | 111.6 | 110.3 | 102.0 | 82.9 | 82.4 | 81.5 | 81.7 | 84.0 | 85.1 | 86.7 |
| Cigarettes..... | 39.4 | 39.5 | 39.6 | 39.6 | 39.6 | 39.6 | 39.6 | 39.6 | 39.6 | 39.6 | 39.6 | 39.6 | 39.6 | 39.6 | 39.6 |
| Cigars..... | 37.8 | 33.7 | 38.4 | 38.9 | 38.7 | 38.7 | 38.7 | 38.7 | 38.7 | 38.7 | 38.7 | 38.7 | 38.7 | 38.7 | 38.7 |
| Tobacco and snuff..... | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.6 |
| Tobacco stemming and redrying..... | 15.1 | 21.5 | 25.6 | 27.2 | 36.6 | 33.5 | 28.2 | 11.4 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 9.1 | 10.7 | 21.4 | 23.9 | |
| Textile-mill products: | 968.7 | 965.1 | 968.1 | 961.7 | 988.0 | 988.5 | 981.3 | 953.0 | 980.9 | 968.6 | 979.0 | 989.0 | 1,002.6 | 1,100.8 | |
| Scouring and combing plants..... | 5.1 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 5.3 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 |
| Yarn and thread mills..... | 117.6 | 116.8 | 116.2 | 116.1 | 115.0 | 114.5 | 114.5 | 111.0 | 114.7 | 113.1 | 113.1 | 115.7 | 115.7 | 115.7 | 115.7 |
| Broad-woven fabric mills..... | 461.7 | 459.2 | 457.5 | 454.1 | 453.1 | 452.7 | 452.0 | 442.1 | 456.8 | 451.5 | 455.2 | 460.1 | 460.1 | 460.1 | 460.1 |
| Narrow fabrics and smallwares..... | 25.9 | 26.0 | 25.9 | 25.6 | 25.4 | 25.3 | 25.1 | 24.8 | 25.5 | 25.3 | 25.3 | 25.8 | 25.8 | 25.8 | 25.8 |
| Knitting mills..... | 196.1 | 192.3 | 200.1 | 204.0 | 204.2 | 204.4 | 201.7 | 192.0 | 197.0 | 192.2 | 191.6 | 193.0 | 215.2 | 215.6 | |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles..... | 79.3 | 78.8 | 79.3 | 78.5 | 77.4 | 76.7 | 75.4 | 74.8 | 74.8 | 75.5 | 76.6 | 77.5 | 82.3 | 83.0 | |
| Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings..... | 42.5 | 42.3 | 42.2 | 42.7 | 42.9 | 42.8 | 41.7 | 40.6 | 41.1 | 41.0 | 43.8 | 44.3 | 48.6 | 47.2 | |
| Hats (except cloth and millinery)..... | 11.9 | 12.0 | 12.6 | 12.4 | 12.3 | 13.0 | 13.0 | 12.6 | 13.0 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 13.6 | 13.2 | |
| Miscellaneous textile goods..... | 55.0 | 54.2 | 54.4 | 53.8 | 53.0 | 51.8 | 52.3 | 49.4 | 52.6 | 52.4 | 53.7 | 54.5 | 58.4 | 57.7 | |
| Apparel and other finished textile products: | 1,101.5 | 1,089.2 | 1,061.1 | 1,065.2 | 1,053.1 | 1,049.7 | 1,053.1 | 1,048.5 | 979.8 | 987.0 | 984.9 | 1,029.7 | 1,100.3 | 1,102.1 | 1,074.7 |
| Men's and boys' suits and coats..... | 113.9 | 111.6 | 111.2 | 104.1 | 109.9 | 114.3 | 115.2 | 106.6 | 108.2 | 105.3 | 110.2 | 120.8 | 121.1 | 118.9 | |
| Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing..... | 278.1 | 269.6 | 270.9 | 275.9 | 275.8 | 272.7 | 268.7 | 247.6 | 262.4 | 261.4 | 267.7 | 275.0 | 287.3 | 294.3 | |
| Women's outerwear..... | 341.4 | 334.5 | 332.2 | 314.7 | 305.1 | 312.1 | 317.0 | 295.9 | 283.6 | 286.8 | 314.2 | 349.4 | 322.7 | 320.3 | |
| Women's, children's undergarments..... | 101.2 | 98.6 | 99.9 | 102.5 | 101.8 | 99.7 | 96.0 | 89.5 | 95.1 | 97.2 | 96.8 | 96.2 | 102.8 | 97.9 | |
| Millinery..... | 22.2 | 19.6 | 17.6 | 16.1 | 18.0 | 18.7 | 18.2 | 14.2 | 10.9 | 13.1 | 17.9 | 23.6 | 19.1 | 25.8 | |
| Children's outerwear..... | 71.4 | 68.6 | 66.7 | 67.4 | 68.5 | 68.7 | 69.5 | 68.8 | 69.0 | 68.0 | 63.0 | 68.9 | 63.5 | 62.8 | |
| Fur goods..... | 6.3 | 7.5 | 9.3 | 10.0 | 8.7 | 9.1 | 8.9 | 9.2 | 9.9 | 8.2 | 6.3 | 6.9 | 9.3 | 10.7 | |
| Miscellaneous apparel and accessories..... | 52.8 | 51.2 | 54.5 | 56.7 | 56.5 | 55.6 | 54.4 | 50.2 | 50.9 | 49.4 | 50.3 | 52.8 | 56.8 | 57.7 | |
| Other fabricated textile products..... | 101.9 | 99.9 | 102.9 | 105.7 | 105.4 | 102.2 | 101.6 | 97.8 | 97.0 | 100.5 | 101.3 | 104.8 | 117.8 | 112.9 | |
| Lumber and wood products (except furniture): | 680.2 | 668.5 | 654.3 | 687.4 | 713.1 | 730.1 | 696.8 | 613.1 | 603.7 | 706.7 | 678.5 | 648.7 | 642.6 | 708.3 | 719.1 |
| Logging camps and contractors..... | 96.2 | 87.2 | 107.0 | 122.5 | 123.1 | 104.8 | 88.8 | 84.6 | 117.5 | 106.3 | 89.9 | 89.6 | 94.8 | 98.3 | |
| Sawmills and planing mills..... | 359.2 | 355.7 | 366.7 | 375.5 | 380.8 | 377.6 | 331.1 | 323.8 | 372.0 | 381.3 | 350.8 | 346.8 | 367.1 | 408.7 | |
| Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products..... | 110.1 | 110.5 | 112.6 | 114.4 | 114.5 | 113.5 | 96.3 | 96.4 | 107.4 | 103.5 | 103.3 | 101.4 | 110.5 | 106.4 | |
| Wooden containers..... | 53.8 | 54.3 | 54.2 | 54.0 | 55.5 | 54.1 | 52.1 | 52.9 | 56.4 | 56.1 | 56.4 | 56.4 | 60.7 | 56.3 | |
| Miscellaneous wood products..... | 47.5 | 46.6 | 46.9 | 46.7 | 46.7 | 46.8 | 45.0 | 46.0 | 47.1 | 47.3 | 48.3 | 48.4 | 53.3 | 53.3 | |
| Furniture and fixtures: | 296.6 | 294.1 | 289.8 | 293.9 | 298.5 | 295.5 | 287.6 | 272.2 | 274.5 | 276.8 | 282.7 | 290.0 | 319.0 | 306.3 | |
| Household furniture..... | 215.1 | 211.4 | 215.6 | 219.0 | 219.1 | 215.9 | 208.8 | 196.9 | 198.0 | 198.6 | 204.3 | 209.3 | 233.0 | 224.8 | |
| Office, public-building, and professional furniture..... | 33.6 | 33.6 | 33.4 | 33.4 | 33.3 | 33.9 | 33.7 | 31.9 | 32.1 | 31.9 | 32.1 | 32.9 | 35.0 | 34.5 | |
| Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures..... | 26.2 | 24.8 | 24.6 | 25.5 | 25.6 | 25.4 | 24.9 | 23.1 | 25.2 | 24.9 | 25.2 | 26.0 | 27.8 | 26.5 | |
| Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures..... | 30.2 | 30.0 | 30.3 | 30.6 | 30.5 | 30.3 | 30.2 | 30.3 | 31.3 | 31.1 | 31.1 | 31.8 | 33.3 | 32.7 | |

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries¹—Continued

| Industry group and industry | 1955 | | | | | 1954 | | | | | | | | | | Annual average | |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|---------|---------|----------------|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | 1953 | 1952 | | |
| Manufacturing—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Paper and allied products | 433.2 | 432.2 | 432.6 | 437.5 | 440.0 | 440.0 | 440.9 | 435.9 | 429.9 | 435.5 | 432.5 | 432.7 | 435.9 | 441.0 | 429.9 | | |
| Pulp, paper, and paper board mills | 215.4 | 216.7 | 218.3 | 217.6 | 217.6 | 217.6 | 220.0 | 218.8 | 217.1 | 219.5 | 217.9 | 217.3 | 218.6 | 219.9 | 215.7 | | |
| Paper board containers and boxes | 117.0 | 118.1 | 121.7 | 124.1 | 124.0 | 122.9 | 119.1 | 114.9 | 117.2 | 116.3 | 116.3 | 118.0 | 118.0 | 122.2 | 100.9 | | |
| Other paper and allied products | 98.8 | 97.8 | 92.5 | 95.8 | 98.3 | 98.4 | 98.0 | 98.0 | 97.9 | 98.9 | 98.3 | 98.1 | 99.3 | 98.9 | 93.3 | | |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries | 825.1 | 819.7 | 818.0 | 825.2 | 823.6 | 824.8 | 823.3 | 813.8 | 812.9 | 818.5 | 814.7 | 816.4 | 816.8 | 813.3 | 800.8 | | |
| Newspapers | 147.0 | 145.8 | 148.9 | 147.9 | 148.4 | 147.3 | 145.1 | 145.2 | 147.9 | 148.6 | 145.8 | 145.8 | 145.9 | 145.1 | 143.8 | | |
| Periodicals | 26.4 | 25.9 | 25.5 | 26.9 | 26.1 | 25.8 | 25.6 | 24.8 | 25.5 | 25.6 | 25.6 | 25.6 | 25.6 | 25.3 | 25.6 | | |
| Books | 30.5 | 30.2 | 31.2 | 31.5 | 31.8 | 31.9 | 31.1 | 30.7 | 30.6 | 30.4 | 30.4 | 30.4 | 30.4 | 30.4 | 28.2 | | |
| Commercial printing | 169.9 | 170.8 | 171.6 | 169.2 | 169.6 | 170.4 | 168.7 | 167.3 | 167.9 | 168.5 | 168.0 | 168.1 | 168.1 | 168.1 | 167.5 | | |
| Lithographing | 44.8 | 43.9 | 45.0 | 46.6 | 45.5 | 46.0 | 45.3 | 44.6 | 45.5 | 45.6 | 44.7 | 45.2 | 44.4 | 44.4 | 42.3 | | |
| Greeting cards | 13.9 | 14.0 | 15.4 | 16.4 | 16.0 | 15.8 | 15.2 | 15.2 | 15.0 | 14.0 | 13.8 | 13.7 | 13.0 | 13.0 | 14.1 | | |
| Bookbinding and related industries | 33.4 | 33.5 | 33.0 | 34.1 | 34.6 | 34.8 | 35.1 | 34.9 | 34.7 | 34.5 | 34.8 | 34.7 | 35.1 | 33.9 | | | |
| Miscellaneous publishing and printing services | 53.8 | 53.2 | 62.7 | 51.9 | 51.8 | 51.3 | 50.2 | 50.2 | 51.4 | 51.3 | 51.9 | 52.4 | 50.1 | 48.3 | | | |
| Chemicals and allied products | 541.6 | 539.3 | 538.7 | 538.5 | 538.2 | 538.9 | 524.3 | 515.7 | 512.7 | 517.2 | 525.3 | 523.8 | 526.6 | 551.4 | 538.9 | | |
| Chemical inorganic chemicals | 66.3 | 68.8 | 68.5 | 68.2 | 68.2 | 67.3 | 67.5 | 67.2 | 67.4 | 67.1 | 66.7 | 66.7 | 66.8 | 65.9 | 62.2 | | |
| Industrial organic chemicals | 209.2 | 207.0 | 206.3 | 204.6 | 202.0 | 200.9 | 201.1 | 201.2 | 201.3 | 201.0 | 201.7 | 201.7 | 201.7 | 222.0 | 203.9 | | |
| Drugs and medicines | 57.1 | 56.9 | 56.5 | 57.6 | 57.6 | 57.5 | 58.5 | 58.0 | 58.0 | 58.2 | 58.6 | 57.2 | 58.9 | 57.2 | 56.9 | | |
| Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations | 31.6 | 31.8 | 31.2 | 31.4 | 31.7 | 32.0 | 31.6 | 31.1 | 31.6 | 31.7 | 32.0 | 32.2 | 32.2 | 32.1 | 32.0 | | |
| Paints, pigments, and fillers | 45.3 | 45.6 | 45.5 | 45.5 | 45.4 | 45.4 | 45.9 | 45.6 | 45.7 | 45.6 | 45.6 | 45.6 | 45.9 | 47.4 | 46.6 | | |
| Gum and wood chemicals | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 6.5 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 6.5 | | |
| Fertilizers | 29.0 | 28.8 | 25.6 | 24.8 | 26.1 | 25.3 | 23.1 | 21.9 | 24.5 | 31.7 | 38.4 | 39.1 | 29.0 | 28.7 | | | |
| Vegetable and animal oils and fats | 27.6 | 28.7 | 30.4 | 31.8 | 32.7 | 30.4 | 25.9 | 25.3 | 26.0 | 26.7 | 28.4 | 30.0 | 31.3 | 32.9 | | | |
| Miscellaneous chemicals | 86.1 | 86.0 | 87.1 | 87.2 | 88.0 | 88.2 | 87.6 | 87.5 | 87.9 | 88.2 | 87.0 | 87.0 | 86.9 | 86.9 | 81.9 | | |
| Products of petroleum and coal | 170.7 | 168.7 | 168.6 | 171.5 | 173.3 | 174.5 | 177.1 | 179.3 | 181.2 | 181.1 | 178.6 | 176.2 | 176.5 | 185.5 | 183.8 | | |
| Petroleum refining | 131.4 | 131.8 | 132.8 | 134.0 | 135.1 | 137.2 | 139.1 | 140.6 | 140.3 | 138.4 | 137.0 | 137.2 | 137.2 | 142.4 | 140.2 | | |
| Coke and other petroleum and coal products | 37.3 | 36.8 | 35.7 | 37.3 | 38.2 | 37.4 | 38.9 | 40.2 | 40.6 | 40.8 | 40.2 | 39.2 | 39.3 | 44.1 | 42.4 | | |
| Rubber products | 214.3 | 212.0 | 211.0 | 209.3 | 204.6 | 204.2 | 198.9 | 177.9 | 173.1 | 198.4 | 197.0 | 195.2 | 190.4 | 220.8 | 211.7 | | |
| Tires and inner tubes | 88.9 | 87.8 | 87.0 | 83.7 | 86.5 | 85.2 | 80.6 | 67.3 | 85.0 | 83.9 | 83.2 | 83.2 | 84.7 | 93.0 | 92.9 | | |
| Rubber footwear | 21.6 | 22.1 | 22.3 | 22.3 | 21.9 | 21.0 | 20.5 | 20.1 | 19.5 | 19.8 | 19.8 | 19.2 | 19.6 | 23.7 | 22.9 | | |
| Other rubber products | 101.5 | 101.1 | 100.0 | 98.6 | 95.8 | 92.7 | 88.5 | 85.7 | 88.6 | 93.6 | 93.8 | 92.8 | 95.1 | 104.1 | 96.0 | | |
| Leather and leather products | 348.2 | 345.2 | 335.6 | 334.0 | 331.2 | 328.7 | 330.0 | 327.0 | 327.0 | 323.6 | 315.1 | 315.1 | 337.7 | 347.8 | 341.7 | | |
| Leather, tanned, curried, and finished | 38.9 | 38.8 | 38.0 | 38.4 | 38.4 | 38.1 | 35.5 | 38.9 | 39.1 | 38.6 | 38.8 | 38.8 | 39.8 | 42.4 | 41.9 | | |
| Industrial leather belting and packing | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 4.4 | 4.3 | | |
| Boot and shoe cut stock and findings | 15.6 | 15.1 | 14.4 | 13.9 | 13.2 | 12.6 | 14.0 | 14.1 | 14.2 | 13.2 | 14.0 | 15.1 | 15.1 | 15.3 | 15.3 | | |
| Footwear (except rubber) | 229.6 | 224.9 | 221.5 | 216.2 | 213.1 | 216.6 | 223.8 | 218.1 | 216.7 | 210.8 | 217.4 | 225.8 | 225.8 | 222.7 | | | |
| Luggage | 12.1 | 11.2 | 11.9 | 12.7 | 13.6 | 13.6 | 13.2 | 12.5 | 12.4 | 11.8 | 11.3 | 11.1 | 11.8 | 14.7 | 14.7 | | |
| Handbags and small leather goods | 32.5 | 30.5 | 30.0 | 31.4 | 31.3 | 30.1 | 29.2 | 28.7 | 28.7 | 28.7 | 28.7 | 28.7 | 28.7 | 28.5 | 27.0 | | |
| Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods | 12.9 | 11.5 | 13.7 | 15.1 | 15.6 | 15.5 | 15.1 | 14.3 | 14.3 | 14.3 | 13.4 | 12.9 | 12.6 | 15.6 | 15.7 | | |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 441.1 | 435.5 | 430.4 | 435.9 | 435.8 | 437.2 | 433.8 | 423.8 | 427.2 | 426.9 | 426.3 | 426.3 | 426.3 | 460.2 | 437.7 | | |
| Flint glass | 29.0 | 29.2 | 28.9 | 28.6 | 27.1 | 25.7 | 24.7 | 25.0 | 24.9 | 24.7 | 25.0 | 25.3 | 25.2 | 28.2 | 28.9 | | |
| Glass and glassware, pressed or blown | 75.6 | 74.1 | 74.7 | 75.5 | 75.9 | 75.7 | 78.2 | 73.6 | 77.6 | 77.9 | 78.4 | 78.2 | 84.8 | 80.4 | | | |
| Glass products made of purchased glass | 14.6 | 14.5 | 14.6 | 14.5 | 14.2 | 13.9 | 13.7 | 12.9 | 13.2 | 13.3 | 13.7 | 14.2 | 15.8 | 14.6 | | | |
| Cement, hydraulic | 35.4 | 35.5 | 35.6 | 35.7 | 36.0 | 36.1 | 36.0 | 35.9 | 35.7 | 35.7 | 35.7 | 34.5 | 35.2 | 33.9 | | | |
| Structural clay products | 68.0 | 68.0 | 69.7 | 70.2 | 70.3 | 70.6 | 70.5 | 70.3 | 70.6 | 70.6 | 69.2 | 68.6 | 67.7 | 71.9 | 78.0 | | |
| Pottery and related products | 49.1 | 47.9 | 48.6 | 49.0 | 49.3 | 49.0 | 46.4 | 42.7 | 45.6 | 46.4 | 47.1 | 48.2 | 49.8 | 51.7 | | | |
| Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products | 81.7 | 81.0 | 83.3 | 84.8 | 85.0 | 85.9 | 86.4 | 86.0 | 84.2 | 83.3 | 81.4 | 79.6 | 80.0 | 82.3 | | | |
| Cut stone and stone products | 15.9 | 15.6 | 16.0 | 16.5 | 16.7 | 16.8 | 16.8 | 16.5 | 16.2 | 16.3 | 16.8 | 16.2 | 16.2 | 15.3 | | | |
| Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products | 65.2 | 64.6 | 64.9 | 64.0 | 64.4 | 64.5 | 63.1 | 61.9 | 62.3 | 62.1 | 63.2 | 65.2 | 72.9 | 68.8 | | | |
| Primary metal industries | 1,064.3 | 1,034.2 | 1,011.9 | 1,001.8 | 987.7 | 969.1 | 965.3 | 967.8 | 969.0 | 983.0 | 975.6 | 991.1 | 1,009.6 | 1,131.5 | 1,043.7 | | |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills | 505.9 | 497.8 | 493.9 | 496.7 | 487.1 | 485.0 | 483.5 | 483.4 | 488.1 | 493.3 | 490.8 | 492.0 | 550.6 | 485.5 | | | |
| Iron and steel foundries | 200.0 | 194.2 | 190.2 | 186.9 | 184.5 | 184.0 | 186.8 | 186.4 | 191.0 | 190.4 | 194.2 | 195.0 | 219.9 | 226.7 | | | |
| Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals | 48.5 | 48.3 | 48.3 | 48.0 | 45.2 | 45.5 | 48.1 | 48.0 | 47.6 | 47.1 | 47.1 | 47.1 | 47.6 | 49.3 | 48.1 | | |
| Secondary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals | 9.3 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 9.0 | 8.8 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 9.2 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 9.1 | 10.0 | 9.8 | | |
| Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals | 87.3 | 86.1 | 85.3 | 84.5 | 83.2 | 78.4 | 83.7 | 79.6 | 81.0 | 80.6 | 80.9 | 81.4 | 92.2 | 86.2 | | | |
| Nonferrous foundries | 65.5 | 64.2 | 64.5 | 63.5 | 60.6 | 58.6 | 54.5 | 55.1 | 58.2 | 57.6 | 60.0 | 63.3 | 76.4 | 73.0 | | | |
| Miscellaneous primary metal industries | 113.7 | 112.1 | 111.3 | 108.9 | 105.4 | 105.0 | 103.1 | 104.4 | 107.9 | 107.3 | 108.8 | 111.2 | 124.3 | 115.7 | | | |
| Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment) | 588.3 | 543.9 | 535.9 | 543.7 | 544.8 | 539.2 | 519.9 | 519.1 | 509.2 | 531.1 | 533.3 | 539.5 | 552.1 | 602.1 | 547.9 | | |
| Tin cans and other tinware | 43.9 | 44.2 | 44.4 | 44.9 | 44.9 | 45.3 | 45.3 | 45.3 | 45.3 | 45.3 | 45.3 | 45.3 | 45.3 | 45.3 | 45.3 | | |
| Cutlery, handtools, and hardware | 125.7 | 123.0 | 122.7 | 120.1 | 116.7 | 113.9 | 113.8 | 111.4 | 117.3 | 119.3 | 120.3 | 123.4 | 132.0 | 123.3 | | | |
| Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies | 94.9 | 92.3 | 94.9 | 98.2 | 97.9 | 97.7 | 95.3 | 90.1 | 92.0 | 89.6 | 89.2 | 91.3 | 107.8 | 108.0 | | | |
| Fabricated structural metal products | 186.5 | 187.6 | 193.3 | 198.7 | 202.8 | 205.4 | 205.6 | 205.8 | 205.7 | 202.8 | 201.7 | 201.0 | 206.4 | 194.1 | | | |
| Metal stamping, coating, and engraving | 198.0 | 195.7 | 195.1 | 193.6 | 182.2 | 175.2 | 173.9 | 175.9 | 185.2 | 191.1 | 195.3 | 200.2 | 219.0 | 175.2 | | | |
| Lighting fixtures | 39.1 | 37.9 | 38.1 | 37.1 | 35.2 | 33.4 | 32.9 | 32.6 | 34.2 | 34.8 | 35.8 | 36.6 | 41.9 | 37.2 | | | |
| Fabricated wire products | 47.7 | 47.8 | 48.0 | 48.3 | 45.9 | 42.2 | 42.1 | 42.0 | 43.5 | 44.3 | 45.0 | 45.9 | 54.3 | 49.9 | | | |
| Miscellaneous fabricated metal products | 108.1 | 107.4 | 107.2 | 105.9 | 103.7 | 100.8 | 101.3 | 98.7 | 100.0 | 103.1 | 105.0 | 107.7 | 119.1 | 113.1 | | | |

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries¹—Continued

(In thousands)

| Industry group and industry | 1955 | | | | | 1954 | | | | | | | | | | Annual average | |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------|--|
| | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | 1953 | 1952 | | |
| Manufacturing—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Machinery (except electrical)..... | 1,142.2 | 1,126.2 | 1,109.5 | 1,105.5 | 1,091.3 | 1,091.3 | 1,095.1 | 1,092.5 | 1,108.4 | 1,130.8 | 1,165.0 | 1,186.6 | 1,201.9 | 1,201.5 | 1,279.9 | | |
| Engines and turbines..... | 53.6 | 53.1 | 52.7 | 52.7 | 52.7 | 51.6 | 49.6 | 49.8 | 52.3 | 53.3 | 54.2 | 54.6 | 55.5 | 54.7 | 53.4 | | |
| Agricultural machinery and tractors..... | 115.0 | 109.7 | 103.9 | 99.8 | 97.9 | 98.5 | 98.1 | 105.0 | 110.2 | 110.2 | 111.0 | 109.7 | 109.7 | 123.8 | 137.0 | | |
| Construction and mining machinery..... | 86.0 | 85.3 | 84.6 | 84.6 | 86.1 | 87.3 | 87.5 | 88.5 | 89.8 | 89.6 | 90.4 | 90.7 | 90.2 | 102.4 | 103.4 | | |
| Metalworking machinery..... | 200.2 | 190.5 | 200.9 | 201.6 | 202.2 | 205.0 | 203.1 | 209.7 | 216.1 | 219.8 | 224.9 | 232.2 | 244.8 | 244.8 | 233.7 | | |
| Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)..... | 119.0 | 117.9 | 118.7 | 118.5 | 119.2 | 120.6 | 120.9 | 121.0 | 124.8 | 125.8 | 127.8 | 129.7 | 138.0 | 142.6 | 142.6 | | |
| General industrial machinery..... | 147.9 | 147.1 | 147.8 | 149.0 | 149.3 | 151.2 | 149.0 | 149.3 | 154.1 | 155.7 | 158.2 | 162.2 | 171.8 | 167.9 | 167.9 | | |
| Office and store machines and devices..... | 53.1 | 52.3 | 53.2 | 52.1 | 53.0 | 53.0 | 52.1 | 50.4 | 50.8 | 51.7 | 51.3 | 52.8 | 53.6 | 55.5 | 59.0 | | |
| Service-industry and household machines..... | 120.0 | 115.9 | 116.3 | 114.4 | 114.1 | 113.1 | 111.1 | 112.9 | 124.6 | 133.4 | 138.0 | 135.6 | 134.6 | 140.7 | 140.7 | | |
| Miscellaneous machinery parts..... | 201.4 | 198.7 | 197.4 | 191.6 | 188.4 | 186.7 | 190.6 | 188.9 | 195.2 | 195.4 | 198.3 | 202.4 | 214.2 | 201.3 | 201.3 | | |
| Electrical machinery | 827.0 | 821.3 | 817.8 | 827.1 | 828.3 | 817.3 | 802.0 | 781.9 | 765.4 | 775.8 | 791.2 | 810.9 | 827.4 | 830.4 | 817.4 | | |
| Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus..... | 255.7 | 255.0 | 255.9 | 250.8 | 250.6 | 244.6 | 244.4 | 245.1 | 253.0 | 259.2 | 263.2 | 268.5 | 290.7 | 269.8 | 269.8 | | |
| Electrical appliances..... | 48.7 | 48.0 | 50.5 | 51.5 | 51.5 | 51.7 | 51.4 | 48.6 | 47.8 | 48.3 | 50.4 | 52.9 | 54.6 | 59.0 | 48.0 | | |
| Insulated wire and cable..... | 24.3 | 24.7 | 24.9 | 24.6 | 24.6 | 23.8 | 22.4 | 21.9 | 22.7 | 23.1 | 23.2 | 23.4 | 23.4 | 27.7 | 25.8 | | |
| Electrical equipment for vehicles..... | 65.3 | 63.7 | 61.1 | 58.7 | 51.7 | 54.4 | 51.8 | 53.3 | 56.6 | 57.7 | 58.9 | 60.5 | 67.8 | 60.8 | 60.8 | | |
| Electric lamps..... | 24.7 | 24.7 | 24.3 | 23.9 | 23.7 | 23.5 | 23.4 | 23.4 | 23.9 | 24.2 | 24.5 | 25.0 | 24.9 | 22.0 | 22.0 | | |
| Communication equipment..... | 370.1 | 369.7 | 377.9 | 384.5 | 380.8 | 369.8 | 357.0 | 340.4 | 337.5 | 342.6 | 354.3 | 361.9 | 422.6 | 356.8 | 356.8 | | |
| Miscellaneous electrical products..... | 32.5 | 32.0 | 32.6 | 34.3 | 34.2 | 34.5 | 34.8 | 33.8 | 33.8 | 34.0 | 33.9 | 33.5 | 38.1 | 36.6 | 36.6 | | |
| Transportation equipment | 1,429.8 | 1,408.7 | 1,387.7 | 1,365.1 | 1,325.9 | 1,245.8 | 1,184.1 | 1,236.6 | 1,276.5 | 1,324.1 | 1,343.4 | 1,390.4 | 1,408.6 | 1,543.6 | 1,334.3 | | |
| Automobiles..... | 708.1 | 692.0 | 696.9 | 692.7 | 648.7 | 548.7 | 478.1 | 533.5 | 560.5 | 593.5 | 609.9 | 625.0 | 637.0 | 759.9 | 644.4 | | |
| Aircraft and parts..... | 548.1 | 549.9 | 551.5 | 549.3 | 550.7 | 559.1 | 555.8 | 564.9 | 570.0 | 575.0 | 584.8 | 591.9 | 576.8 | 483.8 | 483.8 | | |
| Aircraft..... | 346.0 | 344.6 | 344.4 | 342.0 | 341.2 | 346.0 | 350.3 | 349.2 | 348.6 | 353.3 | 356.2 | 355.5 | 347.8 | 311.6 | 311.6 | | |
| Aircraft engines and parts..... | 105.9 | 105.6 | 105.9 | 108.9 | 107.6 | 109.1 | 101.8 | 109.4 | 113.4 | 116.2 | 121.3 | 128.5 | 126.5 | 98.8 | 98.8 | | |
| Aircraft propellers and parts..... | 10.4 | 10.5 | 11.4 | 11.7 | 11.9 | 12.1 | 12.3 | 12.5 | 12.6 | 9.1 | 9.3 | 12.6 | 13.2 | 10.4 | 10.4 | | |
| Other aircraft parts and equipment..... | 55.8 | 59.2 | 59.8 | 58.7 | 59.0 | 61.9 | 61.7 | 63.8 | 68.4 | 68.4 | 67.7 | 68.3 | 63.7 | 63.7 | 63.7 | | |
| Ship and boat building and repairing..... | 104.4 | 101.7 | 102.4 | 99.5 | 102.1 | 100.7 | 101.8 | 108.8 | 111.1 | 115.2 | 115.6 | 119.5 | 134.4 | 134.4 | 134.4 | | |
| Shipbuilding and repairing..... | 84.2 | 82.7 | 85.1 | 83.4 | 86.9 | 85.5 | 85.3 | 90.7 | 91.8 | 95.0 | 97.2 | 99.1 | 114.5 | 114.5 | 114.5 | | |
| Boatbuilding and repairing..... | 20.2 | 19.0 | 17.3 | 16.1 | 15.2 | 15.2 | 16.2 | 18.1 | 19.3 | 20.2 | 18.4 | 20.4 | 19.8 | 16.8 | 16.8 | | |
| Railroad equipment..... | 41.4 | 38.4 | 37.7 | 36.4 | 35.5 | 37.2 | 37.0 | 34.2 | 41.7 | 44.1 | 48.3 | 52.4 | 62.9 | 61.9 | 61.9 | | |
| Other transportation equipment..... | 6.7 | 5.7 | 6.6 | 8.0 | 8.8 | 9.0 | 8.8 | 8.1 | 7.8 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 9.6 | | |
| Instruments and related products | 215.1 | 212.2 | 212.1 | 213.3 | 213.2 | 213.2 | 213.6 | 209.7 | 210.0 | 214.8 | 219.5 | 223.9 | 229.4 | 242.3 | 227.5 | | |
| Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments..... | 28.7 | 28.9 | 28.8 | 28.7 | 28.1 | 27.8 | 27.1 | 28.4 | 29.1 | 30.5 | 31.7 | 32.6 | 34.4 | 32.3 | 32.3 | | |
| Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments..... | 55.8 | 56.1 | 55.9 | 55.6 | 55.3 | 54.9 | 53.4 | 53.4 | 51.6 | 54.4 | 55.4 | 56.1 | 58.1 | 53.0 | 53.0 | | |
| Optical instruments and lenses..... | 10.1 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 10.3 | 10.6 | 10.8 | 10.7 | 10.6 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 11.0 | 11.1 | 11.7 | 11.3 | 11.3 | | |
| Surgical, medical, and dental instruments..... | 27.2 | 27.2 | 27.3 | 27.1 | 27.2 | 27.5 | 27.3 | 27.4 | 27.7 | 27.7 | 28.0 | 28.8 | 31.0 | 29.6 | 29.6 | | |
| Ophthalmic goods..... | 19.8 | 19.7 | 19.5 | 19.6 | 19.5 | 19.3 | 19.1 | 18.9 | 20.2 | 20.5 | 20.8 | 21.3 | 22.0 | 22.0 | 22.0 | | |
| Photographic apparatus..... | 44.7 | 44.6 | 45.5 | 45.6 | 45.9 | 46.5 | 45.5 | 45.7 | 45.9 | 45.7 | 46.3 | 47.0 | 47.5 | 45.6 | 45.6 | | |
| Watches and clocks..... | 25.9 | 25.4 | 26.1 | 26.3 | 26.6 | 26.8 | 26.6 | 25.6 | 29.5 | 30.3 | 31.7 | 33.2 | 37.5 | 33.8 | 33.8 | | |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industries | 383.0 | 377.0 | 365.8 | 378.9 | 395.3 | 398.2 | 391.5 | 377.6 | 392.5 | 375.0 | 373.9 | 380.1 | 389.0 | 414.8 | 378.1 | | |
| Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware..... | 43.3 | 43.7 | 45.1 | 46.2 | 46.0 | 44.7 | 41.9 | 40.4 | 41.6 | 41.9 | 42.6 | 44.0 | 43.8 | 40.4 | 40.4 | | |
| Musical instruments and parts..... | 14.2 | 14.1 | 14.3 | 14.3 | 14.3 | 13.9 | 13.5 | 12.8 | 12.9 | 13.2 | 13.5 | 13.8 | 14.9 | 13.7 | 13.7 | | |
| Toys and sporting goods..... | 61.4 | 56.2 | 60.1 | 70.8 | 75.2 | 73.8 | 70.2 | 67.2 | 68.6 | 67.9 | 67.9 | 66.8 | 66.1 | 69.1 | 69.1 | | |
| Pens, pencils, and other office supplies..... | 21.1 | 20.9 | 22.1 | 22.6 | 22.4 | 22.4 | 21.9 | 21.3 | 22.0 | 22.1 | 22.1 | 22.5 | 22.3 | 22.7 | 22.7 | | |
| Costume jewelry, buttons, notions..... | 55.9 | 54.7 | 54.4 | 55.1 | 56.1 | 55.6 | 54.0 | 49.6 | 51.7 | 49.1 | 50.5 | 52.3 | 56.2 | 56.8 | 56.8 | | |
| Fabricated plastic products..... | 60.4 | 59.2 | 60.1 | 60.0 | 58.7 | 57.3 | 55.4 | 53.9 | 55.9 | 57.3 | 58.8 | 60.6 | 64.6 | 56.6 | 56.6 | | |
| Other manufacturing industries..... | 120.7 | 117.0 | 122.8 | 125.2 | 124.9 | 123.8 | 120.7 | 117.3 | 121.3 | 122.4 | 125.6 | 129.0 | 132.0 | 124.8 | 124.8 | | |

¹ See footnote 1, table A-2. Production and related workers include working foremen and all nonsupervisory workers (including headmen and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, janitorial, watchman services, products development, auxiliary production for plant's own

use (e. g., powerplant), and recordkeeping and other services closely associated with the above production operations.

² See footnote 2, table A-2.

See NOTE on p. 588.

TABLE A-4: Indexes of production-worker employment and weekly payrolls in manufacturing industries ¹

[1947-49=100]

| Period | Employment | Weekly payroll | Period | Employment | Weekly payroll | Period | Employment | Weekly payroll |
|--------------------|------------|----------------|--------------------|------------|----------------|--------------------|------------|----------------|
| 1939: Average..... | 66.3 | 29.9 | 1940: Average..... | 93.8 | 97.2 | 1954: July..... | 98.7 | 132.3 |
| 1940: Average..... | 71.2 | 34.0 | 1950: Average..... | 90.6 | 111.7 | August..... | 100.6 | 135.1 |
| 1941: Average..... | 87.9 | 49.3 | 1951: Average..... | 106.4 | 129.8 | September..... | 102.0 | 138.4 |
| 1942: Average..... | 103.9 | 72.2 | 1952: Average..... | 106.3 | 136.6 | October..... | 102.3 | 139.8 |
| 1943: Average..... | 121.4 | 96.0 | 1953: Average..... | 112.0 | 151.6 | November..... | 102.7 | 142.7 |
| 1944: Average..... | 118.1 | 102.9 | | | | December..... | 102.8 | 143.6 |
| 1945: Average..... | 104.0 | 87.5 | 1954: March..... | 103.6 | 138.4 | | | |
| 1946: Average..... | 97.9 | 81.3 | April..... | 101.8 | 135.0 | 1955: January..... | 101.5 | 141.8 |
| 1947: Average..... | 103.4 | 97.7 | May..... | 100.5 | 135.1 | February..... | 102.5 | 144.0 |
| 1948: Average..... | 102.8 | 108.1 | June..... | 100.9 | 136.6 | March..... | 103.8 | |

¹ See footnote 1, tables A-2 and A-3.

See NOTE on p. 588.

TABLE A-5: Federal civilian employment by branch and agency group

[In thousands]

| Year and month | All branches | Executive ¹ | | | | Legislative | Judicial |
|--|--------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------|-------------|----------|
| | | Total | Department of Defense | Post Office Department | Other agencies | | |
| Continental United States ² | | | | | | | |
| 1952: Average..... | 3,420 | 2,394.0 | 1,199.2 | 538.3 | 656.6 | 22.6 | 3.9 |
| 1953: Average..... | 3,308 | 2,279.0 | 1,130.6 | 526.5 | 621.9 | 22.2 | 3.9 |
| 1954: February..... | 2,175 | 2,149.0 | 1,048.4 | 502.2 | 598.4 | 21.9 | 3.9 |
| March..... | 2,173 | 2,147.2 | 1,041.4 | 500.8 | 605.0 | 21.8 | 3.9 |
| April..... | 2,168 | 2,141.9 | 1,036.0 | 502.6 | 603.3 | 21.8 | 3.9 |
| May..... | 2,180 | 2,124.2 | 1,028.6 | 502.4 | 603.2 | 21.8 | 4.0 |
| June..... | 2,164 | 2,138.1 | 1,025.2 | 504.8 | 608.1 | 21.9 | 4.0 |
| July..... | 2,161 | 2,134.7 | 1,022.1 | 507.4 | 605.2 | 22.1 | 3.9 |
| August..... | 2,156 | 2,130.1 | 1,020.6 | 505.7 | 603.8 | 22.0 | 4.0 |
| September..... | 2,141 | 2,115.1 | 1,015.6 | 503.3 | 599.2 | 22.0 | 4.0 |
| October..... | 2,147 | 2,120.5 | 1,011.1 | 501.8 | 607.6 | 22.1 | 4.0 |
| November..... | 2,165 | 2,138.8 | 1,011.7 | 506.2 | 620.9 | 22.1 | 4.0 |
| December..... | 2,487 | 2,431.1 | 1,011.9 | 508.4 | 610.8 | 22.0 | 4.0 |
| 1955: January..... | 2,139 | 2,113.2 | 1,014.6 | 504.8 | 593.8 | 21.7 | 4.0 |
| February..... | 2,142 | 2,116.4 | 1,016.8 | 503.7 | 595.9 | 21.8 | 4.0 |
| Washington, D. C. ³ | | | | | | | |
| 1952: Average..... | 258.7 | 237.2 | 92.9 | 10.0 | 134.4 | 20.8 | .7 |
| 1953: Average..... | 241.4 | 220.8 | 90.4 | 9.5 | 120.4 | 20.3 | .7 |
| 1954: February..... | 228.1 | 207.2 | 87.4 | 9.0 | 110.8 | 20.1 | .8 |
| March..... | 228.0 | 207.2 | 87.3 | 9.1 | 110.8 | 20.0 | .8 |
| April..... | 227.8 | 207.0 | 87.1 | 9.2 | 110.7 | 20.0 | .8 |
| May..... | 228.6 | 208.8 | 88.4 | 9.0 | 110.4 | 20.0 | .8 |
| June..... | 228.7 | 207.8 | 87.2 | 8.9 | 111.7 | 20.1 | .8 |
| July..... | 227.1 | 206.2 | 87.2 | 8.9 | 110.1 | 20.2 | .7 |
| August..... | 226.1 | 205.2 | 87.0 | 8.8 | 109.4 | 20.2 | .7 |
| September..... | 224.5 | 203.6 | 86.5 | 8.7 | 108.4 | 20.2 | .7 |
| October..... | 225.3 | 204.4 | 86.8 | 8.7 | 108.0 | 20.2 | .7 |
| November..... | 226.8 | 205.9 | 87.0 | 8.7 | 110.2 | 20.2 | .7 |
| December..... | 230.7 | 200.9 | 87.0 | 13.0 | 109.9 | 20.1 | .7 |
| 1955: January..... | 226.8 | 206.2 | 87.4 | 8.8 | 110.0 | 19.9 | .7 |
| February..... | 227.8 | 207.0 | 87.7 | 8.8 | 110.5 | 19.9 | .7 |

¹ Includes all executive agencies (except Central Intelligence Agency) and Government corporations. Civilian employment in navy yards, arsenals, hospitals, and on force-account construction is also included.² Includes the 48 States and the District of Columbia.³ Includes all Federal civilian employment in Washington standard metropolitan area (District of Columbia and adjacent Maryland and Virginia counties).

See NOTE on p. 588.

NOTE.—Beginning with July 1954, approximately 1,200 Howard University and Gallaudet College employees located in the District of Columbia are excluded from Federal Government figures and are included in Service Division. In addition, beginning with November 1954, approximately 700 employees formerly classified as District of Columbia government employees are included in Federal civilian employment, and 400 Federal employees formerly classified outside the Washington Metropolitan area are now in the area.

TABLE A-8: Insured unemployment under State unemployment insurance programs,¹ by geographic division and State

(In thousands)

| Geographic division and State | 1955 | | 1954 | | | | | | | | | | 1953 |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. |
| Continental United States..... | 1,879.8 | 1,952.3 | 1,695.2 | 1,463.3 | 1,465.8 | 1,580.4 | 1,691.7 | 1,861.9 | 1,924.0 | 2,070.4 | 2,181.6 | 2,174.8 | 2,100.3 |
| New England..... | 140.4 | 150.4 | 128.9 | 116.1 | 117.5 | 128.9 | 130.6 | 143.5 | 147.7 | 168.3 | 172.8 | 180.9 | 181.2 |
| Maine..... | 12.8 | 14.6 | 12.4 | 11.0 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 9.2 | 9.9 | 11.1 | 16.6 | 18.1 | 13.7 | 14.4 |
| New Hampshire..... | 7.5 | 8.2 | 8.0 | 8.2 | 9.8 | 10.8 | 9.2 | 9.3 | 10.6 | 13.7 | 12.3 | 9.7 | 9.4 |
| Vermont..... | 2.8 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.6 | 4.3 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.6 |
| Massachusetts..... | 70.1 | 75.2 | 64.5 | 56.9 | 56.7 | 60.8 | 58.5 | 64.7 | 68.6 | 78.2 | 78.4 | 78.1 | 78.3 |
| Rhode Island..... | 16.8 | 17.2 | 13.6 | 12.0 | 13.5 | 19.0 | 18.7 | 31.2 | 22.1 | 26.7 | 28.3 | 28.0 | 27.3 |
| Connecticut..... | 27.4 | 30.8 | 26.4 | 24.6 | 26.3 | 27.1 | 32.1 | 35.3 | 31.7 | 31.8 | 32.2 | 30.0 | 28.3 |
| Middle Atlantic..... | 557.3 | 587.0 | 501.2 | 445.4 | 445.8 | 489.1 | 494.5 | 575.9 | 609.7 | 623.2 | 622.0 | 590.4 | 575.6 |
| New York..... | 251.8 | 266.3 | 230.2 | 194.1 | 184.5 | 194.5 | 196.2 | 234.7 | 279.8 | 275.4 | 277.3 | 261.7 | 264.5 |
| New Jersey..... | 91.7 | 94.6 | 78.7 | 71.3 | 70.8 | 69.7 | 76.3 | 86.6 | 69.1 | 94.9 | 91.9 | 87.9 | 89.0 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 213.8 | 226.1 | 192.6 | 180.0 | 190.5 | 204.9 | 222.0 | 234.6 | 241.3 | 252.8 | 252.6 | 239.8 | 272.1 |
| East North Central..... | 337.9 | 365.8 | 329.8 | 311.4 | 300.9 | 324.1 | 328.9 | 431.9 | 426.4 | 465.7 | 496.7 | 480.4 | 472.3 |
| Ohio..... | 89.0 | 96.2 | 87.2 | 77.7 | 79.2 | 87.2 | 91.7 | 95.0 | 97.3 | 105.3 | 113.5 | 118.2 | 109.3 |
| Indiana..... | 36.7 | 41.8 | 35.0 | 32.6 | 34.6 | 40.9 | 50.0 | 48.4 | 51.0 | 56.8 | 64.1 | 67.0 | 65.8 |
| Illinois..... | 110.2 | 118.4 | 101.6 | 95.0 | 101.9 | 113.0 | 133.9 | 148.1 | 161.4 | 168.0 | 153.3 | 134.5 | 128.9 |
| Michigan..... | 69.0 | 75.8 | 72.1 | 60.3 | 59.1 | 68.1 | 131.0 | 115.6 | 89.2 | 103.9 | 118.9 | 129.9 | 127.8 |
| Wisconsin..... | 33.0 | 35.6 | 32.9 | 25.8 | 23.6 | 23.9 | 22.3 | 24.8 | 27.5 | 31.7 | 36.9 | 42.8 | 42.8 |
| West North Central..... | 137.7 | 128.8 | 98.4 | 78.2 | 70.8 | 69.1 | 71.9 | 77.5 | 84.2 | 103.0 | 123.1 | 130.3 | 127.8 |
| Minnesota..... | 43.4 | 40.2 | 29.6 | 20.2 | 16.0 | 15.4 | 18.0 | 20.0 | 23.0 | 31.6 | 40.4 | 41.1 | 35.8 |
| Iowa..... | 14.0 | 12.5 | 8.4 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 6.5 | 7.3 | 8.1 | 9.6 | 12.1 | 15.6 | 17.1 |
| Missouri..... | 44.4 | 45.0 | 39.7 | 39.4 | 39.5 | 38.6 | 36.3 | 38.9 | 41.2 | 46.5 | 47.6 | 43.2 | 42.0 |
| North Dakota..... | 6.7 | 6.9 | 3.7 | 1.5 | .4 | .3 | .3 | .4 | .5 | 1.3 | 3.6 | 5.1 | 4.4 |
| South Dakota..... | 3.8 | 3.1 | 1.8 | .8 | .4 | .4 | .5 | .5 | .6 | .9 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.2 |
| Nebraska..... | 9.0 | 8.0 | 4.7 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.8 | 5.6 | 7.7 | 8.9 |
| Kansas..... | 16.4 | 14.1 | 10.5 | 8.0 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.9 | 9.2 | 11.9 | 14.6 | 15.8 |
| South Atlantic..... | 184.1 | 198.1 | 168.2 | 147.4 | 154.4 | 176.0 | 205.2 | 236.1 | 237.7 | 241.6 | 237.9 | 254.9 | 221.5 |
| Delaware..... | 4.4 | 4.3 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 4.0 | 4.8 | 4.6 |
| Maryland..... | 25.1 | 27.0 | 23.1 | 20.1 | 20.5 | 24.5 | 28.6 | 31.6 | 32.3 | 33.6 | 32.0 | 36.8 | 27.5 |
| District of Columbia..... | 7.5 | 6.6 | 5.0 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 6.6 | 7.6 | 7.5 |
| Virginia..... | 17.9 | 18.0 | 14.3 | 12.0 | 12.9 | 15.4 | 20.1 | 26.5 | 30.8 | 23.8 | 21.6 | 23.0 | 22.4 |
| West Virginia..... | 29.8 | 32.8 | 28.9 | 27.4 | 29.4 | 32.2 | 36.7 | 40.1 | 43.3 | 46.6 | 47.2 | 41.4 | 36.3 |
| North Carolina..... | 43.3 | 44.4 | 36.2 | 29.3 | 28.6 | 32.1 | 38.3 | 51.5 | 52.3 | 58.8 | 59.1 | 54.8 | 54.1 |
| South Carolina..... | 15.1 | 16.8 | 15.5 | 14.4 | 14.1 | 14.9 | 17.1 | 19.7 | 18.9 | 20.7 | 21.0 | 20.8 | 21.1 |
| Georgia..... | 26.5 | 31.9 | 27.0 | 22.0 | 22.1 | 24.8 | 30.1 | 34.0 | 34.2 | 33.8 | 32.8 | 31.9 | 33.7 |
| Florida..... | 14.5 | 16.3 | 14.9 | 14.9 | 19.7 | 23.8 | 26.0 | 24.4 | 18.2 | 15.4 | 13.6 | 14.4 | 14.8 |
| East South Central..... | 128.2 | 134.4 | 118.3 | 108.1 | 105.1 | 110.3 | 127.7 | 141.9 | 150.5 | 156.9 | 159.8 | 154.4 | 151.5 |
| Kentucky..... | 41.2 | 39.3 | 36.2 | 34.4 | 34.9 | 37.2 | 42.9 | 44.6 | 49.2 | 53.9 | 52.8 | 49.7 | 45.3 |
| Tennessee..... | 46.4 | 49.8 | 43.3 | 39.1 | 37.4 | 37.7 | 42.1 | 48.7 | 52.1 | 54.9 | 57.0 | 54.9 | 56.3 |
| Alabama..... | 23.4 | 26.6 | 23.9 | 23.1 | 22.6 | 24.6 | 29.0 | 31.3 | 31.7 | 36.3 | 31.6 | 30.4 | 28.9 |
| Mississippi..... | 17.2 | 18.7 | 14.8 | 11.5 | 10.2 | 10.8 | 13.7 | 17.3 | 17.5 | 17.8 | 18.4 | 19.4 | 21.0 |
| West South Central..... | 101.0 | 97.6 | 77.6 | 64.4 | 60.0 | 62.1 | 71.8 | 79.0 | 83.8 | 93.5 | 101.9 | 106.8 | 107.9 |
| Arkansas..... | 29.0 | 23.1 | 18.4 | 12.1 | 10.4 | 10.7 | 13.3 | 15.1 | 15.3 | 18.3 | 20.4 | 20.5 | 23.1 |
| Louisiana..... | 27.8 | 27.4 | 19.8 | 16.7 | 15.5 | 15.2 | 19.2 | 22.0 | 22.4 | 23.1 | 24.4 | 26.0 | 26.0 |
| Oklahoma..... | 17.3 | 17.8 | 13.9 | 11.5 | 10.5 | 10.9 | 12.2 | 12.4 | 13.1 | 14.9 | 16.2 | 17.7 | 18.8 |
| Texas..... | 35.9 | 34.3 | 28.5 | 24.1 | 23.6 | 24.3 | 27.1 | 29.5 | 33.0 | 37.2 | 40.9 | 42.3 | 42.0 |
| Mountain..... | 52.5 | 48.4 | 32.9 | 23.1 | 18.3 | 20.0 | 21.5 | 23.7 | 25.7 | 33.3 | 47.4 | 57.7 | 60.0 |
| Montana..... | 8.1 | 6.5 | 3.8 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 3.3 | 5.9 | 7.2 | 6.4 |
| Idaho..... | 9.9 | 9.4 | 6.7 | 3.7 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 3.8 | 6.7 | 9.7 | 11.8 |
| Wyoming..... | 3.9 | 3.2 | 1.8 | 1.0 | .7 | .6 | .8 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 3.1 | 3.9 | 3.7 |
| Colorado..... | 6.9 | 6.3 | 4.5 | 3.4 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 5.5 | 8.0 | 10.1 | 9.2 |
| New Mexico..... | 5.7 | 5.4 | 3.9 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.8 | 5.9 | 6.5 | 6.5 |
| Arizona..... | 6.3 | 6.1 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 6.6 |
| Utah..... | 8.4 | 8.0 | 4.9 | 3.5 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 6.0 | 7.8 | 8.6 | 10.0 |
| Nevada..... | 3.3 | 3.5 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.9 |
| Pacific..... | 240.7 | 251.8 | 210.5 | 169.3 | 132.6 | 130.6 | 139.6 | 152.1 | 156.0 | 183.2 | 229.9 | 270.6 | 291.5 |
| Washington..... | 51.6 | 55.3 | 46.2 | 36.1 | 26.5 | 24.9 | 25.9 | 23.0 | 18.2 | 23.7 | 33.9 | 47.6 | 53.4 |
| Oregon..... | 30.2 | 32.8 | 27.3 | 20.6 | 14.4 | 13.1 | 14.4 | 15.8 | 11.8 | 15.0 | 22.9 | 32.5 | 42.3 |
| California..... | 158.9 | 162.7 | 137.0 | 112.6 | 91.7 | 92.6 | 99.3 | 113.3 | 128.0 | 146.5 | 173.1 | 190.5 | 188.8 |

¹ Average of weekly data adjusted for split weeks in the month. For a technical description of this series, see the April 1950 Monthly Labor Review (p. 382). Figures may not add to exact column totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security.

B: Labor Turnover

TABLE B-1: Monthly labor turnover rates (per 100 employees) in manufacturing industries, by class of turnover¹

| Class of turnover and year | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|-----------------------------------|------|------|------|------|-----|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|
| Total separation† | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1948 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 4.3 |
| 1949 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 5.2 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 3.2 |
| 1950 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 4.2 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 3.6 |
| 1951 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 3.5 |
| 1952 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.0 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 4.2 | 3.5 | 3.4 |
| 1953 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 4.6 |
| 1954 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| 1955 | 2.9 | 2.5 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quit | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1948 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 1.7 |
| 1949 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 1.2 | .9 |
| 1950 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 1.7 |
| 1951 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 1.4 |
| 1952 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 1.7 |
| 1953 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 1.1 |
| 1954 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 1.0 | .9 |
| 1955 | 1.0 | 1.0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Discharge | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1948 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .3 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .3 |
| 1949 | .3 | .3 | .3 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .3 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .2 |
| 1950 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .3 | .3 | .3 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .3 | .3 |
| 1951 | .3 | .3 | .3 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .3 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .3 |
| 1952 | .3 | .3 | .3 | .3 | .3 | .3 | .3 | .3 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .3 |
| 1953 | .3 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .3 | .2 |
| 1954 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .2 |
| 1955 | .2 | 1.2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Layoff | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1948 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 2.3 |
| 1949 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.0 |
| 1950 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.1 | .9 | .6 | .6 | .7 | .8 | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| 1951 | 1.0 | .8 | .8 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.8 |
| 1952 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 1.0 | .7 | .7 | .7 | 1.0 |
| 1953 | .9 | .8 | .8 | .9 | 1.0 | .9 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 2.8 |
| 1954 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 |
| 1955 | 1.5 | 1.1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous, including military | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1948 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 |
| 1949 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 |
| 1950 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 |
| 1951 | .7 | .6 | .5 | .5 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .3 |
| 1952 | .4 | .4 | .3 | .3 | .3 | .3 | .3 | .3 | .3 | .3 | .3 | .3 |
| 1953 | .4 | .4 | .3 | .3 | .3 | .3 | .3 | .3 | .3 | .3 | .3 | .2 |
| 1954 | .3 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .3 | .3 | .3 | .1 | .2 |
| 1955 | .3 | 1.2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total accession | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1948 | 4.6 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 5.7 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 2.7 |
| 1949 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 4.4 | 3.5 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 3.2 |
| 1950 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 6.6 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 4.0 | 3.0 |
| 1951 | 5.2 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 3.0 |
| 1952 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 4.0 | 3.3 |
| 1953 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 5.1 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 2.1 |
| 1954 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 2.5 |
| 1955 | 3.3 | 3.3 | | | | | | | | | | |

¹ Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries as indicated by labor turnover rates are not comparable with the changes shown by the Bureau's employment and payroll reports, for the following reasons:

(1) Accessions and separations are computed for the entire calendar month; the employment and payroll reports, for the most part, refer to a 1-week pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month.

(2) The turnover sample is not so large as that of the employment and payroll sample and includes proportionately fewer small plants; certain industries are not covered. The major industries excluded are: printing, publishing, and allied industries; canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and seafoods; women's, misses', and children's outerwear; and fertilizers.

(3) Plants are not included in the turnover computations in months when work stoppages are in progress; the influence of such stoppage is reflected, however, in the employment and payroll figures. Prior to 1943, rates relate to production workers only.

[†] Preliminary.

[‡] Beginning with data for October 1952, components may not add to total because of rounding.

NOTE.—Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is given in a technical note on Measurement of Labor Turnover, which appeared in the May 1953 Monthly Labor Review.

TABLE B-2: Monthly labor turnover rates (per 100 employees) in selected groups and industries¹

| Industry group and industry | Separation | | | | | | | | | | Total separation | |
|---|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|
| | Total | | Quit | | Discharge | | Layoff | | Misc. incl. military | | | |
| | Feb. 1955 | Jan. 1955 | Feb. 1955 | Jan. 1955 | Feb. 1955 | Jan. 1955 | Feb. 1955 | Jan. 1955 | Feb. 1955 | Jan. 1955 | Feb. 1955 | Jan. 1955 |
| Manufacturing | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All manufacturing | 2.5 | 2.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 |
| Durable goods ¹ | 2.5 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | .2 | .2 | 1.2 | 1.5 | .2 | .3 | 3.6 | 3.6 |
| Nondurable goods ¹ | 2.3 | 2.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | .2 | .2 | 1.0 | 1.4 | .1 | .3 | 2.7 | 2.8 |
| Ordinance and accessories | 2.4 | 2.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | .2 | .3 | 1.2 | 1.5 | .1 | .1 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| Food and kindred products | 3.4 | 4.5 | .8 | .9 | .2 | .2 | 2.3 | 3.2 | .1 | .3 | 3.2 | 3.3 |
| Meat products | 3.2 | 3.3 | .7 | .7 | .2 | .2 | 4.2 | 4.2 | .2 | .3 | 4.1 | 3.9 |
| Grain-mill products | 2.6 | 1.9 | .9 | .9 | .3 | .1 | 1.2 | .7 | .1 | .1 | 1.4 | 2.4 |
| Bakery products | 2.4 | 3.7 | .9 | 1.3 | .2 | .2 | 1.2 | 2.0 | .1 | .1 | 2.4 | 2.1 |
| Beverages: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malt liquors | 1.9 | 4.3 | .2 | .4 | .1 | .1 | 1.5 | 3.7 | .1 | .2 | 3.4 | 3.9 |
| Tobacco manufactures | 1.7 | 3.7 | 1.1 | 1.3 | .2 | .1 | .3 | 2.2 | .1 | .2 | 2.3 | 1.3 |
| Cigarettes | 1.3 | 2.8 | 1.0 | 1.0 | .2 | .1 | .1 | 1.7 | .1 | .1 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| Cigars | 2.2 | 4.9 | 1.3 | 1.7 | .2 | .1 | .6 | 2.9 | .1 | .2 | 3.3 | 1.3 |
| Tobacco and snuff | .7 | 1.7 | .4 | .4 | .1 | .2 | .1 | .7 | .1 | .3 | .7 | 1.0 |
| Textile-mill products | 2.5 | 3.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | .2 | .3 | .9 | 1.4 | .1 | .3 | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| Yarn and thread mills | 2.7 | 3.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | .2 | .2 | 1.2 | 1.7 | .1 | .1 | 2.6 | 3.0 |
| Broad-woven fabric mills | 2.6 | 2.8 | 1.4 | 1.3 | .2 | .3 | .8 | .9 | .3 | .2 | 3.2 | 3.2 |
| Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber | 2.6 | 2.6 | 1.4 | 1.3 | .2 | .3 | .7 | .7 | .3 | .2 | 3.0 | 3.1 |
| Woolen and worsted | 3.5 | 3.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 | .1 | .2 | 2.1 | 2.6 | .2 | .3 | 3.2 | 4.5 |
| Knitting mills | 2.4 | 4.0 | 1.3 | 1.4 | .1 | .1 | .9 | 2.0 | .1 | .5 | 3.2 | 2.9 |
| Full-fashioned hosiery | 1.7 | 3.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | .1 | .1 | .2 | 1.6 | (1) | .1 | 2.4 | 2.1 |
| Seamless hosiery | 3.3 | 4.6 | 1.1 | 1.2 | .1 | .2 | 1.8 | 1.7 | .2 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 3.2 |
| Knit underwear | 2.1 | 4.3 | 1.4 | 1.6 | (1) | .1 | .7 | 2.6 | (1) | .1 | 4.1 | 3.3 |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles | 1.9 | 3.0 | 1.0 | .8 | .2 | .5 | .3 | .5 | .1 | .2 | 2.4 | 2.1 |
| Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings | 1.9 | 2.4 | .5 | .7 | .1 | .3 | .9 | 1.2 | .3 | .4 | 2.1 | 1.7 |
| Apparel and other finished textile products | 2.5 | 3.3 | 1.7 | 2.1 | .1 | .1 | .6 | 1.0 | .1 | .1 | 3.8 | 3.6 |
| Men's and boys' suits and coats | 2.5 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | .1 | .2 | .8 | .6 | .1 | .2 | 3.0 | 3.8 |
| Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing | 2.6 | 3.8 | 1.8 | 2.3 | .1 | .1 | .6 | 1.2 | .1 | .1 | 4.5 | 3.6 |
| Lumber and wood products (except furniture) | 3.4 | 4.4 | 1.5 | 1.4 | .2 | .3 | 1.5 | 2.4 | .3 | .3 | 3.6 | 4.2 |
| Lumber camps and contractors | (1) | 10.5 | (1) | 2.7 | (1) | .5 | (1) | 7.0 | (1) | .2 | (1) | 7.2 |
| Sawmills and planing mills | 3.9 | 3.5 | 1.5 | 1.2 | .1 | .3 | 2.0 | 1.7 | .2 | .2 | 4.1 | 3.7 |
| Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products | 1.8 | 2.1 | .8 | .8 | .2 | .1 | .6 | .9 | .2 | .3 | 2.3 | 2.4 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 3.2 | 3.5 | 1.3 | 1.3 | .3 | .3 | 1.5 | 1.7 | .2 | .2 | 2.7 | 3.5 |
| Household furniture | 3.5 | 3.9 | 1.4 | 1.4 | .3 | .3 | 1.6 | 1.9 | .2 | .2 | 3.8 | 3.6 |
| Other furniture and fixtures | 2.7 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 1.1 | .2 | .2 | 1.3 | 1.0 | .2 | .3 | 2.5 | 3.4 |
| Paper and allied products | 2.0 | 2.2 | .9 | .9 | .2 | .2 | .8 | .8 | .1 | .3 | 2.0 | 2.3 |
| Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills | 1.2 | 1.6 | .5 | .6 | .1 | .1 | .4 | .6 | .1 | .3 | 1.4 | 1.3 |
| Paperboard containers and boxes | 3.3 | 3.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | .4 | .3 | 1.5 | 1.4 | .2 | .3 | 2.3 | 2.1 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 1.2 | 1.3 | .5 | .5 | .1 | .1 | .4 | .5 | .1 | .1 | 1.3 | 1.6 |
| Industrial inorganic chemicals | 1.1 | 1.9 | .7 | .7 | .1 | .1 | .2 | .8 | .1 | .2 | 1.0 | 1.4 |
| Industrial organic chemicals | .7 | 1.0 | .3 | .4 | .1 | (1) | .2 | .4 | .1 | .2 | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| Synthetic fibers | .8 | .8 | .2 | .3 | (1) | (1) | .4 | .3 | .1 | .1 | 2.5 | 1.2 |
| Drugs and medicines | .8 | 1.3 | .6 | .7 | (1) | (1) | .1 | .4 | .1 | .2 | .5 | 1.0 |
| Paints, pigments, and fillers | 1.4 | 1.6 | .9 | .6 | .2 | .1 | .3 | .6 | .1 | .2 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Products of petroleum and coal | 1.1 | .9 | .2 | .3 | (1) | (1) | .5 | .3 | .3 | .2 | .8 | .7 |
| Petroleum refining | 1.1 | .6 | .2 | .2 | (1) | (1) | .6 | .2 | .3 | .2 | .6 | .4 |
| Rubber products | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.0 | .8 | .1 | .1 | .8 | .8 | .2 | .2 | 2.5 | 2.9 |
| Tires and inner tubes | 1.2 | 1.3 | .7 | .6 | .1 | (1) | .3 | .5 | .2 | .3 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| Rubber footwear | 2.4 | 3.2 | 1.6 | 1.6 | .1 | .1 | .6 | 1.2 | .1 | .2 | 2.0 | 2.2 |
| Other rubber products | 2.9 | 2.3 | 1.1 | .8 | .2 | .2 | 1.3 | 1.1 | .3 | .1 | 3.1 | 3.9 |
| Leather and leather products | 2.5 | 2.8 | 1.6 | 1.5 | .2 | .2 | .5 | .8 | .1 | .2 | 3.3 | 3.9 |
| Leather | 1.6 | 2.0 | .7 | .6 | .2 | .1 | .6 | 1.0 | .1 | .2 | 2.6 | 2.3 |
| Footwear (except rubber) | 2.7 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 1.7 | .2 | .2 | .5 | .8 | .1 | .2 | 3.4 | 4.2 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 2.2 | 2.1 | .6 | .6 | .1 | .1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | .3 | .3 | 2.5 | 2.6 |
| Glass and glass products | 3.0 | 2.7 | .4 | .4 | .1 | .1 | 2.1 | 1.9 | .4 | .3 | 3.1 | 3.0 |
| Cement, hydraulic | .9 | 1.2 | .4 | .5 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .2 | .3 | .4 | .8 | 1.1 |
| Structural clay products | 2.6 | 2.2 | 1.0 | .8 | .2 | .2 | 1.1 | 1.0 | .2 | .2 | 1.9 | 3.0 |
| Pottery and related products | 1.5 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 1.0 | .2 | .1 | .2 | 1.4 | (1) | .2 | 2.5 | 2.1 |
| Primary metal industries | 1.9 | 2.1 | .7 | .6 | .2 | .1 | .8 | 1.1 | .2 | .3 | 4.0 | 3.4 |
| Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills | 1.0 | 1.6 | .5 | .5 | .1 | .1 | .2 | .8 | .2 | .3 | 3.6 | 2.8 |
| Iron and steel foundries | 2.5 | 2.5 | 1.3 | .9 | .5 | .3 | .6 | 1.1 | .1 | .2 | 3.4 | 4.5 |
| Gray-iron foundries | 3.1 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 1.1 | .6 | .4 | .8 | .8 | .1 | .2 | 6.0 | 4.8 |
| Malleable-iron foundries | 2.6 | 2.6 | 1.3 | 1.2 | .9 | .4 | .2 | .8 | .1 | .2 | 6.6 | 5.1 |
| Steel foundries | 1.7 | 2.4 | .8 | .6 | .2 | .2 | .5 | 1.5 | .2 | .2 | 3.9 | 4.0 |
| Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc | 1.4 | 1.3 | .5 | .6 | .2 | .2 | .3 | .2 | .4 | .3 | 1.8 | 1.3 |
| Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper | .8 | 1.3 | .3 | .4 | .1 | .1 | .2 | .3 | .1 | .4 | 1.2 | 1.8 |
| Nonferrous foundries | 2.7 | 3.5 | 1.4 | 1.1 | .3 | .2 | .8 | 1.9 | .3 | .2 | 4.5 | 3.9 |
| Other primary metal industries: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iron and steel forgings | 2.3 | 2.3 | .7 | .8 | .1 | .2 | 1.3 | .7 | .1 | .5 | 3.7 | 4.4 |

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B-2: Monthly labor turnover rates (per 100 employees) in selected groups and industries¹—Continued

| Industry group and industry | Separation | | | | | | | | | | Total accession | |
|--|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|
| | Total | | Quit | | Discharge | | Layoff | | Misc. incl. military | | | |
| | Feb. 1955 | Jan. 1955 | Feb. 1955 | Jan. 1955 | Feb. 1955 | Jan. 1955 | Feb. 1955 | Jan. 1955 | Feb. 1955 | Jan. 1955 | Feb. 1955 | Jan. 1955 |
| Manufacturing—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment) | 2.8 | 3.8 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 3.4 | 3.7 |
| Cutlery, handtools, and hardware | 2.9 | 3.2 | 1.0 | 1.3 | .2 | .3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | .3 | .3 | 3.3 | 3.5 |
| Cutlery and edge tools | (9) | 4.3 | (9) | .7 | (9) | .2 | (9) | 3.2 | (9) | .1 | (9) | 1.5 |
| Handtools | 2.9 | 2.8 | .7 | .7 | .1 | .2 | 1.8 | 1.6 | .3 | .4 | 2.7 | 3.2 |
| Hardware | 2.9 | 3.1 | 1.4 | 1.6 | .3 | .4 | 1.0 | .9 | .2 | .3 | 4.1 | 4.1 |
| Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies | 2.5 | 3.7 | 1.2 | 1.2 | .4 | .3 | .8 | 2.0 | .1 | .2 | 4.1 | 3.9 |
| Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies | 2.9 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 1.3 | .6 | .5 | .9 | .6 | .1 | .2 | 3.4 | 2.8 |
| Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified | 2.2 | 4.7 | 1.1 | 1.1 | .2 | .2 | .7 | 3.2 | .2 | .2 | 4.7 | 4.7 |
| Fabricated structural metal products | 2.7 | 3.3 | .8 | .6 | .1 | .1 | 1.7 | 2.2 | .1 | .2 | 2.5 | 2.8 |
| Metal stamping, casting, and engraving | 3.0 | 4.3 | .9 | 1.1 | .3 | .2 | 1.6 | 2.5 | .2 | .4 | 4.1 | 5.3 |
| Machinery (except electrical) | 1.8 | 2.2 | .7 | .7 | .1 | .1 | .7 | 1.1 | .2 | .4 | 2.8 | 2.9 |
| Engines and turbines | 1.9 | 2.1 | .8 | .9 | .2 | .1 | .8 | .9 | .1 | .3 | 3.0 | 2.6 |
| Agricultural machinery and tractors | 1.7 | 1.5 | .8 | .7 | .2 | .1 | .4 | .3 | .3 | .3 | 4.4 | 5.6 |
| Construction and mining machinery | 1.5 | 2.3 | .9 | .7 | .2 | .2 | .2 | 1.1 | .1 | .3 | 3.4 | 3.5 |
| Metalworking machinery | 1.9 | 2.5 | .7 | .7 | .1 | .1 | .9 | 1.5 | .2 | .3 | 2.3 | 2.2 |
| Machine tools | 1.5 | 2.6 | .6 | .5 | .1 | .1 | .6 | 1.7 | .2 | .3 | 1.8 | 1.6 |
| Metalworking machinery (except machine tools) | 1.8 | 2.0 | .5 | .6 | .1 | .1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | .1 | .3 | 1.7 | 1.8 |
| Machine-tool accessories | 2.6 | 2.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | .1 | .2 | 1.4 | 1.5 | .1 | .2 | 3.8 | 4.2 |
| Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery) | 1.7 | 1.9 | .7 | .7 | .1 | .1 | .7 | .8 | .1 | .3 | 1.9 | 2.3 |
| General industrial machinery | 2.0 | 2.7 | .8 | .7 | .1 | .2 | .9 | 1.6 | .1 | .2 | 2.2 | 2.0 |
| Office and store machines and devices | 1.7 | 1.5 | .9 | 1.0 | .1 | .2 | .5 | .2 | .1 | .2 | 2.1 | 2.7 |
| Service-industry and household machines | 2.0 | 2.0 | .8 | .8 | .2 | .1 | .9 | .6 | .2 | .4 | 4.8 | 3.9 |
| Miscellaneous machinery parts | 1.6 | 2.6 | .6 | .6 | .1 | .1 | .7 | 1.4 | .2 | .4 | 2.2 | 2.6 |
| Electrical machinery | 2.6 | 2.7 | 1.2 | 1.0 | .2 | .1 | 1.1 | 1.3 | .1 | .4 | 3.0 | 2.8 |
| Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus | 1.8 | 2.2 | .8 | .8 | .1 | .1 | .7 | 1.1 | .2 | .3 | 2.8 | 2.1 |
| Communication equipment | (9) | 3.0 | (9) | 1.2 | (9) | .2 | (9) | 1.2 | (9) | .5 | (9) | 2.8 |
| Radio, phonographs, television sets, and equipment | 3.3 | 3.8 | 1.7 | 1.3 | .2 | .2 | 1.3 | 1.8 | .2 | .5 | 3.1 | 3.0 |
| Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment | (9) | 1.4 | (9) | .7 | (9) | .1 | (9) | .3 | (9) | .3 | (9) | 2.2 |
| Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products | 2.7 | 3.2 | .9 | .9 | .2 | .1 | 1.4 | 1.9 | .2 | .3 | 2.7 | 3.2 |
| Transportation equipment | 3.1 | 3.4 | .9 | 1.1 | .2 | .2 | 1.7 | 1.7 | .1 | .4 | 4.7 | 4.9 |
| Automobiles | 3.3 | 3.0 | 1.3 | 1.1 | .4 | .2 | .9 | 1.2 | .7 | .5 | 5.6 | 5.4 |
| Aircraft and parts | 2.4 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 1.1 | .1 | .1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | .1 | .2 | 2.6 | 2.5 |
| Aircraft engines and parts | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 1.2 | .1 | .1 | .5 | .7 | .1 | .1 | 2.6 | 2.7 |
| Aircraft propellers and parts | 2.5 | 2.2 | 1.0 | .9 | .2 | .2 | 1.2 | 1.0 | .1 | .2 | 2.6 | 1.8 |
| Other aircraft parts and equipment | (9) | 9.1 | (9) | .9 | (9) | .1 | (9) | 8.0 | (9) | .1 | (9) | .9 |
| Ship and boat building and repairing | (9) | 4.4 | (9) | .9 | (9) | .2 | (9) | 3.1 | (9) | .1 | (9) | 2.7 |
| Railroad equipment | 10.6 | 11.4 | 1.0 | 1.5 | .4 | .3 | 9.0 | 9.4 | .1 | .2 | 10.2 | 13.8 |
| Locomotives and parts | (9) | (9) | (9) | (9) | (9) | (9) | (9) | (9) | (9) | (9) | (9) | (9) |
| Railroad and street cars | (9) | (9) | (9) | (9) | (9) | (9) | (9) | (9) | (9) | (9) | (9) | (9) |
| Other transportation equipment | 4.4 | 4.8 | .8 | .7 | .2 | .3 | 2.7 | 3.5 | .6 | .3 | 5.8 | 12.2 |
| Instruments and related products | .9 | 2.9 | .8 | .8 | .1 | .1 | 1.7 | 1.7 | (9) | .4 | 4.2 | 15.4 |
| Photographic apparatus | 1.4 | 1.7 | .5 | .5 | (9) | .1 | .7 | 1.0 | .1 | .2 | 1.8 | 1.7 |
| Watches and clocks | (9) | 1.0 | (9) | .4 | (9) | (9) | (9) | .5 | (9) | .1 | (9) | .7 |
| Professional and scientific instruments | 1.2 | 1.8 | .6 | .7 | .1 | .1 | .3 | .9 | .2 | .2 | 1.9 | 4.1 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industries | 1.4 | 2.1 | .5 | .6 | .1 | .1 | .7 | 1.2 | .2 | .1 | 1.7 | 1.8 |
| Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware | 3.4 | 3.5 | 1.7 | 1.3 | .3 | .2 | 1.1 | 1.7 | .3 | .3 | 6.1 | 5.0 |
| Nonmanufacturing | 2.8 | 3.0 | 1.4 | 1.3 | .3 | .2 | .9 | 1.2 | .2 | .3 | 2.1 | 2.2 |
| Metal mining | 4.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.0 | .2 | .3 | .5 | .3 | .3 | .4 | 4.3 | 4.3 |
| Iron mining | 1.2 | 1.0 | .2 | .3 | (9) | .1 | .7 | .2 | .3 | .5 | 1.4 | 4.7 |
| Copper mining | 3.5 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 2.3 | .2 | .2 | .1 | .4 | .4 | .5 | 4.5 | 4.3 |
| Lead and zinc mining | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.0 | .7 | (9) | (9) | .4 | .2 | .1 | .2 | 1.4 | 2.2 |
| Anthracite mining | 2.6 | 21.4 | .4 | .6 | (9) | (9) | 1.7 | 20.6 | .4 | .2 | .8 | 1.7 |
| Bituminous-coal mining | 1.0 | 1.5 | .3 | .3 | (9) | .1 | .5 | 1.0 | .2 | .2 | 1.9 | 1.3 |
| Communication | (9) | 1.3 | (9) | 1.0 | (9) | .1 | (9) | .2 | (9) | .1 | (9) | 1.6 |
| Telephone | (9) | 1.4 | (9) | .6 | (9) | .1 | (9) | .4 | (9) | .3 | (9) | 1.4 |
| Telegraph | (9) | (9) | (9) | (9) | (9) | (9) | (9) | (9) | (9) | (9) | (9) | (9) |

¹ See footnote 1, table B-1. Current month data subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be indicated by footnotes.

² See footnote 1, table A-2.

³ See footnote 3, table A-2. Printing, publishing, and allied industries are excluded.

⁴ Less than 0.05.

⁵ Data are not available.

⁶ Data relate to domestic employees except messengers and those employees compensated entirely on a commission basis.

C: Earnings and Hours

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹

| Year and month | Mining | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| | Metal | | | | | | | | | | | | Coal | | | | | |
| | Total: Metal | | | Iron | | | Copper | | | Lead and zinc | | | Anthracite | | | Bituminous | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1952: Average | \$81.65 | 43.9 | \$1.86 | \$80.34 | 43.9 | \$1.83 | \$85.73 | 45.6 | \$1.88 | \$81.60 | 42.8 | \$1.92 | \$71.19 | 41.5 | \$2.26 | \$78.09 | 34.1 | \$2.29 |
| 1953: Average | 88.54 | 43.4 | 2.04 | 90.74 | 42.4 | 2.14 | 91.60 | 45.8 | 2.00 | 80.06 | 41.7 | 1.92 | 72.91 | 39.4 | 2.48 | 85.31 | 34.4 | 2.48 |
| 1954: February | 85.49 | 41.7 | 2.05 | 86.03 | 40.2 | 2.14 | 88.56 | 43.2 | 2.05 | 74.64 | 39.7 | 1.88 | 74.84 | 29.7 | 2.52 | 79.04 | 32.0 | 2.47 |
| March | 82.62 | 40.5 | 2.04 | 83.03 | 38.8 | 2.14 | 83.22 | 41.2 | 2.02 | 73.10 | 39.3 | 1.80 | 63.74 | 28.6 | 2.49 | 73.06 | 29.7 | 2.46 |
| April | 81.19 | 39.8 | 2.04 | 76.74 | 36.2 | 2.12 | 84.25 | 41.5 | 2.03 | 78.34 | 39.6 | 1.90 | 64.45 | 28.2 | 2.49 | 71.67 | 28.9 | 2.47 |
| May | 82.00 | 40.0 | 2.05 | 77.80 | 36.7 | 2.12 | 84.25 | 41.5 | 2.03 | 75.76 | 40.3 | 1.88 | 62.74 | 25.4 | 2.47 | 76.32 | 30.9 | 2.47 |
| June | 83.84 | 40.7 | 2.06 | 81.32 | 38.0 | 2.14 | 87.34 | 42.4 | 2.06 | 74.07 | 39.4 | 1.88 | 66.20 | 26.8 | 2.55 | 83.00 | 33.2 | 2.50 |
| July | 83.63 | 40.4 | 2.07 | 83.82 | 38.1 | 2.20 | 83.03 | 40.5 | 2.05 | 74.19 | 40.1 | 1.85 | 73.58 | 29.2 | 2.52 | 75.39 | 30.4 | 2.48 |
| August | 84.03 | 40.9 | 2.05 | 82.94 | 38.4 | 2.16 | 84.22 | 41.9 | 2.01 | 75.20 | 40.0 | 1.88 | 82.50 | 33.0 | 2.50 | 82.09 | 33.1 | 2.48 |
| September | 84.03 | 40.4 | 2.08 | 80.81 | 36.4 | 2.22 | 87.54 | 42.7 | 2.05 | 74.03 | 39.8 | 1.86 | 56.88 | 23.6 | 2.41 | 81.17 | 32.6 | 2.49 |
| October | 83.62 | 40.2 | 2.08 | 80.30 | 36.5 | 2.20 | 86.94 | 42.0 | 2.07 | 75.30 | 40.7 | 1.85 | 86.27 | 34.1 | 2.53 | 87.54 | 35.3 | 2.48 |
| November | 85.06 | 40.7 | 2.09 | 78.94 | 35.4 | 2.23 | 90.25 | 43.6 | 2.07 | 80.56 | 42.4 | 1.90 | 85.26 | 33.7 | 2.53 | 88.29 | 35.6 | 2.48 |
| December | 87.78 | 41.8 | 2.10 | 81.92 | 36.9 | 2.22 | 91.10 | 43.8 | 2.08 | 83.96 | 43.5 | 1.93 | 89.86 | 35.1 | 2.56 | 92.01 | 37.1 | 2.48 |
| 1955: January | 90.52 | 42.9 | 2.11 | 86.19 | 39.0 | 2.21 | 95.72 | 45.8 | 2.09 | 83.30 | 42.5 | 1.96 | 76.88 | 31.9 | 2.41 | 92.01 | 37.1 | 2.48 |
| February | 88.20 | 42.2 | 2.09 | 84.04 | 38.2 | 2.20 | 91.43 | 44.6 | 2.05 | 82.06 | 42.3 | 1.94 | 95.11 | 36.3 | 2.62 | 94.75 | 37.9 | 2.50 |
| Mining—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Contract construction | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nonbuilding construction | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total: Nonbuilding construction | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Highway and street | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other nonbuilding construction | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1952: Average | \$85.90 | 41.1 | \$2.09 | \$71.10 | 45.0 | \$1.58 | \$87.85 | 38.7 | \$2.27 | \$86.72 | 41.1 | \$2.11 | \$80.26 | 41.8 | \$1.92 | \$91.55 | 40.6 | \$2.25 |
| 1953: Average | 90.39 | 40.9 | 2.21 | 75.99 | 44.7 | 1.70 | 91.61 | 37.7 | 2.43 | 90.27 | 40.3 | 2.24 | 85.28 | 41.2 | 2.07 | 93.85 | 39.6 | 2.37 |
| 1954: February | 91.08 | 40.3 | 2.25 | 73.79 | 42.9 | 1.72 | 92.85 | 36.7 | 2.53 | 91.14 | 39.8 | 2.29 | 81.37 | 39.8 | 2.06 | 97.20 | 40.0 | 2.43 |
| March | 90.45 | 40.2 | 2.25 | 74.22 | 42.9 | 1.73 | 93.24 | 37.0 | 2.52 | 90.12 | 39.7 | 2.27 | 80.98 | 39.8 | 2.05 | 95.92 | 39.8 | 2.41 |
| April | 90.45 | 40.2 | 2.25 | 75.08 | 43.4 | 1.73 | 92.87 | 37.0 | 2.51 | 89.60 | 39.3 | 2.28 | 82.53 | 39.3 | 2.10 | 94.71 | 39.3 | 2.41 |
| May | 94.58 | 41.3 | 2.29 | 77.88 | 44.5 | 1.75 | 94.50 | 37.5 | 2.62 | 93.79 | 40.6 | 2.31 | 88.97 | 41.0 | 2.17 | 97.93 | 40.3 | 2.43 |
| June | 90.63 | 40.1 | 2.26 | 78.58 | 44.9 | 1.75 | 95.63 | 38.1 | 2.51 | 96.14 | 41.8 | 2.30 | 91.81 | 42.7 | 2.18 | 100.28 | 41.1 | 2.44 |
| July | 92.57 | 40.6 | 2.28 | 80.46 | 45.2 | 1.78 | 95.63 | 38.1 | 2.51 | 97.29 | 42.3 | 2.30 | 95.25 | 43.9 | 2.17 | 99.39 | 40.9 | 2.43 |
| August | 93.98 | 41.4 | 2.27 | 79.83 | 45.1 | 1.77 | 95.38 | 38.0 | 2.51 | 97.44 | 42.0 | 2.32 | 93.09 | 42.7 | 2.18 | 100.77 | 41.3 | 2.44 |
| September | 93.02 | 40.8 | 2.26 | 79.57 | 44.7 | 1.78 | 95.84 | 36.8 | 2.55 | 92.97 | 39.9 | 2.33 | 88.75 | 40.9 | 2.17 | 96.33 | 39.0 | 2.47 |
| October | 90.85 | 40.2 | 2.26 | 79.92 | 44.9 | 1.78 | 95.74 | 37.4 | 2.56 | 94.13 | 40.4 | 2.33 | 86.62 | 40.1 | 2.16 | 100.53 | 40.7 | 2.47 |
| November | 90.85 | 40.2 | 2.26 | 78.59 | 44.4 | 1.77 | 94.32 | 36.7 | 2.57 | 94.30 | 40.3 | 2.34 | 88.94 | 40.8 | 2.18 | 98.55 | 39.9 | 2.47 |
| December | 90.68 | 40.3 | 2.25 | 76.38 | 43.4 | 1.78 | 94.54 | 36.5 | 2.59 | 89.47 | 38.4 | 2.33 | 80.51 | 37.8 | 2.18 | 96.08 | 38.9 | 2.47 |
| 1955: January | 95.49 | 41.7 | 2.29 | 75.05 | 42.4 | 1.77 | 91.95 | 35.3 | 2.59 | 85.01 | 36.8 | 2.31 | 76.70 | 36.7 | 2.09 | 90.16 | 36.8 | 2.45 |
| February | 89.15 | 39.8 | 2.24 | 74.23 | 41.7 | 1.78 | 91.07 | 35.3 | 2.58 | 87.17 | 37.9 | 2.30 | 78.58 | 37.6 | 2.09 | 92.90 | 38.1 | 2.44 |
| Building construction | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Special-trade contractors | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total: Special-trade contractors | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Plumbing and heating | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Painting and decorating | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Electrical work | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1952: Average | \$88.01 | 38.1 | \$2.31 | \$82.78 | 38.8 | \$2.15 | \$91.99 | 37.7 | \$2.44 | \$94.92 | 38.9 | \$2.44 | \$82.72 | 35.3 | \$2.35 | \$110.30 | 40.7 | \$2.71 |
| 1953: Average | 91.76 | 37.6 | 2.48 | 87.78 | 37.5 | 2.34 | 95.05 | 36.7 | 2.59 | 98.30 | 38.1 | 2.58 | 87.10 | 34.7 | 2.51 | 111.61 | 39.3 | 2.84 |
| 1954: February | 93.24 | 36.0 | 2.59 | 88.94 | 36.3 | 2.45 | 96.30 | 35.8 | 2.69 | 101.30 | 37.8 | 2.68 | 87.28 | 33.7 | 2.59 | 112.42 | 38.9 | 2.89 |
| March | 94.28 | 36.4 | 2.59 | 90.41 | 35.9 | 2.45 | 97.11 | 35.1 | 2.69 | 101.68 | 37.8 | 2.68 | 88.58 | 34.2 | 2.59 | 112.42 | 38.9 | 2.89 |
| April | 94.17 | 36.5 | 2.58 | 89.55 | 36.7 | 2.44 | 97.28 | 36.3 | 2.68 | 101.41 | 37.7 | 2.69 | 89.27 | 34.6 | 2.58 | 110.98 | 38.4 | 2.89 |
| May | 94.69 | 36.7 | 2.58 | 90.67 | 36.6 | 2.45 | 98.36 | 36.7 | 2.59 | 101.95 | 37.9 | 2.69 | 89.78 | 34.9 | 2.58 | 113.59 | 38.9 | 2.92 |
| June | 95.72 | 37.1 | 2.58 | 90.04 | 36.9 | 2.44 | 99.70 | 37.2 | 2.68 | 103.41 | 38.3 | 2.70 | 92.04 | 35.4 | 2.60 | 113.39 | 39.1 | 2.90 |
| July | 95.29 | 36.9 | 2.58 | 89.55 | 36.7 | 2.44 | 99.80 | 37.1 | 2.69 | 103.14 | 38.2 | 2.70 | 92.39 | 35.4 | 2.61 | 112.40 | 38.1 | 2.95 |
| August | 96.20 | 37.0 | 2.60 | 91.51 | 36.9 | 2.48 | 99.90 | 37.0 | 2.70 | 103.52 | 38.2 | 2.71 | 92.31 | 35.1 | 2.63 | 113.88 | 39.0 | 2.92 |
| September | 94.32 | 36.0 | 2.62 | 89.00 | 35.6 | 2.50 | 98.10 | 36.2 | 2.71 | 102.92 | 37.7 | 2.73 | 91.57 | 34.8 | 2.66 | 110.98 | 37.7 | 2.92 |
| October | 96.26 | 36.6 | 2.63 | 91.62 | 36.5 | 2.51 | 99.45 | 36.7 | 2.71 | 103.63 | 38.1 | 2.72 | 92.78 | 35.0 | 2.65 | 115.05 | 39.0 | 2.95 |
| November | 94.18 | 35.8 | 2.61 | 89.61 | 35.7 | 2.51 | 97.68 | 35.9 | 2.72 | 100.10 | 36.8 | 2.72 | 90.37 | 34.1 | 2.65 | 112.18 | 37.9 | 2.92 |
| December | 95.49 | 36.9 | 2.65 | 90.83 | 35.9 | 2.53 | 98.55 | 36.1 | 2.73 | 107.20 | 38.7 | 2.77 | 91.12 | 34.0 | 2.68 | 113.30 | 38.8 | 2.92 |
| 1955: January | 93.28 | 35.2 | 2.65 | 88.58 | 35.0 | 2.53 | 96.87 | 35.3 | 2.73 | 105.64 | 38.0 | 2.78 | 86.72 | 32.6 | 2.60 | 113.00 | 38.7 | 2.92 |
| February | 91.96 | 34.7 | 2.65 | 86.18 | 34.2 | 2.52 | 95.82 | 35.1 | 2.73 | 103.57 | 37.8 | 2.74 | 90.05 | 33.6 | 2.68 | 110.96 | 38.0 | 2.92 |
| Special-trade contractors—Con. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total: Manufacturing | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Durable goods ² | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nondurable goods ³ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total: Ordnance and accessories | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Food and kindred products | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total: Food and kindred products | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1952: Average | \$88.43 | 37.0 | \$2.36 | \$67.97 | 40.7 | \$1.67 | \$73.46 | 41.5 | \$1.77 | \$60.98 | 39.6 | \$1.54 | \$77.47 | 42.8 | \$1.81 | \$63.23 | 41.6 | \$1.53 |
| 1953: Average | 91.04 | 36.7 | 2.55 | 71.59 | 40.8 | 1.77 | 77.23 | 41.8 | 1.87 | 63.60 | 39.5 | 1.61 | 77.90 | 41.0 | 1.90 | 66.33 | 41.2 | 1.61 |
| 1954: February | 90.90 | 34.3 | 2.65 | 71.28 | 39.6 | 1.80 | 76.38 | 40.2 | 1.90 | 64.02 | 38.8 | 1.65 | 78.40 | 40.0 | 1.96 | 67.64 | 40.5 | 1.67 |
| March | 91.87 | 34.8 | 2.64 | 70.71 | 39.5 | 1.79 | 76.00 | 40.0 | 1.90 | 64.02 | 38.8 | 1.65 | 79.19 | 40.2 | 1.97 | 67.87 | 40.4 | 1.68 |
| April | 93.10 | 35.4 | 2.63 | 70.23 | 39.0 | 1.80 | 75.43 | 39.7 | 1.90 | 62.87 | 38.1 | 1.65 | 78.21 | 39.7 | 1.97 | 67.54 | 40.2 | 1.68 |
| May | 94.66 | 36.9 | 2.63 | 71.13 | 39.3 | 1.81 | 76.21 | 39.9 | 1.91 | 63.91 | 38.5 | 1.66 | 78.00 | 40.0 | 1.97 | 68.54 | 40.8 | 1.68 |
| June | 95.89 | 36.6 | 2.62 | 71.68 | 39.6 | 1.81 | 76.40 | 40.0 | 1.91 | 64.57 | 38.9 | 1.66 | 79.40 | 40.1 | 1.98 | 69.55 | 41.4 | 1.68 |
| July | 96.15 | 36.7 | 2.62 | 72.92 | 39.4 | 1.80 | 75.83 | 39.7 | 1.91 | 64.74 | 39.0 | 1.66 | 79.00 | 40.1 | 1.99 | 69.72 | 41.5 | 1.68 |
| August | 96.10 | 36.4 | 2.64 | 71.06 | 39.7 | 1.79 | 76.50 | 40.1 | 1.91 | 64.68 | 39.2 | 1.65 | 80.20 | 40.1 | 2.00 | 67.57 | 41.2 | 1.64 |
| September | 94.08 | 35.5 | 2.65 | 71.86 | 39.7 | 1.81 | 77.39 | 40.1 | 1.93 | 65.24 | 39.3 | 1.66 | 80.60 | 40.1 | 2.01 | 68.45 | 41.6 | 1.65 |
| October | 94.87 | 35.8 | 2.65 | 72.22 | 39.9 | 1.81 | 77.97 | 40.4 | 1.93 | 65.67 | 39.2 | 1.66 | 81.41 | 40.5 | 2.01 | 68.90 | 40.9 | 1.67 |
| November | 93.90 | 35.3 | 2.66 | 73.57 | 39.2 | 1.83 | 79.15 | 40.5 | 1.94 | 65.87 | 39.5 | 1.67 | 81.55 | 40.7 | 2.02 | 69.82 | 41.3 | 1.71 |
| December | 91.77 | 34.5 | 2.65 | 74.12 | 40.0 | 1.84 | 80.16 | 41.1 | 1.95 | 66.30 | 39.7 | 1.67 | 82.21 | 40.7 | 2.02 | 70.79 | 41.4 | 1.71 |
| 1955: January | 96.78 | 33.5 | 2.65 | 75.97 | 40.2 | 1.84 | 80.16 | 40.9 | 1.96 | 66.02 | 39.3 | 1.68 | 81.20 | 40.0 | 2.03 | 70.58 | 40.8 | 1.73 |
| February | 88.64 | 33.2 | 2.67 | 74.34 | 40.4 | 1.84 | 80.56 | 41.1 | 1.96 | 66.53 | 39.6 | 1.68 | 82.72 | 40.5 | 2.03 | 70.07 | 40.7 | 1.73 |

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

| Year and month | Manufacturing—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|---|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| | Food and kindred products—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Meat products * | | | Meatpacking, whole-sale | | | Sausages and casings | | | Dairy products * | | | Condensed and evaporated milk | | | Ice cream and ices | | |
| | Ave. wkly. earnings | Ave. wkly. hours | Ave. hrly. earnings | Ave. wkly. earnings | Ave. wkly. hours | Ave. hrly. earnings | Ave. wkly. earnings | Ave. wkly. hours | Ave. hrly. earnings | Ave. wkly. earnings | Ave. wkly. hours | Ave. hrly. earnings | Ave. wkly. earnings | Ave. wkly. hours | Ave. hrly. earnings | Ave. wkly. earnings | Ave. wkly. hours | Ave. hrly. earnings |
| 1952: Average..... | \$70.30 | 41.6 | \$1.69 | \$73.39 | 41.7 | \$1.76 | \$69.72 | 42.0 | \$1.66 | \$63.80 | 44.0 | \$1.45 | \$66.41 | 45.8 | \$1.45 | \$64.09 | 43.6 | \$1.47 |
| 1953: Average..... | 74.67 | 41.2 | 1.81 | 77.64 | 41.3 | 1.89 | 73.39 | 41.7 | 1.76 | 68.08 | 43.9 | 1.52 | 69.77 | 45.9 | 1.52 | 68.53 | 43.1 | 1.59 |
| 1954: February..... | 73.05 | 39.7 | 1.84 | 75.72 | 39.8 | 1.86 | 73.35 | 40.3 | 1.82 | 69.71 | 43.3 | 1.61 | 70.26 | 45.0 | 1.56 | 71.46 | 42.5 | 1.61 |
| March..... | 73.05 | 39.7 | 1.84 | 75.81 | 39.9 | 1.90 | 72.44 | 39.8 | 1.82 | 69.12 | 43.2 | 1.60 | 70.04 | 44.9 | 1.56 | 70.72 | 42.5 | 1.58 |
| April..... | 72.66 | 39.5 | 1.84 | 74.98 | 39.4 | 1.90 | 73.93 | 40.4 | 1.83 | 68.85 | 43.3 | 1.50 | 70.51 | 45.2 | 1.56 | 70.38 | 42.4 | 1.66 |
| May..... | 74.74 | 40.4 | 1.88 | 76.97 | 40.3 | 1.91 | 76.36 | 41.5 | 1.84 | 69.01 | 43.4 | 1.80 | 71.75 | 45.7 | 1.57 | 69.63 | 42.2 | 1.65 |
| June..... | 75.83 | 41.0 | 1.85 | 78.50 | 41.1 | 1.91 | 78.41 | 41.3 | 1.85 | 71.36 | 44.6 | 1.60 | 73.05 | 47.2 | 1.80 | 72.14 | 43.2 | 1.87 |
| July..... | 77.98 | 41.7 | 1.87 | 81.09 | 41.8 | 1.94 | 77.83 | 42.3 | 1.84 | 71.81 | 44.6 | 1.61 | 74.08 | 46.3 | 1.60 | 74.26 | 44.2 | 1.68 |
| August..... | 76.07 | 40.9 | 1.86 | 78.91 | 41.1 | 1.92 | 76.95 | 41.6 | 1.85 | 69.55 | 43.2 | 1.61 | 71.42 | 45.2 | 1.56 | 70.81 | 42.4 | 1.67 |
| September..... | 77.87 | 41.2 | 1.89 | 81.14 | 41.4 | 1.96 | 78.78 | 41.8 | 1.85 | 71.07 | 43.6 | 1.63 | 74.54 | 46.3 | 1.61 | 72.84 | 43.1 | 1.69 |
| October..... | 78.08 | 41.5 | 1.90 | 81.71 | 41.9 | 1.93 | 79.37 | 42.0 | 1.87 | 73.47 | 43.8 | 1.62 | 75.31 | 46.5 | 1.65 | 71.74 | 42.7 | 1.68 |
| November..... | 83.03 | 42.8 | 1.94 | 86.83 | 43.2 | 2.01 | 79.80 | 42.0 | 1.90 | 68.26 | 42.4 | 1.61 | 70.44 | 44.3 | 1.59 | 70.47 | 41.7 | 1.69 |
| December..... | 81.75 | 42.8 | 1.91 | 85.10 | 43.2 | 1.97 | 79.00 | 41.8 | 1.89 | 69.34 | 42.8 | 1.62 | 70.44 | 44.3 | 1.59 | 71.40 | 42.0 | 1.70 |
| 1955: January..... | 79.65 | 41.7 | 1.91 | 83.10 | 42.4 | 1.96 | 78.09 | 41.1 | 1.90 | 70.85 | 43.2 | 1.64 | 72.45 | 45.0 | 1.61 | 71.23 | 41.9 | 1.70 |
| February..... | 78.00 | 40.0 | 1.90 | 78.78 | 40.4 | 1.95 | 75.81 | 39.9 | 1.90 | 71.55 | 43.1 | 1.66 | 71.20 | 44.5 | 1.60 | 73.18 | 42.3 | 1.73 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canning and preserving * | | | Seafood, canned and cured | | | Canned fruits, vegetables, and soups | | | Grain-mill products * | | | Flour and other grain-mill products | | | Prepared feeds | | | |
| 1952: Average..... | \$51.80 | 39.3 | \$1.32 | \$45.57 | 31.0 | \$1.47 | \$54.12 | 41.0 | \$1.32 | \$69.15 | 44.9 | \$1.54 | \$71.71 | 45.1 | \$1.55 | \$67.62 | 46.0 | \$1.47 |
| 1953: Average..... | 53.18 | 39.1 | 1.36 | 45.00 | 29.8 | 1.51 | 55.76 | 40.7 | 1.37 | 71.88 | 44.1 | 1.61 | 75.65 | 44.8 | 1.70 | 69.30 | 45.0 | 1.54 |
| 1954: February..... | 54.38 | 37.5 | 1.45 | 42.41 | 27.9 | 1.52 | 57.67 | 39.5 | 1.46 | 72.65 | 43.8 | 1.67 | 77.08 | 44.3 | 1.74 | 69.52 | 44.0 | 1.58 |
| March..... | 53.85 | 38.7 | 1.47 | 41.27 | 28.8 | 1.54 | 57.13 | 38.6 | 1.45 | 71.36 | 43.1 | 1.66 | 73.35 | 43.8 | 1.71 | 71.26 | 43.2 | 1.59 |
| April..... | 52.85 | 38.2 | 1.46 | 42.63 | 27.5 | 1.55 | 55.50 | 38.1 | 1.46 | 71.94 | 43.6 | 1.65 | 74.70 | 44.2 | 1.69 | 70.47 | 44.6 | 1.58 |
| May..... | 54.72 | 38.0 | 1.44 | 46.53 | 29.7 | 1.57 | 57.31 | 39.8 | 1.44 | 73.37 | 44.2 | 1.66 | 76.39 | 43.9 | 1.74 | 70.53 | 45.5 | 1.55 |
| June..... | 53.27 | 38.6 | 1.38 | 44.87 | 31.6 | 1.42 | 56.70 | 40.5 | 1.40 | 76.32 | 45.7 | 1.67 | 78.57 | 44.7 | 1.78 | 74.10 | 47.5 | 1.58 |
| July..... | 54.77 | 39.4 | 1.39 | 48.35 | 36.6 | 1.54 | 54.94 | 40.1 | 1.37 | 76.73 | 45.4 | 1.69 | 81.35 | 45.7 | 1.78 | 72.85 | 46.4 | 1.57 |
| August..... | 55.89 | 40.5 | 1.38 | 45.60 | 30.4 | 1.50 | 57.82 | 41.6 | 1.39 | 74.42 | 44.3 | 1.68 | 79.87 | 44.7 | 1.78 | 72.05 | 45.6 | 1.58 |
| September..... | 55.30 | 40.8 | 1.38 | 45.65 | 30.7 | 1.52 | 58.38 | 42.0 | 1.39 | 77.92 | 45.3 | 1.72 | 84.64 | 46.0 | 1.84 | 73.92 | 46.2 | 1.60 |
| October..... | 52.90 | 38.4 | 1.38 | 38.09 | 27.4 | 1.39 | 55.50 | 40.0 | 1.39 | 75.31 | 44.3 | 1.70 | 82.45 | 45.3 | 1.82 | 72.19 | 45.4 | 1.59 |
| November..... | 51.61 | 38.6 | 1.41 | 48.54 | 29.3 | 1.55 | 53.27 | 38.6 | 1.38 | 75.40 | 43.7 | 1.73 | 81.73 | 45.8 | 1.85 | 71.74 | 44.1 | 1.62 |
| December..... | 55.39 | 38.2 | 1.45 | 44.28 | 32.7 | 1.66 | 56.91 | 39.8 | 1.43 | 74.48 | 43.3 | 1.72 | 80.53 | 44.5 | 1.81 | 71.72 | 44.0 | 1.63 |
| 1955: January..... | 54.67 | 37.7 | 1.45 | 44.95 | 29.0 | 1.55 | 58.15 | 40.1 | 1.45 | 75.26 | 43.5 | 1.73 | 82.08 | 45.1 | 1.82 | 70.79 | 43.7 | 1.62 |
| February..... | 55.71 | 37.9 | 1.47 | 48.62 | 32.2 | 1.51 | 58.71 | 39.4 | 1.49 | 74.48 | 43.3 | 1.72 | 80.28 | 44.6 | 1.80 | 70.47 | 43.5 | 1.62 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bakery products * | | | Bread and other bakery products | | | Desserts, crackers, and pretzels | | | Sugars * | | | Cane-sugar refining | | | Beet sugar | | | |
| 1952: Average..... | \$51.57 | 41.0 | \$1.45 | \$63.38 | 41.7 | \$1.52 | \$56.17 | 41.3 | \$1.36 | \$64.41 | 42.1 | \$1.53 | \$66.88 | 41.1 | \$1.60 | \$65.94 | 42.0 | \$1.57 |
| 1953: Average..... | 54.84 | 41.2 | 1.57 | 66.24 | 41.4 | 1.60 | 58.92 | 41.2 | 1.37 | 71.18 | 42.4 | 1.64 | 74.94 | 42.1 | 1.79 | 69.80 | 42.3 | 1.68 |
| 1954: February..... | 56.42 | 41.0 | 1.62 | 67.65 | 41.0 | 1.65 | 61.09 | 41.0 | 1.49 | 71.28 | 41.2 | 1.73 | 72.31 | 39.3 | 1.84 | 75.78 | 42.1 | 1.80 |
| March..... | 55.8 | 40.8 | 1.63 | 67.49 | 40.9 | 1.65 | 61.65 | 40.3 | 1.53 | 76.79 | 42.9 | 1.79 | 82.55 | 43.9 | 1.98 | 70.29 | 39.0 | 1.80 |
| April..... | 67.08 | 40.9 | 1.64 | 68.35 | 41.2 | 1.66 | 60.83 | 39.5 | 1.54 | 68.99 | 39.2 | 1.76 | 72.31 | 39.3 | 1.84 | 68.97 | 37.0 | 1.81 |
| May..... | 67.62 | 41.0 | 1.65 | 69.14 | 41.4 | 1.67 | 60.68 | 39.4 | 1.54 | 72.92 | 41.2 | 1.77 | 77.33 | 41.8 | 1.85 | 71.38 | 40.1 | 1.78 |
| June..... | 68.31 | 41.4 | 1.65 | 69.72 | 41.5 | 1.68 | 63.24 | 40.8 | 1.55 | 72.63 | 41.5 | 1.78 | 78.80 | 42.0 | 1.83 | 70.86 | 40.5 | 1.78 |
| July..... | 68.64 | 41.1 | 1.67 | 70.21 | 41.3 | 1.70 | 61.72 | 40.1 | 1.54 | 72.57 | 41.0 | 1.77 | 77.15 | 41.7 | 1.87 | 70.80 | 40.0 | 1.77 |
| August..... | 68.14 | 40.8 | 1.67 | 70.04 | 41.2 | 1.70 | 60.76 | 39.2 | 1.55 | 71.75 | 41.0 | 1.75 | 75.62 | 41.1 | 1.84 | 72.16 | 41.0 | 1.78 |
| September..... | 68.88 | 41.0 | 1.68 | 70.62 | 41.3 | 1.71 | 62.40 | 40.0 | 1.56 | 72.75 | 41.1 | 1.77 | 77.00 | 41.4 | 1.86 | 71.28 | 40.5 | 1.78 |
| October..... | 68.39 | 40.7 | 1.68 | 70.11 | 41.0 | 1.71 | 61.93 | 39.7 | 1.56 | 68.06 | 41.3 | 1.64 | 74.03 | 39.8 | 1.86 | 67.78 | 42.9 | 1.58 |
| November..... | 68.21 | 40.6 | 1.68 | 70.11 | 41.0 | 1.71 | 61.00 | 39.1 | 1.56 | 78.16 | 40.1 | 1.86 | 79.84 | 41.8 | 1.91 | 68.02 | 49.7 | 1.61 |
| December..... | 69.12 | 40.9 | 1.69 | 70.62 | 41.3 | 1.71 | 61.39 | 39.1 | 1.57 | 73.78 | 40.6 | 1.85 | 74.96 | 40.3 | 1.86 | 75.14 | 40.1 | 1.63 |
| 1955: January..... | 68.38 | 40.4 | 1.69 | 70.00 | 40.7 | 1.72 | 61.54 | 39.2 | 1.57 | 74.45 | 42.3 | 1.76 | 73.68 | 39.6 | 1.86 | 61.09 | 44.8 | 1.81 |
| February..... | 69.02 | 40.6 | 1.70 | 70.58 | 40.8 | 1.73 | 62.33 | 39.7 | 1.57 | 73.69 | 41.4 | 1.78 | 77.14 | 40.6 | 1.90 | 72.50 | 39.4 | 1.84 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Confectionery and related products * | | | Confectionery | | | Beverages * | | | Bottled soft drinks | | | Malt liquors | | | Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors | | | |
| 1952: Average..... | \$52.27 | 39.9 | \$1.31 | \$50.67 | 39.9 | \$1.37 | \$71.14 | 41.6 | \$1.71 | \$55.73 | 43.2 | \$1.29 | \$82.20 | 41.1 | \$2.00 | \$70.88 | 39.6 | \$1.79 |
| 1953: Average..... | 53.45 | 39.3 | 1.36 | 51.74 | 39.2 | 1.32 | 76.04 | 41.1 | 1.85 | 60.49 | 42.6 | 1.42 | 89.79 | 41.0 | 2.19 | 71.42 | 38.4 | 1.86 |
| 1954: February..... | 55.10 | 39.4 | 1.40 | 53.08 | 39.2 | 1.35 | 76.80 | 40.0 | 1.92 | 60.69 | 41.0 | 1.48 | 89.58 | 39.8 | 2.26 | 73.54 | 38.2 | 1.92 |
| March..... | 55.52 | 39.1 | 1.42 | 53.29 | 38.9 | 1.37 | 77.79 | 40.1 | 1.94 | 60.69 | 41.0 | 1.48 | 91.37 | 39.9 | 2.29 | 73.73 | 38.6 | 1.93 |
| April..... | 55.34 | 38.7 | 1.43 | 53.93 | 38.8 | 1.39 | 78.57 | 40.8 | 1.94 | 61.80 | 41.7 | 1.47 | 92.46 | 40.2 | 2.30 | 75.26 | 39.2 | 1.92 |
| May..... | 55.34 | 38.7 | 1.43 | 53.13 | 38.5 | 1.38 | 78.18 | 40.3 | 1.94 | 60.42 | 41.1 | 1.47 | 92.92 | 40.4 | 2.30 | 73.53 | 38.7 | 1.90 |
| June..... | 57.17 | 39.7 | 1.44 | 55.04 | 39.6 | 1.39 | 80.85 | 41.1 | 1.96 | 63.62 | 42.7 | 1.49 | 95.30 | 40.9 | 2.33 | 74.31 | 38.8 | 1.91 |
| July..... | 58.91 | 39.4 | 1.45 | 57.76 | 37.8 | 1.37 | 83.17 | 41.5 | 1.98 | 62.17 | 42.5 | 1.48 | 97.05 | 41.1 | 2.35 | 75.66 | 39.2 | 1.92 |
| August..... | 55.95 | 39.4 | 1.42 | 53.70 | 39.3 | 1.37 | 78.76 | 40.6 | 1.94 | 62.03 | 42.2 | 1.47 | 97.03 | 40.1 | 2.32 | 73.73 | 38.4 | 1.93 |
| September..... | 57.08 | 40.2 | 1.42 | 54.94 | 40.1 | 1.37 | 79.17 | 40.6 | 1.95 | 61.63 | 42.5 | 1.45 | 93.60 | 40.0 | 2.34 | 74.11 | 38.2 | 1.94 |
| October..... | 55.55 | 39.4 | 1.41 | 53.84 | 39.3 | 1.37 | 78.78 | 40.4 | 1.95 | 61.59 | 41.9 | 1.47 | 91.80 | 39.4 | 2.34 | 76.25 | 39.1 | 1.96 |
| November..... | 55.44 | 39.6 | 1.40 | 53.49 | 39.6 | 1.35 | 79.00 | 39.9 | 1.98 | 59.94 | 40.5 | 1.44 | 92.20 | 39.4 | 2.34 | 80.60 | 40.1 | 2.01 |
| December..... | 56.26 | 39.9 | 1.41 | 54.26 | 39.9 | 1.38 | 78.21 | 39.5 | 1.98 | 60.75 | 40.5 | 1.50 | 93.53 | 39.8 | 2.35 | 72.64 | 39.5 | 1.99 |
| 1955: January..... | 56.77 | 39.7 | 1.43 | 54.65 | 39.6 | 1.38 | 77.62 | 39.4 | 1.97 | 59.24 | 40.3 | 1.47 | 91.96 | 39.3 | 2.34 | 75.75 | 37.5 | 2.02 |
| February..... | 57.31 | 39.8 | 1.44 | 55.18 | 39.7 | 1.39 | 78.90 | 39.8 | 1.98 | 60.24 | 40.7 | 1.48 | 92.90 | 39.7 | 2.34 | 77.37 | 38.9 | 2.03 |

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹—Continued

| Year and month | Manufacturing—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|--|------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| | Food and kindred products—Continued | | | | | | | | | Tobacco manufactures | | | | | | | | |
| | Miscellaneous food products ¹ | | | Cereal, sugar, oil, and starch | | | Manufactured ice | | | Total: Tobacco manufactures | | | Cigarettes | | | Cigars | | |
| | Ave. wkly. earnings | Ave. wkly. hours | Ave. brly. earnings | Ave. wkly. earnings | Ave. wkly. hours | Ave. brly. earnings | Ave. wkly. earnings | Ave. wkly. hours | Ave. brly. earnings | Ave. wkly. earnings | Ave. wkly. hours | Ave. brly. earnings | Ave. wkly. earnings | Ave. wkly. hours | Ave. brly. earnings | Ave. wkly. earnings | Ave. wkly. hours | Ave. brly. earnings |
| 1952: Average..... | \$60.35 | 42.2 | \$1.43 | \$77.00 | 43.5 | \$1.77 | \$59.80 | 46.0 | \$1.36 | \$44.98 | 38.4 | \$1.17 | \$58.45 | 39.2 | \$1.44 | \$48.13 | 37.5 | \$1.97 |
| 1953: Average..... | 63.12 | 41.6 | 1.51 | 80.94 | 42.6 | 1.69 | 63.34 | 45.9 | 1.38 | 47.37 | 38.2 | 1.34 | 58.59 | 38.9 | 1.51 | 42.71 | 37.5 | 1.13 |
| 1954: February..... | 66.36 | 42.0 | 1.58 | 80.90 | 41.7 | 1.94 | 64.16 | 45.5 | 1.41 | 48.31 | 38.9 | 1.29 | 54.91 | 38.2 | 1.56 | 41.96 | 36.9 | 1.37 |
| March..... | 65.36 | 41.9 | 1.56 | 81.02 | 42.2 | 1.92 | 64.30 | 45.6 | 1.41 | 47.52 | 38.0 | 1.31 | 56.96 | 38.1 | 1.57 | 41.52 | 36.1 | 1.15 |
| April..... | 65.16 | 41.5 | 1.57 | 79.49 | 41.4 | 1.92 | 65.42 | 46.4 | 1.41 | 49.01 | 36.3 | 1.35 | 60.96 | 38.1 | 1.60 | 40.25 | 34.7 | 1.16 |
| May..... | 65.78 | 41.9 | 1.57 | 82.84 | 42.7 | 1.94 | 65.71 | 46.6 | 1.41 | 49.98 | 37.3 | 1.34 | 61.60 | 38.8 | 1.60 | 42.09 | 36.6 | 1.15 |
| June..... | 65.81 | 41.6 | 1.57 | 80.90 | 41.7 | 1.94 | 64.18 | 45.2 | 1.42 | 51.71 | 38.3 | 1.35 | 65.53 | 40.7 | 1.61 | 42.21 | 36.7 | 1.15 |
| July..... | 66.10 | 42.1 | 1.57 | 84.74 | 42.8 | 1.98 | 67.45 | 47.5 | 1.42 | 51.54 | 37.9 | 1.36 | 67.32 | 41.3 | 1.63 | 41.96 | 36.4 | 1.15 |
| August..... | 66.90 | 42.4 | 1.58 | 90.29 | 45.6 | 1.98 | 66.46 | 46.8 | 1.42 | 49.67 | 38.5 | 1.29 | 68.30 | 41.9 | 1.63 | 42.90 | 37.3 | 1.15 |
| September..... | 66.94 | 42.1 | 1.59 | 84.97 | 42.7 | 1.99 | 65.27 | 45.7 | 1.45 | 48.86 | 39.4 | 1.34 | 68.88 | 41.3 | 1.63 | 43.73 | 37.7 | 1.16 |
| October..... | 67.68 | 42.3 | 1.60 | 86.96 | 43.7 | 1.99 | 65.86 | 44.8 | 1.47 | 49.72 | 40.1 | 1.34 | 69.99 | 41.1 | 1.63 | 44.96 | 38.8 | 1.16 |
| November..... | 68.26 | 42.4 | 1.61 | 85.73 | 43.3 | 1.98 | 65.85 | 45.1 | 1.46 | 47.60 | 36.9 | 1.29 | 61.88 | 38.2 | 1.62 | 44.90 | 38.1 | 1.18 |
| December..... | 66.98 | 41.6 | 1.61 | 82.06 | 42.3 | 1.94 | 66.28 | 45.4 | 1.46 | 49.92 | 38.4 | 1.30 | 67.73 | 41.3 | 1.64 | 42.57 | 36.7 | 1.16 |
| 1955: January..... | 66.82 | 41.5 | 1.61 | 81.09 | 41.8 | 1.94 | 65.56 | 44.6 | 1.47 | 50.14 | 37.7 | 1.33 | 66.33 | 40.2 | 1.65 | 41.88 | 36.1 | 1.16 |
| February..... | 66.82 | 41.5 | 1.61 | 81.71 | 41.9 | 1.95 | 65.95 | 45.8 | 1.44 | 49.71 | 37.1 | 1.34 | 63.96 | 39.0 | 1.64 | 42.59 | 36.4 | 1.17 |
| Year and month | Tobacco manufactures—Continued | | | | | | | | | Textile-mill products | | | | | | | | |
| | Tobacco and snuff | | | Tobacco stemming and redrying | | | Total: Textile-mill products | | | Scouring and combing plants | | | Yarn and thread mills ¹ | | | Yarn mills | | |
| 1952: Average..... | \$47.74 | 37.3 | \$1.28 | \$38.91 | 39.3 | \$0.99 | \$53.18 | 39.1 | \$1.36 | \$62.60 | 40.0 | \$1.57 | \$49.16 | 38.7 | \$1.27 | \$49.16 | 38.7 | \$1.27 |
| 1953: Average..... | 50.90 | 37.7 | 1.35 | 38.78 | 38.2 | 1.04 | 53.57 | 39.1 | 1.37 | 62.60 | 39.7 | 1.50 | 48.81 | 38.2 | 1.27 | 48.28 | 37.7 | 1.27 |
| 1954: February..... | 50.92 | 36.9 | 1.38 | 38.63 | 38.8 | 1.11 | 52.06 | 38.0 | 1.37 | 60.74 | 38.2 | 1.59 | 44.75 | 35.8 | 1.25 | 44.13 | 35.3 | 1.25 |
| March..... | 49.76 | 35.8 | 1.39 | 41.54 | 35.2 | 1.18 | 51.58 | 38.0 | 1.38 | 60.04 | 38.0 | 1.58 | 45.14 | 36.4 | 1.24 | 44.39 | 35.8 | 1.24 |
| April..... | 51.80 | 37.0 | 1.40 | 44.53 | 36.2 | 1.23 | 50.46 | 37.1 | 1.36 | 58.09 | 37.0 | 1.57 | 43.90 | 35.4 | 1.24 | 43.65 | 35.3 | 1.24 |
| May..... | 53.02 | 37.6 | 1.41 | 45.14 | 36.4 | 1.24 | 51.10 | 37.3 | 1.37 | 61.30 | 38.8 | 1.58 | 45.00 | 36.0 | 1.25 | 44.50 | 35.6 | 1.25 |
| June..... | 53.02 | 37.6 | 1.41 | 47.00 | 37.9 | 1.24 | 51.41 | 37.8 | 1.36 | 65.03 | 40.9 | 1.59 | 45.50 | 36.4 | 1.25 | 45.13 | 36.1 | 1.25 |
| July..... | 51.97 | 36.6 | 1.42 | 42.12 | 35.1 | 1.20 | 51.41 | 37.8 | 1.36 | 65.51 | 43.1 | 1.52 | 45.88 | 37.0 | 1.24 | 45.51 | 36.7 | 1.24 |
| August..... | 55.10 | 38.8 | 1.42 | 37.86 | 36.4 | 1.04 | 52.36 | 38.5 | 1.36 | 62.78 | 41.3 | 1.52 | 46.88 | 37.5 | 1.25 | 46.25 | 37.3 | 1.24 |
| September..... | 55.53 | 38.9 | 1.43 | 38.31 | 39.5 | 1.09 | 52.69 | 38.6 | 1.36 | 63.61 | 39.1 | 1.55 | 46.75 | 37.1 | 1.25 | 46.49 | 36.9 | 1.26 |
| October..... | 54.53 | 38.4 | 1.42 | 39.95 | 41.2 | 1.07 | 53.31 | 39.2 | 1.36 | 65.03 | 35.5 | 1.55 | 47.00 | 37.6 | 1.25 | 47.13 | 37.7 | 1.25 |
| November..... | 53.20 | 37.2 | 1.43 | 34.17 | 33.5 | 1.02 | 54.66 | 39.9 | 1.37 | 56.25 | 35.6 | 1.58 | 48.13 | 38.5 | 1.25 | 48.00 | 38.4 | 1.25 |
| December..... | 54.20 | 37.9 | 1.43 | 39.69 | 37.7 | 1.05 | 55.07 | 40.2 | 1.37 | 60.28 | 39.4 | 1.53 | 49.00 | 39.2 | 1.25 | 48.63 | 38.9 | 1.25 |
| 1955: January..... | 53.28 | 37.0 | 1.44 | 39.70 | 37.1 | 1.07 | 54.25 | 39.6 | 1.37 | 63.29 | 41.1 | 1.54 | 49.01 | 38.9 | 1.26 | 48.38 | 38.7 | 1.25 |
| February..... | 50.54 | 35.1 | 1.44 | 40.54 | 36.2 | 1.12 | 54.80 | 40.0 | 1.37 | 62.22 | 40.4 | 1.54 | 49.77 | 39.5 | 1.26 | 46.25 | 39.4 | 1.25 |
| Year and month | Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber | | | | | | | | | Woolen and worsted | | | | | | | | |
| | Thread mills | | | Broad-woven fabric mills ¹ | | | United States | | | North | | | South | | | United States | | |
| 1952: Average..... | \$49.79 | 38.6 | \$1.29 | \$51.90 | 38.8 | \$1.34 | \$49.79 | 38.6 | \$1.29 | \$55.35 | 38.1 | \$1.45 | \$48.76 | 38.7 | \$1.25 | \$62.56 | 40.1 | \$1.56 |
| 1953: Average..... | 48.53 | 39.0 | 1.27 | 52.80 | 39.4 | 1.34 | 51.09 | 39.3 | 1.30 | 56.37 | 39.7 | 1.42 | 49.78 | 39.2 | 1.27 | 61.98 | 39.7 | 1.56 |
| 1954: February..... | 48.36 | 38.5 | 1.27 | 50.03 | 37.9 | 1.32 | 48.76 | 37.8 | 1.29 | 54.14 | 38.4 | 1.41 | 47.50 | 37.7 | 1.26 | 56.36 | 38.8 | 1.53 |
| March..... | 48.80 | 38.8 | 1.28 | 50.16 | 38.0 | 1.32 | 48.76 | 37.8 | 1.29 | 54.43 | 38.6 | 1.41 | 47.50 | 37.7 | 1.26 | 56.21 | 38.7 | 1.53 |
| April..... | 45.47 | 35.8 | 1.27 | 48.73 | 37.2 | 1.31 | 47.30 | 37.0 | 1.28 | 53.44 | 37.9 | 1.41 | 46.00 | 36.8 | 1.25 | 60.06 | 39.0 | 1.54 |
| May..... | 47.37 | 37.3 | 1.27 | 48.97 | 37.1 | 1.32 | 47.34 | 36.7 | 1.29 | 53.72 | 38.1 | 1.41 | 45.88 | 36.4 | 1.26 | 62.16 | 40.1 | 1.55 |
| June..... | 47.63 | 37.5 | 1.27 | 49.63 | 37.6 | 1.32 | 47.49 | 37.1 | 1.28 | 54.53 | 38.4 | 1.42 | 46.13 | 36.9 | 1.25 | 62.08 | 40.7 | 1.54 |
| July..... | 48.01 | 37.8 | 1.27 | 49.52 | 37.8 | 1.31 | 47.87 | 37.4 | 1.28 | 54.14 | 38.4 | 1.41 | 46.50 | 37.2 | 1.25 | 60.65 | 39.9 | 1.52 |
| August..... | 49.28 | 38.5 | 1.28 | 50.69 | 38.4 | 1.32 | 49.15 | 38.1 | 1.29 | 54.37 | 38.7 | 1.41 | 47.88 | 38.0 | 1.26 | 60.55 | 40.1 | 1.51 |
| September..... | 49.02 | 38.3 | 1.28 | 51.08 | 38.7 | 1.32 | 49.54 | 38.4 | 1.29 | 55.38 | 39.0 | 1.42 | 48.26 | 38.3 | 1.26 | 61.41 | 40.4 | 1.52 |
| October..... | 44.80 | 35.0 | 1.28 | 52.14 | 39.5 | 1.32 | 50.96 | 39.5 | 1.29 | 55.81 | 39.3 | 1.42 | 50.17 | 39.5 | 1.27 | 60.80 | 40.0 | 1.52 |
| November..... | 47.74 | 37.3 | 1.28 | 53.20 | 40.3 | 1.32 | 52.26 | 40.2 | 1.30 | 57.77 | 40.4 | 1.43 | 51.05 | 40.2 | 1.27 | 61.84 | 40.7 | 1.52 |
| December..... | 50.82 | 39.7 | 1.28 | 53.59 | 40.6 | 1.32 | 52.52 | 40.4 | 1.30 | 58.06 | 40.6 | 1.43 | 51.31 | 40.4 | 1.27 | 62.67 | 41.8 | 1.53 |
| 1955: January..... | 51.21 | 39.7 | 1.29 | 52.67 | 39.9 | 1.32 | 51.34 | 39.8 | 1.29 | 57.51 | 40.5 | 1.42 | 50.42 | 39.7 | 1.27 | 61.31 | 40.6 | 1.51 |
| February..... | 52.13 | 40.1 | 1.30 | 52.93 | 40.1 | 1.32 | 51.87 | 39.9 | 1.30 | 57.37 | 40.4 | 1.42 | 50.55 | 39.8 | 1.27 | 61.65 | 41.1 | 1.50 |
| Year and month | Full-fashioned hosiery | | | | | | | | | Seamless hosiery | | | | | | | | |
| | Narrow fabric and small wares | | | Knitting mills ¹ | | | United States | | | North | | | South | | | United States | | |
| 1952: Average..... | \$54.27 | 40.2 | \$1.35 | \$49.02 | 38.3 | \$1.28 | \$57.61 | 37.9 | \$1.52 | \$57.00 | 37.5 | \$1.52 | \$58.06 | 38.2 | \$1.52 | \$40.39 | 37.4 | \$1.08 |
| 1953: Average..... | 54.53 | 39.8 | 1.37 | 48.75 | 37.5 | 1.30 | 57.00 | 38.3 | 1.50 | 57.00 | 37.5 | 1.50 | 56.24 | 37.0 | 1.52 | 40.26 | 36.9 | 1.10 |
| 1954: February..... | 54.79 | 39.7 | 1.38 | 48.56 | 37.0 | 1.32 | 57.75 | 38.5 | 1.50 | 57.99 | 38.4 | 1.51 | 57.37 | 37.5 | 1.49 | 40.82 | 36.0 | 1.12 |
| March..... | 54.65 | 39.6 | 1.38 | 48.71 | 36.9 | 1.32 | 57.83 | 38.3 | 1.51 | 58.83 | 38.2 | 1.54 | 57.07 | 38.3 | 1.49 | 39.87 | 35.6 | 1.12 |
| April..... | 53.95 | 39.1 | 1.38 | 49.99 | 35.6 | 1.32 | 54.53 | 36.6 | 1.49 | 52.35 | 34.9 | 1.50 | 56.02 | 37.6 | 1.49 | 37.97 | 33.9 | 1.12 |
| May..... | 54.65 | 39.6 | 1.38 | 47.65 | 36.1 | 1.32 | 55.12 | 36.5 | 1.51 | 54.87 | 36.1 | 1.52 | 55.20 | 36.8 | 1.50 | 39.31 | 35.1 | 1.12 |
| June..... | 54.23 | 39.3 | 1.38 | 48.34 | 36.9 | 1.31 | 54.09 | 36.3 | 1.49 | 54.95 | 36.4 | 1.51 | 53.58 | 36.2 | 1.48 | 40.63 | 36.6 | 1.11 |
| July..... | 53.68 | 38.9 | 1.38 | 47.58 | 36.6 | 1.30 | 52.98 | 35.8 | 1.48 | 54.81 | 36.3 | 1.51 | 51.83 | 35.5 | 1.49 | 39.74 | 35.8 | 1.11 |
| August..... | 53.98 | 39.4 | 1.37 | 48.88 | 37.6 | 1.30 | 54.46 | 36.8 | 1.48 | 53.79 | 36.1 | 1.49 | 54.68 | 37.2 | 1.47 | 41.78 | 37.3 | 1.12 |
| September..... | 54.39 | 39.7 | 1.37 | 49.13 | 37.5 | 1.31 | 54.31 | 37.2 | 1.46 | 54.24 | 36.9 | 1.47 | 54.46 | 37.3 | 1.46 | 41.98 | 36.8 | 1.13 |
| October..... | 54.60 | 39.0 | 1.40 | 50.17 | 38.3 | 1.31 | 54.90 | 37.9 | 1.45 | 53.00 | 36.3 | 1.46 | 56.12 | 38.7 | 1.45 | 43.66 | 38.3 | 1.14 |
| November..... | 54.30 | 39.5 | 1.40 | 50.83 | 38.5 | 1.32 | 56.79 | 38.9 | 1.46 | 56.45 | 38.4 | 1.47 | 56.94 | 39.2 | 1.45 | 43.66 | 38.3 | 1.14 |
| December..... | 55.74 | 40.1 | 1.39 | 50.56 | 38.3 | 1.32 | 57.92 | 39.4 | 1.47 | 57.18 | 39.9 | 1.47 | 58.36 | 39.7 | 1.47 | 43.09 | 37.8 | 1.14 |
| 1955: January..... | 54.92 | 39.8 | 1.38 | 49.37 | 37.4 | 1.32 | 56.45 | 38.4 | 1.47 | 55.20 | 37.3 | 1.48 | 56.79 | 38.9 | 1.48 | 42.11 | 36.3 | 1.16 |
| February..... | 56.03 | 40.6 | 1.38 | 50.81 | 38.2 | 1.33 | 58.02 | 39.2 | 1.48 | 56.77 | 38.1 | 1.49 | 58.90 | 39.8 | 1.48 | 43.17 | 36.9 | 1.16 |

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹—Continued

| Year and month | Manufacturing—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------|--|--|------------------|---|--|--|---|--|-----------------|--|--|--|--|--|---------------------------------|--|
| | Textile-mill products—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Shemless hosiery—Continued | | | | | | Knit outerwear | | | | | | Knit underwear | | | | | | Dyeing and finishing textiles ¹ | | Dyeing and finishing textiles (except wool) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | North | | | South | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Ave. wily. earnings | Ave. wily. hours | Ave. hly. earnings | Ave. wily. earnings | Ave. wily. hours | Ave. hly. earnings | Ave. wily. earnings | Ave. wily. hours | Ave. hly. earnings | Ave. wily. earnings | Ave. wily. hours | Ave. hly. earnings | Ave. wily. earnings | Ave. wily. hours | Ave. hly. earnings | Ave. wily. earnings | Ave. wily. hours | Ave. hly. earnings | Ave. wily. earnings | Ave. wily. hours | Ave. hly. earnings | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1952: Average..... | \$43.62 | 36.6 | \$1.19 | \$39.23 | 37.1 | \$1.06 | \$49.14 | 39.0 | \$1.26 | \$45.55 | 38.6 | \$1.18 | \$62.58 | 42.9 | \$1.49 | \$62.16 | 42.0 | \$1.48 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1953: Average..... | 43.96 | 37.6 | 1.17 | 39.31 | 36.4 | 1.06 | 50.81 | 38.2 | 1.33 | 45.12 | 37.6 | 1.20 | 61.68 | 41.1 | 1.50 | 61.55 | 41.1 | 1.50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1954: February..... | 42.72 | 35.6 | 1.20 | 39.71 | 36.1 | 1.10 | 50.82 | 36.3 | 1.40 | 43.06 | 35.6 | 1.31 | 62.17 | 40.9 | 1.52 | 62.06 | 41.1 | 1.51 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| March..... | 43.32 | 36.1 | 1.20 | 39.59 | 35.6 | 1.11 | 50.46 | 36.3 | 1.39 | 43.44 | 35.9 | 1.21 | 62.17 | 40.9 | 1.52 | 62.06 | 41.1 | 1.51 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| April..... | 39.63 | 33.3 | 1.19 | 37.74 | 34.0 | 1.11 | 49.90 | 35.9 | 1.39 | 41.97 | 34.4 | 1.22 | 59.85 | 39.9 | 1.50 | 59.30 | 39.8 | 1.49 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| May..... | 42.72 | 36.2 | 1.18 | 38.85 | 35.0 | 1.11 | 51.32 | 36.4 | 1.41 | 43.68 | 36.1 | 1.21 | 59.55 | 39.7 | 1.50 | 59.30 | 39.8 | 1.49 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| June..... | 44.25 | 37.8 | 1.18 | 40.16 | 36.8 | 1.10 | 52.13 | 37.5 | 1.39 | 43.02 | 36.9 | 1.22 | 59.90 | 40.2 | 1.49 | 59.64 | 40.3 | 1.48 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| July..... | 43.88 | 37.5 | 1.17 | 39.05 | 35.5 | 1.10 | 52.03 | 37.7 | 1.38 | 44.53 | 36.8 | 1.21 | 60.00 | 40.0 | 1.50 | 59.60 | 40.0 | 1.49 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| August..... | 44.48 | 38.0 | 1.17 | 41.29 | 37.2 | 1.11 | 52.72 | 38.2 | 1.38 | 45.18 | 37.3 | 1.21 | 61.16 | 40.8 | 1.51 | 60.90 | 40.6 | 1.49 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| September..... | 43.52 | 37.2 | 1.17 | 41.10 | 36.7 | 1.12 | 53.55 | 38.6 | 1.39 | 45.26 | 37.1 | 1.22 | 61.31 | 40.6 | 1.51 | 61.09 | 40.7 | 1.50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| October..... | 44.72 | 37.9 | 1.18 | 43.39 | 38.4 | 1.13 | 53.38 | 38.4 | 1.39 | 45.74 | 37.8 | 1.21 | 62.67 | 41.5 | 1.51 | 62.55 | 41.7 | 1.50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| November..... | 44.25 | 37.5 | 1.18 | 43.78 | 38.4 | 1.14 | 54.00 | 38.1 | 1.41 | 46.49 | 37.8 | 1.23 | 65.18 | 42.6 | 1.53 | 65.06 | 42.8 | 1.52 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| December..... | 43.44 | 36.5 | 1.19 | 42.83 | 37.9 | 1.13 | 52.36 | 37.4 | 1.40 | 45.13 | 37.3 | 1.21 | 60.22 | 43.0 | 1.54 | 60.10 | 43.2 | 1.53 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1955: January..... | 43.32 | 36.1 | 1.20 | 41.75 | 36.3 | 1.15 | 51.10 | 36.5 | 1.40 | 45.87 | 37.6 | 1.32 | 64.72 | 42.3 | 1.53 | 64.60 | 42.5 | 1.52 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| February..... | 43.56 | 36.0 | 1.21 | 42.92 | 37.0 | 1.16 | 51.94 | 37.1 | 1.40 | 47.72 | 38.8 | 1.23 | 64.75 | 42.6 | 1.52 | 64.90 | 42.7 | 1.52 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Textile-mill products—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings ¹ | | | | | | Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet pads | | | | | | Hats (except felt and millinery) | | | | | | Miscellaneous textile goods ¹ | | | | | | Felt goods (except women felt and hats) | | Lace goods | | | | | | | |
| 1952: Average..... | \$68.39 | 41.2 | \$1.65 | \$65.74 | 39.6 | \$1.65 | \$53.20 | 37.2 | \$1.43 | \$60.09 | 40.6 | \$1.48 | \$67.70 | 40.3 | \$1.68 | \$67.07 | 38.3 | \$1.49 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1953: Average..... | 70.59 | 40.8 | 1.73 | 66.99 | 39.7 | 1.74 | 56.47 | 37.4 | 1.61 | 62.42 | 40.8 | 1.53 | 71.04 | 41.3 | 1.72 | 61.85 | 38.9 | 1.59 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1954: February..... | 69.83 | 39.9 | 1.76 | 66.99 | 38.8 | 1.74 | 54.66 | 36.2 | 1.61 | 62.06 | 40.0 | 1.55 | 67.82 | 39.2 | 1.73 | 60.56 | 37.4 | 1.60 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| March..... | 69.72 | 40.3 | 1.73 | 67.09 | 38.9 | 1.74 | 53.10 | 35.4 | 1.50 | 61.91 | 40.2 | 1.54 | 68.17 | 40.1 | 1.70 | 60.56 | 37.4 | 1.62 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| April..... | 67.94 | 39.6 | 1.72 | 66.26 | 38.3 | 1.73 | 45.11 | 31.8 | 1.45 | 60.59 | 39.4 | 1.54 | 68.45 | 39.8 | 1.72 | 58.81 | 36.3 | 1.62 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| May..... | 68.38 | 39.3 | 1.74 | 65.19 | 37.9 | 1.72 | 52.39 | 35.4 | 1.48 | 61.23 | 39.5 | 1.55 | 66.05 | 38.4 | 1.72 | 57.96 | 36.0 | 1.61 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| June..... | 68.38 | 39.3 | 1.74 | 65.02 | 37.8 | 1.72 | 54.95 | 36.4 | 1.61 | 61.69 | 39.8 | 1.55 | 71.40 | 40.8 | 1.75 | 60.31 | 37.0 | 1.62 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| July..... | 69.13 | 39.5 | 1.75 | 65.57 | 37.9 | 1.73 | 53.76 | 35.6 | 1.61 | 61.70 | 39.3 | 1.57 | 69.83 | 39.9 | 1.75 | 60.39 | 36.6 | 1.65 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| August..... | 71.63 | 40.7 | 1.76 | 67.99 | 39.3 | 1.73 | 50.90 | 38.4 | 1.56 | 61.85 | 39.9 | 1.55 | 69.25 | 39.8 | 1.74 | 61.55 | 37.3 | 1.65 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| September..... | 73.69 | 41.4 | 1.78 | 69.65 | 39.8 | 1.75 | 54.09 | 36.4 | 1.50 | 62.56 | 40.1 | 1.56 | 70.45 | 39.8 | 1.77 | 62.54 | 37.9 | 1.65 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| October..... | 72.28 | 41.3 | 1.75 | 67.82 | 39.2 | 1.73 | 53.69 | 34.8 | 1.54 | 62.87 | 40.3 | 1.56 | 71.81 | 40.8 | 1.78 | 61.28 | 37.2 | 1.65 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| November..... | 70.47 | 40.5 | 1.74 | 65.84 | 38.5 | 1.71 | 57.82 | 37.3 | 1.55 | 64.96 | 40.8 | 1.57 | 71.98 | 40.9 | 1.76 | 62.05 | 38.3 | 1.62 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| December..... | 71.86 | 41.3 | 1.74 | 69.29 | 40.0 | 1.73 | 60.76 | 39.2 | 1.55 | 65.99 | 41.7 | 1.58 | 72.16 | 41.0 | 1.76 | 64.62 | 39.4 | 1.64 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1955: January..... | 72.69 | 41.3 | 1.70 | 70.30 | 40.4 | 1.74 | 56.54 | 37.2 | 1.52 | 65.10 | 41.2 | 1.54 | 70.70 | 40.4 | 1.75 | 62.32 | 38.0 | 1.64 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| February..... | 71.34 | 41.0 | 1.74 | 70.12 | 40.3 | 1.74 | 59.68 | 38.5 | 1.55 | 66.78 | 42.0 | 1.59 | 72.34 | 41.1 | 1.76 | 64.08 | 38.6 | 1.66 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Textile-mill products—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Paddings and upholstery filling | | | | | | | | | | | | Processed waste and recovered fibers | | | | | | Artificial leather, oilcloth, and other coated fabrics | | | | | | Cordage and twine | | | | | | Total: Apparel and other finished textile products | | Men's and boys' suits and coats | |
| 1952: Average..... | \$64.17 | 41.4 | \$1.55 | \$61.24 | 42.7 | \$1.30 | \$75.58 | 44.2 | \$1.71 | \$53.06 | 39.6 | \$1.34 | \$47.58 | 36.6 | \$1.30 | \$52.15 | 38.0 | \$1.49 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1953: Average..... | 65.19 | 41.0 | 1.59 | 61.30 | 42.4 | 1.21 | 80.10 | 44.5 | 1.60 | 53.33 | 39.5 | 1.35 | 48.46 | 36.4 | 1.33 | 57.93 | 36.9 | 1.57 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1954: February..... | 65.51 | 39.7 | 1.65 | 49.73 | 41.1 | 1.21 | 78.53 | 43.7 | 1.63 | 53.18 | 39.1 | 1.36 | 49.46 | 36.1 | 1.37 | 57.95 | 36.0 | 1.61 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| March..... | 67.65 | 41.0 | 1.65 | 50.51 | 41.4 | 1.22 | 77.29 | 42.7 | 1.81 | 53.84 | 39.3 | 1.37 | 49.59 | 36.2 | 1.37 | 57.32 | 35.0 | 1.61 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| April..... | 66.90 | 40.4 | 1.65 | 50.02 | 41.0 | 1.22 | 76.95 | 42.5 | 1.81 | 51.41 | 37.8 | 1.36 | 45.62 | 34.3 | 1.33 | 52.64 | 32.9 | 1.60 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| May..... | 69.14 | 41.4 | 1.67 | 51.73 | 42.4 | 1.22 | 77.89 | 42.4 | 1.83 | 52.20 | 38.1 | 1.37 | 46.97 | 34.9 | 1.32 | 52.97 | 32.9 | 1.61 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| June..... | 64.71 | 39.7 | 1.63 | 51.29 | 41.7 | 1.23 | 79.61 | 43.5 | 1.83 | 52.06 | 38.0 | 1.37 | 46.65 | 35.0 | 1.33 | 55.08 | 34.9 | 1.62 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| July..... | 67.60 | 40.0 | 1.69 | 52.03 | 42.3 | 1.23 | 74.03 | 40.9 | 1.81 | 52.88 | 38.6 | 1.37 | 47.17 | 35.2 | 1.34 | 56.80 | 35.5 | 1.60 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| August..... | 65.67 | 39.8 | 1.65 | 50.66 | 41.2 | 1.23 | 76.32 | 42.4 | 1.80 | 53.99 | 39.7 | 1.36 | 48.87 | 36.2 | 1.35 | 57.05 | 35.0 | 1.63 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| September..... | 64.19 | 39.8 | 1.65 | 51.83 | 41.8 | 1.24 | 81.33 | 44.2 | 1.84 | 53.31 | 39.2 | 1.36 | 48.82 | 35.9 | 1.36 | 57.35 | 35.4 | 1.62 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| October..... | 67.57 | 41.2 | 1.64 | 52.08 | 42.0 | 1.24 | 81.84 | 44.0 | 1.86 | 53.54 | 38.8 | 1.38 | 47.84 | 35.7 | 1.34 | 53.63 | 32.9 | 1.63 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| November..... | 70.73 | 42.1 | 1.68 | 52.58 | 42.4 | 1.24 | 84.52 | 45.2 | 1.87 | 52.61 | 38.4 | 1.37 | 48.37 | 36.1 | 1.34 | 55.09 | 33.8 | 1.63 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| December..... | 75.41 | 44.1 | 1.71 | 53.20 | 42.9 | 1.24 | 86.10 | 45.8 | 1.88 | 53.70 | 39.2 | 1.37 | 49.01 | 36.3 | 1.35 | 58.32 | 36.0 | 1.62 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1955: January..... | 72.76 | 42.8 | 1.70 | 53.29 | 42.9 | 1.24 | 86.71 | 45.4 | 1.91 | 53.93 | 39.1 | 1.38 | 48.69 | 36.0 | 1.35 | 57.87 | 35.5 | 1.63 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| February..... | 77.68 | 44.8 | 1.73 | 52.58 | 42.4 | 1.24 | 88.70 | 46.2 | 1.92 | 55.20 | 40.0 | 1.38 | 49.82 | 36.9 | 1.36 | 59.29 | 36.6 | 1.62 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Textile-mill products—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing ¹ | | | | | | Shirts, collars, and neckwear | | | | | | Separate trousers | | | | | | Work shirts | | | | | | Women's outerwear ¹ | | Women's dresses | | | | | | | |
| 1952: Average..... | \$40.80 | 37.5 | \$1.08 | \$39.96 | 37.0 | \$1.08 | \$42.66 | 37.6 | \$1.14 | \$35.15 | 37.8 | \$0.99 | \$32.39 | 35.4 | \$1.48 | \$51.48 | 35.5 | \$1.48 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1953: Average..... | 41.18 | 37.1 | 1.11 | 41.40 | 37.3 | 1.11 | 44.63 | 37.5 | 1.19 | 34.32 | 36.9 | 0.99 | 32.65 | 35.1 | 1.50 | 52.15 | 35.5 | 1.49 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1954: February..... | 41.29 | 35.9 | 1.15 | 41.32 | 36.1 | 1.15 | 46.12 | 37.8 | 1.22 | 34.24 | 35.3 | 0.97 | 34.62 | 35.7 | 1.53 | 53.25 | 35.5 | 1.49 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| March..... | 41.18 | 36.1 | 1.14 | 41.80 | 36.4 | 1.14 | 45.87 | 37.6 | 1.22 | 33.79 | 35.2 | 0.96 | 34.93 | 35.9 | 1.53 | 53.18 | 36.3 | 1.52 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| April..... | 39.10 | 34.6 | 1.13 | 39.22 | 34.4 | 1.14 | 42.72 | 35.6 | 1.20 | 34.69 | 36.9 | 0.94 | 49.01 | 33.8 | 1.45 | 52.25 | 34.6 | 1.51 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| May..... | 39.67 | 34.8 | 1.14 | 39.67 | 34.8 | 1.14 | 41.41 | 34.8 | 1.19 | 34.20 | 36.0 | 0.94 | 49.76 | 34.8 | 1.43 | 53.45 | 35.4 | 1.51 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| June..... | 40.00 | 35.4 | 1.13 | 39.67 | 34.8 | 1.14 | 40.83 | 34.6 | 1.18 | 34.04 | 36.6 | 0.93 | 48.53 | 33.7 | 1.44 | 47.01 | 33.5 | 1.43 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| July..... | 38.76 | 35.5 | 1.12 | 39.55 | 35.0 | 1.13 | 41.77 | 35.7 | 1.17 | 33.37 | 35.5 | 0.94 | 50.81 | 34.1 | 1.49 | 48.91 | 33.8 | 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| August..... | 41.70 | 36.9 | 1.13 | 41.37 | 36.7 | 1.13 | 43.32 | 36.1 | 1.20 | 34.78 | 37.0 | 0.95 | 53.18 | 35.2 | 1.51 | 52.69 | 33.6 | 1.48 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| September..... | 41.84 | 36.7 | 1.14 | 42.44 | 36.9 | 1.15 | 43.44 | 36.8 | 1.19 | 33.44 | 35.2 | 0.95 | 52.17 | 34.1 | 1.53 | 52.86 | 34.1 | 1.55 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| October..... | 41.58 | 36.8 | 1.13 | 42.75 | 37.5 | 1.14 | 42.13 | 35.7 | 1.18 | 33.65 | 35.8 | 0.94 | 50.40 | 33.6 | 1.50 | 52.05 | 33.8 | 1.54 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| November..... | 41.61 | 36.1 | 1.14 | 43.80 | 38.4 | 1.15 | 42.86 | 35.6 | 1.19 | 32.50 | 34.3 | 0.93 | 51.65 | 34.9 | 1.49 | 52.88 | 33.8 | 1.53 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| December..... | 40.91 | 36.2 | 1.13 | 42.41 | 37.2 | 1.14 | 43.58 | 36.5 | 1.20 | 34.12 | 34.4 | 0.95 | 53.85 | 35.7 | 1.50 | 52.70 | 35.8 | 1.50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1955: January..... | 40.68 | 36.0 | 1.13 | 41.61 | 36.5 | 1.14 | 43.19 | 36.0 | 1.18 | 33.28 | 35.4 | 0.94 | 53.40 | 35.6 | 1.50 | 53.49 | 33.9 | 1.49 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| February..... | 42.41 | 37.2 | 1.14 | 42.64 | 37.4 | 1.14 | 45.22 | 38.0 | 1.19 | 34.31 | 36.5 | 0.94 | 54.20 | 36.2 | 1.50 | 53.28 | 36.0 | 1.49 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

| Manufacturing—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|---|------------------|---------------------|--|------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year and month | Household apparel | | | Women's suits, coats, and skirts | | | Women's and children's undergarments ^a | | | Underwear and nightwear, except corsets | | | Corsets and allied garments | | | Millinery | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. brly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. brly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. brly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. brly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. brly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. brly. earnings |
| 1952: Average | \$39.95 | 37.7 | \$1.06 | \$64.94 | 33.3 | \$1.95 | \$43.82 | 37.6 | \$1.16 | \$41.03 | 37.3 | \$1.10 | \$47.24 | 38.1 | \$1.24 | \$38.80 | 36.4 | \$1.61 |
| 1953: Average | 39.74 | 36.8 | 1.08 | 64.81 | 32.9 | 1.97 | 44.28 | 36.9 | 1.20 | 41.88 | 36.8 | 1.13 | 48.10 | 37.0 | 1.30 | 58.64 | 36.2 | 1.63 |
| 1954: February | 40.26 | 36.6 | 1.10 | 67.94 | 33.8 | 2.01 | 44.28 | 36.0 | 1.23 | 41.63 | 36.2 | 1.15 | 47.67 | 35.8 | 1.34 | 67.09 | 36.7 | 1.69 |
| March | 41.18 | 37.1 | 1.11 | 65.47 | 32.9 | 1.90 | 44.65 | 36.6 | 1.22 | 41.95 | 36.8 | 1.14 | 48.44 | 36.3 | 1.34 | 67.30 | 40.0 | 1.68 |
| April | 40.04 | 36.4 | 1.10 | 61.43 | 27.5 | 1.87 | 42.58 | 34.9 | 1.22 | 39.79 | 34.9 | 1.14 | 46.83 | 34.8 | 1.34 | 45.90 | 30.6 | 1.60 |
| May | 39.79 | 36.5 | 1.09 | 61.44 | 28.9 | 1.78 | 43.67 | 35.5 | 1.23 | 40.14 | 34.9 | 1.15 | 48.78 | 36.4 | 1.34 | 44.68 | 29.2 | 1.63 |
| June | 38.86 | 34.7 | 1.12 | 60.59 | 32.4 | 1.87 | 43.91 | 35.7 | 1.23 | 40.24 | 35.3 | 1.14 | 48.81 | 36.2 | 1.34 | 42.33 | 32.8 | 1.61 |
| July | 37.66 | 35.2 | 1.07 | 66.44 | 33.9 | 1.96 | 42.24 | 35.2 | 1.20 | 39.78 | 35.2 | 1.13 | 45.89 | 35.3 | 1.30 | 55.71 | 34.6 | 1.61 |
| August | 38.91 | 35.7 | 1.09 | 66.92 | 33.8 | 1.98 | 43.80 | 36.2 | 1.21 | 41.02 | 36.3 | 1.13 | 48.01 | 36.1 | 1.33 | 62.58 | 37.7 | 1.66 |
| September | 39.96 | 36.0 | 1.11 | 63.60 | 31.8 | 2.00 | 44.65 | 36.9 | 1.21 | 41.92 | 37.1 | 1.13 | 48.55 | 36.5 | 1.33 | 64.31 | 38.4 | 1.68 |
| October | 40.18 | 36.2 | 1.11 | 59.40 | 29.7 | 2.00 | 45.50 | 37.6 | 1.21 | 43.08 | 38.1 | 1.13 | 49.18 | 36.7 | 1.34 | 59.13 | 36.5 | 1.62 |
| November | 41.63 | 37.5 | 1.11 | 60.87 | 30.9 | 1.97 | 45.51 | 37.3 | 1.22 | 43.09 | 37.8 | 1.14 | 49.28 | 36.8 | 1.35 | 61.00 | 33.7 | 1.54 |
| December | 40.70 | 37.0 | 1.10 | 66.25 | 33.8 | 1.96 | 43.92 | 36.3 | 1.21 | 41.02 | 36.3 | 1.13 | 48.78 | 36.4 | 1.34 | 53.60 | 35.2 | 1.52 |
| 1955: January | 39.38 | 35.8 | 1.10 | 67.42 | 34.4 | 1.96 | 43.56 | 36.0 | 1.21 | 40.68 | 36.0 | 1.13 | 48.11 | 35.9 | 1.34 | 56.21 | 36.5 | 1.54 |
| February | 39.93 | 36.3 | 1.10 | 67.86 | 34.8 | 1.95 | 44.29 | 36.6 | 1.21 | 41.81 | 37.0 | 1.13 | 48.11 | 35.9 | 1.34 | 63.52 | 36.7 | 1.60 |
| Lumber and wood products (except furniture) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year and month | Children's outerwear | | | Miscellaneous apparel and accessories | | | Other fabricated textile products ^a | | | Curtains, draperies, and other house furnishings | | | Textile bags | | | Canvas products | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. brly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. brly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. brly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. brly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. brly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. brly. earnings |
| 1952: Average | \$43.82 | 37.2 | \$1.17 | \$43.15 | 37.2 | \$1.16 | \$48.46 | 38.4 | \$1.21 | \$42.67 | 38.1 | \$1.13 | \$47.60 | 38.7 | \$1.28 | \$49.88 | 39.9 | \$1.25 |
| 1953: Average | 44.41 | 36.4 | 1.22 | 44.82 | 37.1 | 1.20 | 47.78 | 37.6 | 1.27 | 42.18 | 37.0 | 1.14 | 49.83 | 38.1 | 1.30 | 61.09 | 39.0 | 1.31 |
| 1954: February | 47.12 | 37.4 | 1.26 | 43.92 | 36.6 | 1.20 | 47.06 | 36.2 | 1.30 | 41.53 | 35.8 | 1.16 | 47.78 | 36.2 | 1.32 | 60.25 | 37.8 | 1.34 |
| March | 46.63 | 37.3 | 1.25 | 43.80 | 36.2 | 1.21 | 47.60 | 36.9 | 1.29 | 42.69 | 36.8 | 1.16 | 46.80 | 36.2 | 1.32 | 60.76 | 37.6 | 1.38 |
| April | 42.11 | 34.8 | 1.21 | 40.92 | 34.1 | 1.20 | 48.70 | 36.2 | 1.29 | 41.64 | 35.9 | 1.16 | 46.78 | 36.4 | 1.34 | 63.33 | 38.4 | 1.35 |
| May | 44.29 | 36.6 | 1.21 | 43.19 | 35.4 | 1.22 | 47.47 | 36.8 | 1.29 | 43.40 | 36.0 | 1.15 | 49.17 | 37.1 | 1.34 | 63.33 | 39.5 | 1.35 |
| June | 45.38 | 37.2 | 1.22 | 42.59 | 35.2 | 1.21 | 47.23 | 36.9 | 1.28 | 41.41 | 35.7 | 1.16 | 49.95 | 37.0 | 1.35 | 63.19 | 39.4 | 1.35 |
| July | 45.38 | 37.2 | 1.22 | 42.12 | 35.1 | 1.20 | 46.85 | 36.6 | 1.28 | 41.29 | 35.9 | 1.15 | 50.79 | 37.9 | 1.34 | 62.27 | 39.3 | 1.33 |
| August | 46.62 | 37.9 | 1.23 | 43.92 | 36.3 | 1.21 | 48.00 | 37.5 | 1.28 | 42.78 | 37.2 | 1.15 | 53.18 | 39.1 | 1.36 | 62.26 | 39.0 | 1.34 |
| September | 45.26 | 36.5 | 1.24 | 44.77 | 36.7 | 1.22 | 48.76 | 37.8 | 1.29 | 44.58 | 38.1 | 1.17 | 54.26 | 39.9 | 1.36 | 65.68 | 39.7 | 1.40 |
| October | 44.16 | 36.2 | 1.22 | 45.38 | 37.2 | 1.22 | 49.02 | 38.3 | 1.28 | 45.24 | 39.0 | 1.16 | 51.71 | 38.3 | 1.35 | 62.50 | 38.6 | 1.36 |
| November | 44.77 | 37.0 | 1.21 | 45.38 | 37.2 | 1.22 | 49.02 | 38.3 | 1.28 | 45.24 | 39.0 | 1.16 | 51.71 | 38.3 | 1.35 | 62.50 | 38.6 | 1.36 |
| December | 43.92 | 36.3 | 1.21 | 45.13 | 37.3 | 1.21 | 50.18 | 38.6 | 1.30 | 45.31 | 38.4 | 1.18 | 52.22 | 38.4 | 1.36 | 62.67 | 39.6 | 1.33 |
| 1955: January | 45.26 | 37.1 | 1.22 | 43.32 | 35.8 | 1.21 | 49.13 | 37.5 | 1.31 | 43.07 | 36.5 | 1.18 | 51.65 | 37.7 | 1.37 | 60.57 | 38.6 | 1.31 |
| February | 46.00 | 37.4 | 1.23 | 44.04 | 36.4 | 1.21 | 50.17 | 38.3 | 1.31 | 45.46 | 38.2 | 1.19 | 51.38 | 37.5 | 1.37 | 63.19 | 39.4 | 1.36 |
| Lumber and wood products (except furniture) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year and month | Total: Lumber and wood products (except furniture) | | | Logging camps and contractors | | | Sawmills and planing mills ^a | | | Sawmills and planing mills, general | | | | | | | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. brly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. brly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. brly. earnings | United States | | | South | | | West | | |
| 1952: Average | \$63.86 | 41.2 | \$1.65 | \$77.68 | 41.1 | \$1.89 | \$63.24 | 40.8 | \$1.55 | \$63.65 | 40.8 | \$1.56 | \$43.03 | 42.6 | \$1.01 | \$81.81 | 39.6 | \$2.06 |
| 1953: Average | 65.63 | 40.7 | 1.62 | 79.09 | 39.5 | 2.00 | 65.37 | 40.6 | 1.61 | 66.18 | 40.6 | 1.63 | 43.78 | 42.5 | 1.03 | 83.81 | 38.8 | 2.16 |
| 1954: February | 63.76 | 40.1 | 1.59 | 73.92 | 38.7 | 1.91 | 63.92 | 40.2 | 1.59 | 64.32 | 40.2 | 1.60 | 43.37 | 42.3 | 1.03 | 80.85 | 38.5 | 2.16 |
| March | 64.40 | 40.0 | 1.61 | 72.96 | 38.3 | 2.01 | 64.96 | 40.6 | 1.60 | 65.37 | 40.6 | 1.61 | 43.26 | 42.0 | 1.03 | 82.68 | 39.0 | 2.12 |
| April | 65.89 | 40.2 | 1.64 | 80.30 | 37.7 | 2.13 | 65.77 | 40.8 | 1.62 | 66.34 | 40.7 | 1.63 | 43.66 | 42.0 | 1.04 | 84.10 | 36.3 | 2.14 |
| May | 67.03 | 39.9 | 1.66 | 76.80 | 36.4 | 2.11 | 67.23 | 40.5 | 1.66 | 67.64 | 40.5 | 1.67 | 43.26 | 41.6 | 1.04 | 84.80 | 36.1 | 2.17 |
| June | 68.71 | 40.9 | 1.68 | 79.18 | 39.2 | 2.02 | 68.80 | 41.2 | 1.67 | 69.38 | 41.3 | 1.68 | 44.20 | 42.5 | 1.04 | 86.76 | 39.8 | 2.18 |
| July | 63.24 | 40.8 | 1.65 | 63.00 | 37.6 | 1.68 | 64.64 | 41.7 | 1.55 | 65.21 | 41.8 | 1.56 | 45.15 | 43.0 | 1.05 | 86.69 | 38.6 | 2.22 |
| August | 65.67 | 41.5 | 1.68 | 67.30 | 38.9 | 1.73 | 67.10 | 42.2 | 1.59 | 67.68 | 42.3 | 1.60 | 45.57 | 43.4 | 1.05 | 89.42 | 40.1 | 2.23 |
| September | 67.47 | 40.4 | 1.67 | 68.16 | 35.6 | 1.92 | 70.06 | 41.7 | 1.68 | 70.47 | 41.7 | 1.69 | 45.96 | 43.5 | 1.05 | 86.19 | 39.0 | 2.21 |
| October | 70.14 | 41.6 | 1.69 | 77.03 | 39.3 | 1.96 | 70.81 | 41.9 | 1.69 | 71.40 | 42.0 | 1.70 | 46.11 | 43.5 | 1.06 | 88.44 | 40.2 | 2.20 |
| November | 68.64 | 41.1 | 1.67 | 76.05 | 39.0 | 1.95 | 68.89 | 41.5 | 1.66 | 69.31 | 41.5 | 1.67 | 45.35 | 43.2 | 1.05 | 86.54 | 39.7 | 2.19 |
| December | 68.64 | 41.1 | 1.67 | 76.05 | 39.0 | 1.95 | 68.89 | 41.5 | 1.66 | 69.31 | 41.5 | 1.67 | 45.35 | 43.2 | 1.05 | 86.54 | 39.7 | 2.19 |
| 1955: January | 66.75 | 40.7 | 1.64 | 74.03 | 39.8 | 1.86 | 66.75 | 40.7 | 1.64 | 67.16 | 40.7 | 1.65 | 43.99 | 42.3 | 1.04 | 85.63 | 39.1 | 2.19 |
| February | 66.91 | 40.8 | 1.64 | 71.43 | 38.2 | 1.87 | 67.90 | 41.4 | 1.64 | 68.31 | 41.4 | 1.65 | 44.73 | 42.6 | 1.05 | 87.38 | 39.9 | 2.19 |
| Lumber and wood products (except furniture) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year and month | Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products ^a | | | Millwork | | | Plywood | | | Wooden containers ^a | | | Wooden boxes, other than clogs | | | Miscellaneous wood products | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. brly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. brly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. brly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. brly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. brly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. brly. earnings |
| 1952: Average | \$96.94 | 42.1 | \$1.89 | \$65.83 | 42.2 | \$1.66 | \$70.62 | 42.8 | \$1.63 | \$50.39 | 41.3 | \$1.22 | \$50.83 | 42.0 | \$1.21 | \$53.63 | 41.9 | \$1.36 |
| 1953: Average | 98.99 | 41.5 | 1.86 | 68.55 | 41.8 | 1.64 | 71.32 | 42.2 | 1.64 | 51.25 | 41.0 | 1.25 | 51.84 | 41.4 | 1.24 | 56.46 | 41.7 | 1.33 |
| 1954: February | 99.19 | 40.7 | 1.70 | 68.47 | 41.0 | 1.67 | 73.25 | 42.1 | 1.70 | 48.50 | 39.7 | 1.23 | 47.95 | 39.3 | 1.22 | 54.47 | 40.7 | 1.34 |
| March | 98.54 | 40.8 | 1.68 | 68.47 | 41.0 | 1.67 | 71.81 | 41.7 | 1.71 | 49.06 | 39.6 | 1.23 | 48.00 | 39.3 | 1.23 | 54.54 | 40.7 | 1.34 |
| April | 98.78 | 40.7 | 1.69 | 67.73 | 40.8 | 1.66 | 71.69 | 41.6 | 1.72 | 49.20 | 40.0 | 1.23 | 48.45 | 40.2 | 1.23 | 54.54 | 40.7 | 1.34 |
| May | 99.77 | 40.8 | 1.71 | 69.55 | 41.4 | 1.68 | 71.10 | 40.4 | 1.76 | 49.97 | 40.3 | 1.24 | 49.45 | 40.2 | 1.24 | 54.68 | 40.5 | 1.35 |
| June | 99.72 | 41.8 | 1.72 | 71.99 | 42.6 | 1.69 | 71.81 | 40.8 | 1.76 | 51.16 | 40.6 | 1.26 | 51.56 | 40.6 | 1.27 | 55.06 | 40.8 | 1.35 |
| July | 99.72 | 41.5 | 1.68 | 70.90 | 42.2 | 1.68 | 69.50 | 40.8 | 1.63 | 49.48 | 39.9 | 1.24 | 49.20 | 40.0 | 1.25 | 53.07 | 39.9 | 1.35 |
| August | 71.99 | 42.6 | 1.69 | 72.84 | 43.1 | 1.69 | 69.69 | 42.4 | 1.62 | 48.98 | 39.5 | 1.24 | 47.95 | 39.3 | 1.22 | 54.13 | 40.7 | 1.35 |
| September | 71.28 | 41.2 | 1.78 | 72.85 | 42.6 | 1.71 | 71.81 | 40.8 | 1.76 | 50.92 | 39.7 | 1.28 | 50.43 | 39.4 | 1.28 | 56.17 | 40.7 | 1.35 |
| October | 74.12 | 42.6 | 1.74 | 73.99 | 43.0 | 1.72 | 77.51 | 43.3 | 1.79 | 51.82 | 43.3 | 1.27 | 51.85 | 40.6 | 1.27 | 66.72 | 41.1 | 1.35 |
| November | 73.43 | 42.2 | 1.74 | 72.99 | 42.4 | 1.72 | 76.72 | 43.1 | 1.78 | 50.90 | 40.4 | 1.25 | 50.38 | 40.3 | 1.25 | 67.13 | 41.1 | 1.35 |
| December | 73.78 | 42.4 | 1.74 | 72.99 | 42.4 | 1.72 | 76.72 | 43.2 | 1.78 | 50.90 | 40.4 | 1.25 | 50.38 | 40.3 | 1.25 | 67.13 | 41.1 | 1.35 |
| 1955: January | 72.73 | 41.8 | 1.74 | 70.04 | 41.2 | 1.70 | 80.99 | 44.5 | 1.82 | 49.23 | 39.7 | 1.24 | 49.20 | 40.0 | 1.23 | 67.13 | 41.1 | 1.35 |
| February | 71.96 | 41.3 | 1.74 | 70.04 | 41.2 | 1.70 | 80.08 | 44.0 | 1.82 | 50.25 | 40.2 | 1.25 | 50.48 | 40.7 | 1.25 | 67.27 | 41.5 | 1.36 |

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

| Manufacturing—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|-----------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|---|-----------------|---------------------|---|-----------------|---------------------|--|-----------------|---------------------|--|-----------------|---------------------|
| Furniture and fixtures | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year and month | Total: Furniture and fixtures | | | Household furniture ² | | | Wood household furniture (except upholstered) | | | Wood household furniture, upholstered | | | Mattresses and bedspings | | | Office, public-building, and professional furniture ⁴ | | |
| | Avg. wky. earnings | Avg. wky. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wky. earnings | Avg. wky. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wky. earnings | Avg. wky. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wky. earnings | Avg. wky. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wky. earnings | Avg. wky. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wky. earnings | Avg. wky. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1952: Average | \$61.01 | 41.5 | \$1.47 | \$58.99 | 41.5 | \$1.42 | \$73.38 | 41.7 | \$1.74 | \$64.58 | 41.4 | \$1.56 | \$64.87 | 40.8 | \$1.59 | \$68.36 | 42.2 | \$1.62 |
| 1953: Average | 63.14 | 41.0 | 1.54 | 60.38 | 40.8 | 1.49 | 75.21 | 41.2 | 1.74 | 65.45 | 40.4 | 1.62 | 66.28 | 39.9 | 1.66 | 71.23 | 41.9 | 1.70 |
| 1954: February | 62.16 | 40.1 | 1.55 | 59.30 | 39.8 | 1.49 | 74.14 | 40.4 | 1.74 | 63.41 | 38.9 | 1.63 | 63.30 | 39.7 | 1.67 | 69.94 | 40.9 | 1.71 |
| March | 62.05 | 40.1 | 1.56 | 58.85 | 39.9 | 1.50 | 74.54 | 40.4 | 1.75 | 63.57 | 39.0 | 1.63 | 63.97 | 39.5 | 1.67 | 70.03 | 41.0 | 1.73 |
| April | 61.00 | 39.1 | 1.56 | 58.20 | 38.8 | 1.50 | 72.92 | 39.2 | 1.75 | 62.16 | 37.9 | 1.64 | 64.30 | 38.5 | 1.67 | 68.97 | 40.1 | 1.73 |
| May | 60.53 | 38.8 | 1.56 | 57.30 | 38.2 | 1.50 | 72.52 | 38.9 | 1.75 | 61.48 | 36.1 | 1.62 | 63.74 | 38.4 | 1.66 | 69.08 | 40.4 | 1.71 |
| June | 62.17 | 39.6 | 1.57 | 59.19 | 39.2 | 1.51 | 74.26 | 39.9 | 1.76 | 61.13 | 37.5 | 1.63 | 63.63 | 39.3 | 1.67 | 69.32 | 40.3 | 1.72 |
| July | 62.02 | 39.5 | 1.57 | 59.04 | 39.1 | 1.51 | 72.92 | 39.2 | 1.75 | 62.10 | 38.1 | 1.63 | 63.70 | 40.3 | 1.68 | 69.66 | 40.5 | 1.72 |
| August | 63.74 | 40.6 | 1.57 | 61.00 | 40.4 | 1.51 | 74.81 | 40.6 | 1.76 | 65.27 | 39.8 | 1.64 | 66.38 | 41.3 | 1.68 | 72.91 | 41.9 | 1.74 |
| September | 64.46 | 40.8 | 1.58 | 61.71 | 40.6 | 1.52 | 75.08 | 40.5 | 1.76 | 67.49 | 40.9 | 1.65 | 69.97 | 41.4 | 1.69 | 72.31 | 41.8 | 1.73 |
| October | 65.10 | 41.2 | 1.58 | 62.62 | 41.2 | 1.52 | 76.44 | 41.5 | 1.76 | 68.89 | 41.5 | 1.66 | 69.95 | 40.8 | 1.69 | 72.98 | 41.7 | 1.75 |
| November | 64.62 | 40.9 | 1.58 | 62.17 | 40.9 | 1.52 | 76.44 | 41.5 | 1.76 | 68.89 | 41.5 | 1.66 | 69.95 | 40.8 | 1.69 | 72.98 | 41.7 | 1.75 |
| December | 65.53 | 41.4 | 1.59 | 63.19 | 41.3 | 1.53 | 77.37 | 41.8 | 1.77 | 70.98 | 42.0 | 1.69 | 69.70 | 39.7 | 1.68 | 74.27 | 42.2 | 1.76 |
| 1955: January | 63.99 | 40.5 | 1.58 | 60.85 | 40.3 | 1.51 | 76.17 | 41.3 | 1.76 | 62.43 | 38.3 | 1.63 | 69.72 | 40.3 | 1.73 | 73.04 | 41.5 | 1.76 |
| February | 65.83 | 41.4 | 1.59 | 62.78 | 41.3 | 1.52 | 76.57 | 41.9 | 1.76 | 68.54 | 40.8 | 1.68 | 70.52 | 41.0 | 1.72 | 74.10 | 42.1 | 1.76 |
| Furniture and fixtures—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Paper and allied products | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year and month | Wood office furniture | | | Metal office furniture | | | Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures | | | Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures | | | Total: Paper and allied products | | | Pulp, paper, and paper-product mills | | |
| | Avg. wky. earnings | Avg. wky. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wky. earnings | Avg. wky. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wky. earnings | Avg. wky. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wky. earnings | Avg. wky. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wky. earnings | Avg. wky. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wky. earnings | Avg. wky. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1952: Average | \$60.80 | 41.4 | \$1.47 | \$72.90 | 41.6 | \$1.75 | \$71.17 | 40.9 | \$1.74 | \$57.69 | 41.8 | \$1.39 | \$68.91 | 42.8 | \$1.61 | \$73.68 | 43.6 | \$1.69 |
| 1953: Average | 61.71 | 40.8 | 1.52 | 75.70 | 40.7 | 1.86 | 73.85 | 40.8 | 1.81 | 62.31 | 42.1 | 1.48 | 72.07 | 43.0 | 1.69 | 78.76 | 44.0 | 1.79 |
| 1954: February | 60.55 | 39.7 | 1.50 | 77.30 | 40.9 | 1.86 | 73.69 | 40.0 | 1.84 | 62.88 | 41.1 | 1.53 | 72.07 | 41.9 | 1.72 | 78.37 | 43.4 | 1.81 |
| March | 60.10 | 39.4 | 1.50 | 77.71 | 40.9 | 1.86 | 73.69 | 39.7 | 1.84 | 62.88 | 40.9 | 1.53 | 72.83 | 42.1 | 1.73 | 78.99 | 43.4 | 1.82 |
| April | 65.17 | 37.2 | 1.61 | 78.98 | 40.2 | 1.96 | 72.08 | 39.5 | 1.84 | 62.42 | 40.8 | 1.53 | 71.55 | 41.6 | 1.72 | 77.47 | 42.8 | 1.81 |
| May | 67.75 | 38.5 | 1.60 | 75.60 | 40.0 | 1.85 | 73.84 | 39.7 | 1.86 | 64.48 | 41.6 | 1.55 | 72.83 | 42.1 | 1.73 | 78.19 | 43.2 | 1.81 |
| June | 68.80 | 39.2 | 1.50 | 77.14 | 40.6 | 1.90 | 75.14 | 40.4 | 1.86 | 64.74 | 41.5 | 1.56 | 74.20 | 42.4 | 1.75 | 79.79 | 43.6 | 1.83 |
| July | 68.84 | 40.3 | 1.45 | 75.64 | 39.6 | 1.91 | 73.90 | 39.1 | 1.89 | 64.90 | 41.6 | 1.56 | 74.62 | 42.4 | 1.76 | 81.47 | 43.8 | 1.86 |
| August | 61.69 | 41.4 | 1.49 | 77.39 | 42.1 | 1.93 | 75.05 | 39.5 | 1.90 | 64.84 | 41.3 | 1.57 | 74.98 | 42.6 | 1.76 | 81.10 | 43.6 | 1.86 |
| September | 60.68 | 41.0 | 1.48 | 78.36 | 40.6 | 1.93 | 77.39 | 40.1 | 1.93 | 65.00 | 41.4 | 1.57 | 75.23 | 42.8 | 1.77 | 81.97 | 43.6 | 1.88 |
| October | 60.49 | 40.6 | 1.49 | 78.34 | 40.8 | 1.92 | 78.84 | 39.8 | 1.92 | 65.41 | 41.4 | 1.58 | 76.01 | 42.7 | 1.78 | 82.16 | 43.7 | 1.88 |
| November | 60.29 | 38.8 | 1.50 | 79.32 | 41.1 | 1.93 | 76.99 | 40.1 | 1.92 | 64.78 | 41.0 | 1.58 | 76.18 | 42.8 | 1.78 | 81.91 | 43.8 | 1.87 |
| December | 60.90 | 40.6 | 1.50 | 80.70 | 41.6 | 1.94 | 76.78 | 40.2 | 1.91 | 68.16 | 42.6 | 1.60 | 76.01 | 42.7 | 1.78 | 82.34 | 43.8 | 1.88 |
| 1955: January | 60.05 | 40.3 | 1.49 | 80.90 | 41.7 | 1.94 | 75.79 | 40.1 | 1.89 | 65.19 | 41.0 | 1.59 | 75.72 | 42.3 | 1.79 | 82.16 | 43.7 | 1.88 |
| February | 60.49 | 40.6 | 1.49 | 82.64 | 42.6 | 1.94 | 77.55 | 40.6 | 1.91 | 66.24 | 41.4 | 1.60 | 75.65 | 42.5 | 1.78 | 82.34 | 43.8 | 1.88 |
| Paper and allied products—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year and month | Paperboard containers and boxes ³ | | | Paperboard boxes | | | Fiber cans, tubes, and drums | | | Other paper and allied products | | | Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries | | | Newspapers | | |
| | Avg. wky. earnings | Avg. wky. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wky. earnings | Avg. wky. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wky. earnings | Avg. wky. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wky. earnings | Avg. wky. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wky. earnings | Avg. wky. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wky. earnings | Avg. wky. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1952: Average | \$64.45 | 42.4 | \$1.52 | \$64.18 | 42.5 | \$1.51 | \$66.01 | 41.0 | \$1.61 | \$62.40 | 41.6 | \$1.50 | \$81.48 | 38.8 | \$2.10 | \$87.12 | 36.3 | \$2.40 |
| 1953: Average | 67.66 | 42.3 | 1.50 | 67.42 | 42.4 | 1.59 | 71.65 | 41.9 | 1.71 | 65.31 | 41.6 | 1.57 | 85.58 | 38.9 | 2.29 | 91.22 | 36.2 | 2.52 |
| 1954: February | 66.09 | 40.3 | 1.64 | 65.69 | 40.3 | 1.63 | 71.69 | 40.5 | 1.77 | 65.85 | 40.9 | 1.61 | 81.95 | 38.2 | 2.25 | 90.42 | 35.6 | 2.54 |
| March | 66.78 | 40.7 | 1.64 | 66.34 | 40.7 | 1.63 | 71.69 | 40.5 | 1.77 | 66.01 | 41.0 | 1.61 | 83.85 | 38.6 | 2.25 | 90.69 | 35.7 | 2.54 |
| April | 66.33 | 40.2 | 1.60 | 68.93 | 40.3 | 1.64 | 71.20 | 40.0 | 1.78 | 66.37 | 40.6 | 1.61 | 86.11 | 38.1 | 2.26 | 92.86 | 35.9 | 2.57 |
| May | 67.85 | 40.9 | 1.66 | 67.65 | 41.0 | 1.65 | 71.82 | 39.9 | 1.80 | 66.42 | 41.0 | 1.62 | 86.71 | 38.2 | 2.27 | 93.86 | 36.1 | 2.60 |
| June | 69.14 | 41.4 | 1.67 | 69.06 | 41.6 | 1.66 | 72.47 | 39.6 | 1.83 | 66.83 | 41.0 | 1.63 | 86.94 | 38.3 | 2.27 | 93.50 | 36.1 | 2.59 |
| July | 69.05 | 41.1 | 1.68 | 68.39 | 41.2 | 1.66 | 74.21 | 39.9 | 1.86 | 66.83 | 41.0 | 1.63 | 86.94 | 38.3 | 2.27 | 92.01 | 35.8 | 2.57 |
| August | 70.56 | 42.0 | 1.68 | 70.47 | 42.2 | 1.67 | 73.63 | 39.8 | 1.85 | 66.83 | 41.0 | 1.63 | 87.40 | 38.5 | 2.27 | 91.85 | 35.6 | 2.58 |
| September | 70.98 | 42.0 | 1.69 | 70.47 | 42.2 | 1.67 | 74.48 | 39.2 | 1.90 | 66.67 | 40.9 | 1.63 | 88.39 | 38.6 | 2.29 | 94.68 | 36.0 | 2.63 |
| October | 71.23 | 42.4 | 1.68 | 71.14 | 42.6 | 1.67 | 74.80 | 40.0 | 1.87 | 67.65 | 41.0 | 1.65 | 87.94 | 38.4 | 2.29 | 94.32 | 36.0 | 2.62 |
| November | 71.83 | 42.5 | 1.69 | 71.74 | 42.7 | 1.68 | 72.71 | 39.3 | 1.85 | 68.23 | 41.1 | 1.66 | 86.55 | 38.5 | 2.30 | 94.32 | 36.0 | 2.62 |
| December | 70.22 | 41.8 | 1.68 | 69.97 | 41.9 | 1.67 | 73.52 | 40.6 | 1.80 | 68.39 | 41.2 | 1.66 | 90.09 | 39.0 | 2.31 | 97.62 | 36.8 | 2.65 |
| 1955: January | 69.70 | 41.0 | 1.70 | 69.88 | 41.1 | 1.69 | 74.96 | 40.3 | 1.86 | 67.73 | 40.8 | 1.66 | 86.24 | 38.2 | 2.31 | 91.52 | 35.2 | 2.60 |
| February | 70.38 | 41.4 | 1.70 | 70.14 | 41.5 | 1.69 | 74.19 | 40.1 | 1.85 | 67.89 | 40.9 | 1.66 | 89.47 | 38.4 | 2.33 | 93.27 | 35.6 | 2.62 |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year and month | Periodicals | | | Books | | | Commercial printing | | | Lithographing | | | Greeting cards | | | Book-binding and related industries | | |
| | Avg. wky. earnings | Avg. wky. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wky. earnings | Avg. wky. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wky. earnings | Avg. wky. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wky. earnings | Avg. wky. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wky. earnings | Avg. wky. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wky. earnings | Avg. wky. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1952: Average | \$83.00 | 40.0 | \$2.08 | \$71.24 | 39.8 | \$1.79 | \$80.00 | 40.2 | \$1.99 | \$81.61 | 40.2 | \$2.03 | \$45.84 | 38.2 | \$1.20 | \$62.57 | 39.2 | \$1.59 |
| 1953: Average | 86.98 | 39.9 | 2.18 | 73.84 | 39.7 | 1.86 | 84.42 | 40.2 | 2.10 | 85.26 | 40.6 | 2.10 | 48.50 | 37.6 | 1.29 | 66.30 | 39.7 | 1.67 |
| 1954: February | 80.27 | 40.3 | 2.24 | 73.91 | 38.9 | 1.90 | 84.50 | 39.3 | 2.15 | 84.96 | 39.7 | 2.14 | 53.19 | 38.2 | 1.39 | 66.95 | 38.7 | 1.73 |
| March | 88.58 | 39.9 | 2.22 | 73.84 | 39.5 | 1.92 | 85.57 | 39.8 | 2.18 | 87.05 | 40.3 | 2.16 | 53.20 | 38.0 | 1.40 | 67.87 | 39.2 | 1.73 |
| April | 86.63 | 39.2 | 2.21 | 73.92 | 38.6 | 1.92 | 84.50 | 39.3 | 2.15 | 84.32 | 39.4 | 2.14 | 53.16 | 37.7 | 1.41 | 66.91 | 38.9 | 1.72 |
| May | 85.14 | 38.5 | 2.22 | 73.77 | 38.8 | 1.94 | 84.40 | 39.1 | 2.16 | 85.97 | 39.8 | 2.16 | 54.05 | 37.8 | 1.43 | 67.64 | 39.1 | 1.73 |
| June | 85.63 | 38.4 | 2.23 | 75.66 | 39.2 | 1.93 | 85.02 | 38.0 | 2.18 | 88.91 | 40.6 | 2.19 | 51.65 | 37.7 | 1.37 | 68.34 | 39.5 | 1.73 |
| July | 87.58 | 39.1 | 2.24 | 75.66 | 39.2 | 1.93 | 85.72 | 39.5 | 2.17 | 88.66 | 40.3 | 2.20 | 51.06 | 37.0 | 1.38 | 67.94 | 39.5 | 1.73 |
| August | 91.03 | 40.1 | 2.27 | 78.98 | 40.5 | 1.95 | 85.10 | 39.4 | 2.16 | 80.54 | 40.7 | 2.20 | 53.62 | 38.5 | 1.40 | 67.60 | 39.3 | 1.72 |
| September | 89.95 | 39.8 | 2.26 | 78.18 | 40.3 | 1.94 | 85.89 | 39.4 | 2.18 | 80.98 | 40.9 | 2.20 | 53.34 | 38.1 | 1.40 | 67.47 | 39.0 | 1.72 |
| October | 89.55 | 39.8 | 2.25 | 76.82 | 39.8 | 1.94 | 86.29 | 40.4 | 2.19 | 82.63 | 40.9 | 2.20 | 53.30 | 38.0 | 1.40 | 68.38 | 39.3 | 1.73 |
| November | 87.12 | 39.6 | 2.30 | 78.41 | 39.6 | 1.98 | 88.84 | 40.2 | 2.21 | 87.16 | 39.8 | 2.19 | 54.34 | 38.0 | 1.43 | 69.87 | 39.7 | 1.76 |
| 1955: January | 88.76 | 39.1 | 2.27 | 77.42 | 39.1 | 1.98 | 87.52 | 39.6 | 2.21 | 86.58 | 39.0 | 2.22 | 56.39 | 38.1 | 1.48 | 68.29 | 38.5 | 1.76 |
| February | 90.68 | 39.6 | 2.29 | 78.80 | 39.4 | 2.00 | 88.36 | 39.8 | 2.22 | 87.86 | 39.4 | 2.23 | 56.39 | 38.1 | 1.48 | 67.79 | 38.3 | 1.77 |

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹—Continued

| Year and month | Manufacturing—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---|------------------|---------------------|--|------------------|---------------------|---|------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|--|------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| | Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued | | | Chemicals and allied products | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Miscellaneous publishing and printing services | | | Total: Chemicals and allied products | | | Industrial inorganic chemicals ¹ | | | Alkalies and chlorides | | | Industrial organic chemicals ¹ | | | Plastics, except synthetic rubber | | |
| | Ave. wkly. earnings | Ave. wkly. hours | Ave. hrly. earnings | Ave. wkly. earnings | Ave. wkly. hours | Ave. hrly. earnings | Ave. wkly. earnings | Ave. wkly. hours | Ave. hrly. earnings | Ave. wkly. earnings | Ave. wkly. hours | Ave. hrly. earnings | Ave. wkly. earnings | Ave. wkly. hours | Ave. hrly. earnings | Ave. wkly. earnings | Ave. wkly. hours | Ave. hrly. earnings |
| 1952: Average..... | \$58.25 | 36.3 | \$2.50 | \$70.45 | 41.2 | \$1.71 | \$77.08 | 41.0 | \$1.88 | \$76.82 | 40.7 | \$1.88 | \$78.11 | 40.6 | \$1.85 | \$76.31 | 41.7 | \$1.83 |
| 1953: Average..... | 104.15 | 39.6 | 2.63 | 75.58 | 41.3 | 1.83 | 82.81 | 41.2 | 2.01 | 82.39 | 41.4 | 1.99 | 80.18 | 40.7 | 1.97 | 82.88 | 42.5 | 1.98 |
| 1954: February..... | 103.33 | 38.7 | 2.67 | 76.86 | 41.1 | 1.87 | 84.46 | 40.8 | 2.07 | 82.82 | 40.6 | 2.04 | 81.20 | 40.4 | 2.01 | 82.12 | 41.9 | 1.96 |
| March..... | 105.79 | 39.7 | 2.69 | 76.86 | 41.1 | 1.87 | 88.06 | 40.7 | 2.09 | 82.82 | 40.4 | 2.05 | 81.20 | 40.2 | 2.02 | 81.34 | 41.8 | 1.96 |
| April..... | 102.94 | 38.0 | 2.71 | 77.27 | 41.1 | 1.88 | 84.66 | 40.7 | 2.08 | 83.22 | 40.4 | 2.06 | 82.62 | 40.3 | 2.05 | 82.15 | 41.7 | 1.97 |
| May..... | 104.13 | 39.0 | 2.67 | 77.71 | 40.9 | 1.90 | 85.06 | 40.7 | 2.09 | 82.21 | 40.1 | 2.05 | 82.62 | 40.5 | 2.04 | 82.76 | 41.8 | 1.98 |
| June..... | 103.60 | 38.8 | 2.67 | 79.10 | 41.2 | 1.92 | 85.89 | 40.9 | 2.10 | 81.88 | 39.6 | 2.06 | 84.05 | 41.0 | 2.05 | 83.60 | 41.8 | 2.00 |
| July..... | 104.49 | 38.7 | 2.70 | 79.85 | 40.9 | 1.94 | 86.88 | 40.6 | 2.14 | 83.50 | 39.2 | 2.13 | 84.24 | 40.5 | 2.08 | 83.02 | 41.1 | 2.02 |
| August..... | 105.30 | 39.0 | 2.70 | 78.94 | 40.9 | 1.93 | 85.48 | 40.6 | 2.13 | 84.38 | 39.8 | 2.12 | 83.43 | 40.5 | 2.06 | 84.02 | 41.8 | 2.01 |
| September..... | 105.84 | 39.2 | 2.70 | 79.52 | 41.2 | 1.93 | 88.32 | 40.7 | 2.17 | 85.36 | 39.7 | 2.15 | 85.07 | 40.9 | 2.08 | 85.34 | 42.2 | 2.02 |
| October..... | 104.99 | 38.6 | 2.72 | 78.69 | 41.2 | 1.91 | 87.31 | 40.8 | 2.14 | 86.67 | 40.5 | 2.14 | 83.64 | 40.6 | 2.06 | 85.87 | 42.3 | 2.03 |
| November..... | 106.11 | 39.3 | 2.70 | 79.71 | 41.3 | 1.93 | 87.53 | 40.9 | 2.14 | 85.86 | 40.5 | 2.12 | 84.66 | 40.9 | 2.07 | 85.85 | 42.5 | 2.02 |
| December..... | 106.77 | 39.4 | 2.71 | 79.90 | 41.4 | 1.93 | 87.53 | 40.9 | 2.14 | 84.61 | 40.1 | 2.11 | 84.46 | 41.0 | 2.06 | 85.45 | 42.3 | 2.02 |
| 1955: January..... | 107.32 | 39.6 | 2.71 | 79.73 | 41.1 | 1.94 | 87.29 | 40.6 | 2.15 | 84.35 | 39.6 | 2.13 | 84.25 | 40.7 | 2.07 | 84.23 | 41.7 | 2.02 |
| February..... | 111.35 | 40.2 | 2.77 | 80.34 | 41.2 | 1.95 | 88.56 | 41.0 | 2.16 | 86.48 | 40.6 | 2.13 | 84.66 | 40.7 | 2.08 | 84.85 | 41.8 | 2.03 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year and month | Synthetic rubber | | | Synthetic fibers | | | Explosives | | | Drugs and medicines | | | Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations ¹ | | | Soap and glycerin | | |
| | Ave. wkly. earnings | Ave. wkly. hours | Ave. hrly. earnings | Ave. wkly. earnings | Ave. wkly. hours | Ave. hrly. earnings | Ave. wkly. earnings | Ave. wkly. hours | Ave. hrly. earnings | Ave. wkly. earnings | Ave. wkly. hours | Ave. hrly. earnings | Ave. wkly. earnings | Ave. wkly. hours | Ave. hrly. earnings | Ave. wkly. earnings | Ave. wkly. hours | Ave. hrly. earnings |
| 1952: Average..... | \$80.80 | 40.8 | \$2.00 | \$66.47 | 39.8 | \$1.67 | \$70.06 | 39.6 | \$1.77 | \$63.44 | 39.9 | \$1.59 | \$73.93 | 41.3 | \$1.79 | \$81.14 | 41.4 | \$1.96 |
| 1953: Average..... | 87.29 | 40.6 | 2.15 | 66.87 | 39.7 | 1.70 | 74.84 | 39.6 | 1.89 | 68.71 | 39.9 | 1.69 | 78.47 | 41.3 | 1.90 | 85.90 | 41.1 | 2.05 |
| 1954: February..... | 88.58 | 40.4 | 2.20 | 68.42 | 39.0 | 1.78 | 78.96 | 40.7 | 1.94 | 73.39 | 41.7 | 1.78 | 78.37 | 40.9 | 1.94 | 87.97 | 41.3 | 2.13 |
| March..... | 89.30 | 40.0 | 2.25 | 70.73 | 39.5 | 1.79 | 78.63 | 39.8 | 1.94 | 72.45 | 41.4 | 1.78 | 80.78 | 41.2 | 1.96 | 88.38 | 41.3 | 2.18 |
| April..... | 89.69 | 40.4 | 2.22 | 72.47 | 39.6 | 1.83 | 78.44 | 39.2 | 1.95 | 70.64 | 40.6 | 1.74 | 79.77 | 40.7 | 1.95 | 87.29 | 40.6 | 2.18 |
| May..... | 89.20 | 40.0 | 2.23 | 72.98 | 40.1 | 1.82 | 77.81 | 39.7 | 1.96 | 71.40 | 40.6 | 1.78 | 80.97 | 41.1 | 1.97 | 88.56 | 41.0 | 2.16 |
| June..... | 90.76 | 40.7 | 2.23 | 74.07 | 40.7 | 1.82 | 78.40 | 40.0 | 1.96 | 71.81 | 40.8 | 1.78 | 81.97 | 41.4 | 1.98 | 89.19 | 41.1 | 2.17 |
| July..... | 91.29 | 40.8 | 2.24 | 75.11 | 40.6 | 1.85 | 78.05 | 38.8 | 1.96 | 71.46 | 40.6 | 1.78 | 81.39 | 40.9 | 1.99 | 89.16 | 40.9 | 2.18 |
| August..... | 91.59 | 40.8 | 2.24 | 72.07 | 39.6 | 1.82 | 78.21 | 39.7 | 1.97 | 71.63 | 40.7 | 1.78 | 82.81 | 41.2 | 2.01 | 90.80 | 41.3 | 2.20 |
| September..... | 94.92 | 42.0 | 2.26 | 75.52 | 40.6 | 1.86 | 78.60 | 39.9 | 1.97 | 72.34 | 41.1 | 1.78 | 83.42 | 41.5 | 2.01 | 91.74 | 41.7 | 2.20 |
| October..... | 91.39 | 40.8 | 2.24 | 72.40 | 40.0 | 1.81 | 78.01 | 39.6 | 1.97 | 73.34 | 41.2 | 1.78 | 82.01 | 40.8 | 2.01 | 89.54 | 40.7 | 2.20 |
| November..... | 92.80 | 41.1 | 2.26 | 73.12 | 40.4 | 1.81 | 79.20 | 40.0 | 1.98 | 72.80 | 40.9 | 1.78 | 82.62 | 40.9 | 2.02 | 89.98 | 40.9 | 2.20 |
| December..... | 92.80 | 40.7 | 2.28 | 73.31 | 40.5 | 1.81 | 79.00 | 40.1 | 1.97 | 73.39 | 41.0 | 1.79 | 84.25 | 41.5 | 2.03 | 91.91 | 41.4 | 2.22 |
| 1955: January..... | 93.02 | 40.8 | 2.28 | 72.76 | 40.2 | 1.81 | 80.60 | 40.3 | 2.00 | 73.21 | 40.9 | 1.79 | 84.25 | 41.3 | 2.04 | 91.02 | 41.0 | 2.22 |
| February..... | 92.89 | 41.1 | 2.26 | 74.15 | 40.3 | 1.84 | 79.80 | 39.9 | 2.00 | 74.75 | 41.3 | 1.81 | 84.45 | 41.4 | 2.04 | 91.46 | 41.2 | 2.22 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year and month | Paints, pigments, and fillers ¹ | | | Paints, varnishes, lacquers, and enamels | | | Gum and wood chemicals | | | Fertilizers | | | Vegetable and animal oils and fats ¹ | | | Vegetable oils | | |
| | Ave. wkly. earnings | Ave. wkly. hours | Ave. hrly. earnings | Ave. wkly. earnings | Ave. wkly. hours | Ave. hrly. earnings | Ave. wkly. earnings | Ave. wkly. hours | Ave. hrly. earnings | Ave. wkly. earnings | Ave. wkly. hours | Ave. hrly. earnings | Ave. wkly. earnings | Ave. wkly. hours | Ave. hrly. earnings | Ave. wkly. earnings | Ave. wkly. hours | Ave. hrly. earnings |
| 1952: Average..... | \$71.38 | 41.5 | \$1.72 | \$70.47 | 41.7 | \$1.69 | \$50.36 | 42.1 | \$1.41 | \$56.23 | 42.6 | \$1.32 | \$61.51 | 48.9 | \$1.34 | \$67.07 | 46.4 | \$1.28 |
| 1953: Average..... | 76.04 | 41.8 | 1.82 | 74.64 | 41.7 | 1.79 | 64.22 | 41.7 | 1.54 | 60.36 | 42.4 | 1.40 | 64.89 | 48.7 | 1.47 | 68.67 | 48.9 | 1.80 |
| 1954: February..... | 76.67 | 41.0 | 1.87 | 75.44 | 41.0 | 1.84 | 65.35 | 41.9 | 1.56 | 59.50 | 42.2 | 1.41 | 66.87 | 48.8 | 1.46 | 61.58 | 46.3 | 1.33 |
| March..... | 76.11 | 40.7 | 1.87 | 74.70 | 40.6 | 1.84 | 65.05 | 41.7 | 1.56 | 61.32 | 43.8 | 1.40 | 67.33 | 48.8 | 1.47 | 62.44 | 46.6 | 1.34 |
| April..... | 77.04 | 41.2 | 1.87 | 74.70 | 40.8 | 1.84 | 67.89 | 42.7 | 1.59 | 62.76 | 44.2 | 1.42 | 68.25 | 45.2 | 1.51 | 63.69 | 45.8 | 1.39 |
| May..... | 77.87 | 41.2 | 1.89 | 76.45 | 41.1 | 1.86 | 66.17 | 41.1 | 1.61 | 62.33 | 42.4 | 1.47 | 68.53 | 44.5 | 1.54 | 63.35 | 44.9 | 1.43 |
| June..... | 79.04 | 41.6 | 1.90 | 77.00 | 41.4 | 1.86 | 67.73 | 42.6 | 1.59 | 61.90 | 42.4 | 1.46 | 69.89 | 44.8 | 1.56 | 64.53 | 44.2 | 1.46 |
| July..... | 79.65 | 41.7 | 1.91 | 77.38 | 41.6 | 1.86 | 69.17 | 43.5 | 1.59 | 62.16 | 42.0 | 1.48 | 70.78 | 44.8 | 1.58 | 64.96 | 43.6 | 1.49 |
| August..... | 78.88 | 41.3 | 1.91 | 76.86 | 41.1 | 1.87 | 68.80 | 43.0 | 1.60 | 61.30 | 41.7 | 1.47 | 69.99 | 44.3 | 1.58 | 64.37 | 43.2 | 1.49 |
| September..... | 77.93 | 40.8 | 1.91 | 75.74 | 40.5 | 1.87 | 70.14 | 42.0 | 1.67 | 62.40 | 41.6 | 1.50 | 67.74 | 46.4 | 1.46 | 62.36 | 46.9 | 1.33 |
| October..... | 77.90 | 41.0 | 1.90 | 78.11 | 40.7 | 1.87 | 67.36 | 42.1 | 1.60 | 60.19 | 41.8 | 1.44 | 67.68 | 47.0 | 1.44 | 63.10 | 47.8 | 1.32 |
| November..... | 79.07 | 41.4 | 1.91 | 77.64 | 41.3 | 1.88 | 69.21 | 42.2 | 1.64 | 60.88 | 41.7 | 1.46 | 69.41 | 46.9 | 1.48 | 64.74 | 47.6 | 1.36 |
| December..... | 78.68 | 41.5 | 1.92 | 77.97 | 41.2 | 1.89 | 67.84 | 42.4 | 1.60 | 61.86 | 41.8 | 1.48 | 68.36 | 46.5 | 1.47 | 63.32 | 46.9 | 1.35 |
| 1955: January..... | 78.53 | 40.9 | 1.92 | 77.11 | 40.8 | 1.89 | 69.37 | 42.3 | 1.64 | 61.01 | 41.5 | 1.47 | 68.24 | 46.8 | 1.49 | 62.88 | 45.9 | 1.37 |
| February..... | 80.12 | 41.3 | 1.94 | 78.28 | 41.2 | 1.90 | 68.64 | 42.0 | 1.62 | 59.02 | 40.7 | 1.45 | 68.86 | 45.3 | 1.52 | 63.56 | 45.4 | 1.40 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year and month | Chemicals and allied products—Continued | | | | | | | | | Products of petroleum and coal | | | | | | | | |
| | Animal oils and fats | | | Miscellaneous chemicals ¹ | | | Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics | | | Compressed and liquefied gases | | | Total: Products of petroleum and coal | | | Petroleum refining | | |
| | Ave. wkly. earnings | Ave. wkly. hours | Ave. hrly. earnings | Ave. wkly. earnings | Ave. wkly. hours | Ave. hrly. earnings | Ave. wkly. earnings | Ave. wkly. hours | Ave. hrly. earnings | Ave. wkly. earnings | Ave. wkly. hours | Ave. hrly. earnings | Ave. wkly. earnings | Ave. wkly. hours | Ave. hrly. earnings | Ave. wkly. earnings | Ave. wkly. hours | Ave. hrly. earnings |
| 1952: Average..... | \$70.34 | 44.9 | \$1.57 | \$65.35 | 41.1 | \$1.59 | \$54.49 | 39.2 | \$1.39 | \$74.10 | 42.1 | \$1.76 | \$84.85 | 40.6 | \$2.09 | \$88.44 | 40.2 | \$2.20 |
| 1953: Average..... | 74.25 | 45.3 | 1.64 | 66.94 | 40.9 | 1.71 | 57.66 | 38.7 | 1.49 | 80.37 | 42.5 | 1.90 | 90.17 | 40.8 | 2.21 | 94.10 | 40.6 | 2.32 |
| 1954: February..... | 78.88 | 44.7 | 1.72 | 71.46 | 40.9 | 1.76 | 60.45 | 38.4 | 1.57 | 80.67 | 41.8 | 1.93 | 90.68 | 40.3 | 2.25 | 94.47 | 40.2 | 2.35 |
| March..... | 78.75 | 44.3 | 1.71 | 71.10 | 40.8 | 1.76 | 60.76 | 38.5 | 1.57 | 80.16 | 41.8 | 1.89 | 90.45 | 40.2 | 2.25 | 94.47 | 40.2 | 2.35 |
| April..... | 78.58 | 44.2 | 1.71 | 70.53 | 40.3 | 1.75 | 60.72 | 38.6 | 1.56 | 82.06 | 42.8 | 1.94 | 91.08 | 40.3 | 2.26 | 94.87 | 40.3 | 2.38 |
| May..... | 78.49 | 44.7 | 1.70 | 70.49 | 40.3 | 1.76 | 59.93 | 38.4 | 1.56 | 81.29 | 41.9 | 1.94 | 93.52 | 41.2 | 2.27 | 97.17 | 41.0 | 2.37 |
| June..... | 77.96 | 45.6 | 1.71 | 71.10 | 40.4 | 1.76 | 60.68 | 38.9 | 1.56 | 81.71 | 41.9 | 1.95 | 93.94 | 41.4 | 2.27 | 97.17 | 41.0 | 2.37 |
| July..... | 78.88 | 45.4 | 1.70 | 70.98 | 40.1 | 1.77 | 58.28 | 37.6 | 1.55 | 82.82 | 42.1 | 1.98 | 94.53 | 41.1 | 2.30 | 97.51 | 40.8 | 2.39 |
| August..... | 78.66 | 46.0 | 1.71 | 71.33 | 40.3 | 1.77 | 59.68 | 38.5 | 1.55 | 82.71 | 42.2 | 1.96 | 93.97 | 41.0 | 2.27 | 96.05 | 40.7 | 2.36 |
| September..... | 77.43 | 45.6 | 1.72 | 71.51 | 40.4 | 1.77 | 60.14 | 38.8 | 1.55 | 83.13 | 42.2 | 1.97 | 95.09 | 41.2 | 2.32 | 97.55 | 40.6 | 2.41 |
| October..... | 77.62 | 45.4 | 1.71 | 72.06 | 40.6 | 1.78 | 60.76 | 39.2 | 1.56 | 82.74 | 42.0 | 1.97 | 92.37 | 40.5 | 2.28 | 95.44 | 40.6 | 2.34 |
| November..... | 80.08 | 45.5 | 1.70 | 72.54 | 40.3 | 1.80 | 60.76 | 39.2 | 1.55 | 83.60 | 41.8 | 2.00 | 93.66 | 40.9 | 2.29 | 97.10 | 40.8 | 2.38 |
| December..... | 78.32 | 45.8 | 1.71 | 73.49 | 40.6 | 1.81 | 62.09 | 39.3 | 1.58 | 84.60 | 42.3 | 2.00 | 92.67 | 40.6 | 2.28 | 96.22 | 40.6 | 2.37 |
| 1955: January..... | 78.26 | 45.5 | 1.72 | 73.53 | 40.4 | 1.82 | 61.60 | 38.5 | 1.60 | 84.40 | 42.2 | 2.00 | 93.02 | 40.8 | 2.28 | 96.93 | 40.9 | 2.37 |
| February..... | 78.65 | 45.2 | 1.74 | 73.89 | 40.6 | 1.82 | 62.95 | 39.1 | 1.61 | 84.62 | 42.1 | 2.01 | 93.88 | 40.8 | 2.28 | 95.27 | 40.2 | 2.37 |

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹—Continued

| Year and month | Manufacturing—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|--|---------------------|---------------------|--|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|--|--|
| | Products of petroleum and coal—Con. | | | Rubber products | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Leather and leather products | | |
| | Coke and other petroleum and coal products | | | Total: Rubber products | | | Tires and inner tubes | | | Rubber footwear | | | Other rubber products | | | Total: Leather and leather products | | | | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | | | |
| 1932: Average | \$73.74 | 41.9 | \$1.76 | \$74.48 | 40.7 | \$1.83 | \$85.65 | 40.4 | \$2.12 | \$62.22 | 40.4 | \$1.54 | \$66.58 | 41.1 | \$1.62 | \$80.69 | 38.4 | \$1.37 | | | |
| 1933: Average | 78.81 | 41.7 | 1.89 | 77.78 | 40.3 | 1.94 | 88.31 | 39.6 | 2.20 | 65.66 | 40.0 | 1.64 | 70.93 | 41.0 | 1.73 | 81.65 | 37.7 | 1.37 | | | |
| 1934: Average | 77.52 | 40.8 | 1.90 | 75.47 | 39.8 | 1.94 | 83.03 | 37.4 | 2.22 | 65.67 | 39.8 | 1.66 | 70.40 | 43.0 | 1.76 | 82.44 | 38.0 | 1.36 | | | |
| 1934: February | 76.58 | 39.2 | 1.89 | 74.31 | 38.5 | 1.90 | 80.89 | 36.6 | 2.21 | 65.81 | 39.7 | 1.65 | 70.22 | 39.9 | 1.76 | 82.40 | 37.7 | 1.36 | | | |
| March | 76.95 | 40.5 | 1.90 | 75.08 | 38.7 | 1.94 | 84.14 | 37.9 | 2.22 | 63.58 | 38.3 | 1.66 | 69.30 | 39.6 | 1.78 | 49.13 | 35.6 | 1.36 | | | |
| April | 80.08 | 41.7 | 1.92 | 77.81 | 39.7 | 1.96 | 88.65 | 39.4 | 2.25 | 65.46 | 39.2 | 1.67 | 70.98 | 40.1 | 1.77 | 49.21 | 35.4 | 1.39 | | | |
| May | 83.27 | 42.7 | 1.95 | 79.60 | 40.2 | 1.98 | 92.06 | 40.2 | 2.29 | 67.30 | 40.3 | 1.67 | 70.98 | 40.1 | 1.77 | 81.01 | 38.7 | 1.39 | | | |
| June | 83.78 | 42.1 | 1.99 | 76.83 | 39.4 | 1.95 | 87.01 | 38.8 | 2.26 | 68.46 | 40.5 | 1.69 | 70.02 | 39.9 | 1.77 | 81.38 | 37.5 | 1.37 | | | |
| July | 83.13 | 42.3 | 1.97 | 76.25 | 39.1 | 1.95 | 85.65 | 37.4 | 2.29 | 66.40 | 40.0 | 1.66 | 71.15 | 40.2 | 1.77 | 81.34 | 37.4 | 1.37 | | | |
| August | 87.67 | 43.4 | 2.02 | 77.81 | 39.3 | 1.98 | 86.18 | 38.3 | 2.25 | 66.08 | 39.1 | 1.69 | 72.36 | 40.2 | 1.80 | 49.66 | 36.2 | 1.39 | | | |
| September | 82.43 | 41.9 | 1.96 | 81.20 | 40.4 | 2.01 | 90.39 | 39.9 | 2.31 | 71.34 | 41.0 | 1.74 | 74.98 | 41.2 | 1.82 | 49.62 | 35.7 | 1.39 | | | |
| October | 82.79 | 41.1 | 1.99 | 83.02 | 41.1 | 2.02 | 94.54 | 40.4 | 2.34 | 71.81 | 41.1 | 1.74 | 75.71 | 41.6 | 1.82 | 81.06 | 37.0 | 1.38 | | | |
| November | 79.58 | 40.6 | 1.96 | 85.07 | 41.7 | 2.04 | 98.18 | 41.6 | 2.36 | 71.69 | 41.2 | 1.74 | 78.44 | 42.0 | 1.82 | 82.16 | 37.8 | 1.38 | | | |
| December | 79.79 | 40.5 | 1.97 | 84.23 | 41.3 | 2.04 | 97.41 | 41.1 | 2.37 | 68.97 | 40.1 | 1.72 | 76.08 | 41.8 | 1.82 | 82.68 | 37.9 | 1.39 | | | |
| 1935: January | 79.97 | 40.8 | 1.90 | 84.05 | 41.2 | 2.04 | 96.46 | 40.7 | 2.37 | 69.72 | 40.3 | 1.73 | 76.08 | 41.9 | 1.83 | 84.07 | 38.9 | 1.39 | | | |
| February | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <hr/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year and month | Leather: tanned, carried, and finished | | | Industrial leather belting and packing | | | Boot and shoe cut stock and findings | | | Footwear (except rubber) | | | Luggage | | | Handbags and small leather goods | | | | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | | | |
| 1932: Average | \$64.48 | 39.8 | \$1.62 | \$64.12 | 41.1 | \$1.86 | \$49.40 | 38.9 | \$1.27 | \$48.26 | 38.0 | \$1.27 | \$50.70 | 40.5 | \$1.40 | \$45.09 | 38.2 | \$1.18 | | | |
| 1933: Average | 68.23 | 39.9 | 1.71 | 67.97 | 41.7 | 1.63 | 80.16 | 38.0 | 1.32 | 49.10 | 37.3 | 1.32 | 57.09 | 39.1 | 1.46 | 46.99 | 38.2 | 1.23 | | | |
| 1934: Average | 68.34 | 39.8 | 1.73 | 66.80 | 40.0 | 1.67 | 50.67 | 38.1 | 1.33 | 50.41 | 37.9 | 1.33 | 51.64 | 34.2 | 1.51 | 48.88 | 39.1 | 1.28 | | | |
| 1934: February | 67.64 | 38.1 | 1.73 | 64.87 | 38.9 | 1.69 | 50.82 | 37.7 | 1.34 | 49.48 | 37.3 | 1.34 | 56.17 | 37.2 | 1.51 | 49.38 | 39.8 | 1.28 | | | |
| March | 67.34 | 38.7 | 1.74 | 64.91 | 39.1 | 1.65 | 48.08 | 36.6 | 1.35 | 46.42 | 34.9 | 1.35 | 54.60 | 36.4 | 1.80 | 45.00 | 36.0 | 1.25 | | | |
| April | 67.34 | 38.7 | 1.74 | 64.91 | 39.1 | 1.65 | 48.08 | 36.6 | 1.35 | 46.42 | 34.9 | 1.35 | 54.60 | 36.4 | 1.80 | 45.00 | 36.0 | 1.25 | | | |
| May | 68.25 | 39.6 | 1.76 | 66.01 | 39.4 | 1.68 | 50.12 | 37.4 | 1.34 | 47.78 | 35.9 | 1.33 | 58.11 | 38.0 | 1.49 | 47.13 | 37.7 | 1.25 | | | |
| June | 69.76 | 39.9 | 1.78 | 63.63 | 38.8 | 1.64 | 49.50 | 37.5 | 1.32 | 48.73 | 37.2 | 1.31 | 56.83 | 38.4 | 1.48 | 46.62 | 37.9 | 1.23 | | | |
| July | 68.45 | 39.1 | 1.73 | 66.97 | 40.1 | 1.67 | 48.55 | 36.5 | 1.33 | 48.71 | 36.9 | 1.32 | 56.24 | 38.0 | 1.48 | 47.82 | 39.2 | 1.22 | | | |
| August | 68.32 | 39.6 | 1.77 | 66.63 | 39.9 | 1.67 | 49.68 | 36.8 | 1.35 | 46.68 | 35.1 | 1.33 | 56.36 | 38.8 | 1.53 | 48.09 | 39.1 | 1.23 | | | |
| September | 69.60 | 39.1 | 1.78 | 66.53 | 39.6 | 1.68 | 47.66 | 35.3 | 1.35 | 45.62 | 34.3 | 1.33 | 61.20 | 40.0 | 1.53 | 48.63 | 38.9 | 1.23 | | | |
| October | 71.64 | 39.8 | 1.80 | 68.08 | 40.4 | 1.70 | 50.05 | 36.8 | 1.36 | 47.39 | 35.9 | 1.32 | 59.58 | 39.2 | 1.52 | 50.07 | 38.6 | 1.26 | | | |
| November | 72.18 | 40.1 | 1.80 | 69.02 | 40.6 | 1.70 | 52.52 | 38.9 | 1.36 | 49.10 | 37.2 | 1.32 | 54.66 | 36.2 | 1.80 | 49.88 | 39.2 | 1.26 | | | |
| December | 71.46 | 39.7 | 1.80 | 68.06 | 39.8 | 1.68 | 52.39 | 39.1 | 1.34 | 49.88 | 37.5 | 1.33 | 55.50 | 37.0 | 1.50 | 47.85 | 38.9 | 1.23 | | | |
| 1935: January | 71.64 | 39.8 | 1.80 | 67.77 | 39.4 | 1.72 | 52.92 | 39.2 | 1.35 | 51.72 | 38.6 | 1.34 | 61.14 | 39.7 | 1.54 | 49.35 | 39.8 | 1.23 | | | |
| February | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <hr/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year and month | Leather and leather products—Con. | | | Stone, clay, and glass products | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods | | | Total: Stone, clay, and glass products | | | Flat glass | | | Glass and glassware, pressed or blown * | | | Glass containers | | | Pressed and blown glass | | | | | |
| Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | | | | |
| 1932: Average | \$44.15 | 37.1 | \$1.19 | \$60.33 | 41.2 | \$1.61 | \$85.65 | 40.4 | \$2.12 | \$62.09 | 39.8 | \$1.50 | \$63.12 | 39.7 | \$1.69 | \$80.89 | 39.8 | \$1.53 | | | |
| 1933: Average | 44.04 | 36.4 | 1.21 | 70.35 | 40.9 | 1.72 | 97.34 | 40.9 | 2.38 | 67.89 | 39.7 | 1.71 | 69.60 | 40.0 | 1.74 | 65.46 | 39.2 | 1.67 | | | |
| 1934: Average | 44.02 | 35.6 | 1.24 | 70.70 | 40.4 | 1.75 | 100.28 | 40.1 | 2.44 | 70.49 | 39.6 | 1.77 | 72.84 | 40.3 | 1.80 | 66.95 | 38.7 | 1.73 | | | |
| 1934: February | 44.27 | 35.5 | 1.24 | 70.40 | 40.4 | 1.74 | 96.00 | 40.0 | 2.40 | 70.09 | 39.6 | 1.78 | 72.80 | 40.0 | 1.82 | 67.47 | 38.7 | 1.73 | | | |
| March | 43.77 | 35.3 | 1.24 | 70.18 | 40.1 | 1.75 | 96.89 | 40.0 | 2.42 | 66.64 | 38.3 | 1.80 | 72.52 | 39.2 | 1.85 | 63.81 | 37.1 | 1.72 | | | |
| April | 44.02 | 35.5 | 1.24 | 71.10 | 40.4 | 1.76 | 99.38 | 40.4 | 2.46 | 69.81 | 39.0 | 1.79 | 73.83 | 40.1 | 1.83 | 65.25 | 37.5 | 1.74 | | | |
| May | 43.64 | 35.2 | 1.24 | 70.70 | 40.4 | 1.75 | 96.64 | 40.1 | 2.41 | 69.45 | 38.8 | 1.79 | 72.33 | 39.8 | 1.83 | 65.25 | 37.5 | 1.74 | | | |
| June | 43.64 | 35.2 | 1.24 | 70.70 | 40.4 | 1.75 | 96.64 | 40.1 | 2.41 | 69.45 | 38.8 | 1.79 | 72.33 | 39.8 | 1.83 | 65.25 | 37.5 | 1.74 | | | |
| July | 43.79 | 35.6 | 1.23 | 71.33 | 40.3 | 1.77 | 97.84 | 40.1 | 2.44 | 69.50 | 38.4 | 1.81 | 70.94 | 39.0 | 1.82 | 66.75 | 37.5 | 1.78 | | | |
| August | 44.90 | 36.3 | 1.23 | 72.04 | 40.7 | 1.77 | 96.29 | 39.3 | 2.45 | 70.77 | 39.1 | 1.81 | 73.45 | 39.7 | 1.85 | 66.85 | 38.2 | 1.75 | | | |
| September | 43.14 | 36.7 | 1.23 | 72.85 | 40.7 | 1.79 | 100.44 | 40.5 | 2.48 | 71.53 | 39.3 | 1.82 | 71.41 | 38.6 | 1.85 | 71.96 | 40.2 | 1.79 | | | |
| October | 46.38 | 36.6 | 1.25 | 73.34 | 41.2 | 1.78 | 102.12 | 42.2 | 2.42 | 72.25 | 39.7 | 1.82 | 73.63 | 39.6 | 1.85 | 70.31 | 39.6 | 1.78 | | | |
| November | 46.50 | 37.5 | 1.24 | 74.39 | 41.1 | 1.81 | 111.11 | 42.9 | 2.59 | 72.91 | 39.2 | 1.85 | 73.63 | 39.8 | 1.85 | 72.19 | 39.4 | 1.88 | | | |
| December | 45.00 | 36.0 | 1.25 | 75.35 | 41.1 | 1.80 | 109.04 | 43.1 | 2.63 | 73.84 | 39.5 | 1.84 | 73.84 | 39.7 | 1.85 | 72.92 | 39.3 | 1.83 | | | |
| 1935: January | 45.38 | 36.6 | 1.24 | 73.49 | 40.6 | 1.81 | 114.04 | 44.2 | 2.58 | 72.31 | 39.3 | 1.84 | 72.71 | 39.3 | 1.85 | 71.92 | 39.3 | 1.83 | | | |
| February | 46.00 | 37.1 | 1.24 | 73.49 | 40.6 | 1.81 | 109.07 | 42.8 | 2.56 | 72.65 | 39.7 | 1.83 | 74.03 | 39.8 | 1.86 | 71.10 | 39.5 | 1.80 | | | |
| March | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <hr/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year and month | Glass products made of purchased glass | | | Cement, hydraulic | | | Structural clay products * | | | Brick and hollow tile | | | Floor and wall tile | | | Sewer pipe | | | | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | | | |
| 1932: Average | \$56.30 | 40.8 | \$1.38 | \$60.72 | 41.8 | \$1.62 | \$60.09 | 40.6 | \$1.48 | \$58.81 | 42.4 | \$1.38 | \$62.64 | 39.9 | \$1.57 | \$59.98 | 39.2 | \$1.53 | | | |
| 1933: Average | 56.01 | 41.1 | 1.40 | 73.30 | 41.7 | 1.78 | 64.06 | 40.8 | 1.57 | 61.77 | 42.6 | 1.45 | 67.47 | 41.4 | 1.67 | 64.50 | 40.1 | 1.61 | | | |
| 1934: Average | 59.94 | 40.5 | 1.48 | 74.05 | 41.6 | 1.78 | 64.40 | 40.5 | 1.59 | 62.05 | 42.5 | 1.46 | 69.36 | 39.8 | 1.68 | 64.40 | 40.0 | 1.61 | | | |
| 1934: February | 60.49 | 40.6 | 1.49 | 73.81 | 41.7 | 1.77 | 64.08 | 40.8 | 1.59 | 62.31 | 42.1 | 1.48 | 67.54 | 40.2 | 1.68 | 64.96 | 40.1 | 1.63 | | | |
| March | 59.19 | 39.2 | 1.61 | 74.05 | 41.6 | 1.78 | 65.85 | 40.9 | 1.61 | 65.53 | 43.4 | 1.51 | 67.03 | 39.9 | 1.68 | 66.26 | 40.4 | 1.64 | | | |
| April | 59.10 | 39.4 | 1.60 | 73.98 | 41.1 | 1.80 | 66.74 | 41.2 | 1.63 | 65.82 | 43.3 | 1.52 | 68.40 | 40.0 | 1.71 | 68.08 | 41.0 | 1.68 | | | |
| May | 58.29 | 38.6 | 1.81 | 77.10 | 41.9 | 1.84 | 66.33 | 41.2 | 1.61 | 65.23 | 43.2 | 1.51 | 70.19 | 40.8 | 1.72 | 67.57 | 41.2 | 1.64 | | | |
| June | 59.85 | 39.7 | 1.81 | 76.44 | 41.5 | 1.86 | 66.17 | 41.1 | 1.61 | 65.81 | 43.9 | 1.52 | 68.68 | 40.4 | 1.70 | 68.64 | 41.1 | 1.67 | | | |
| July | 61.47 | 40.9 | 1.81 | 76.26 | 41.5 | 1.84 | 67.23 | 41.5 | 1.69 | 66.40 | 43.4 | 1.53 | 69.19 | 40.7 | 1.70 | 69.22 | 41.7 | 1.66 | | | |
| August | 62.70 | 42.9 | 1.81 | 76.26 | 42.0 | 1.91 | 67.49 | 40.9 | 1.65 | 65.76 | 42.7 | 1.54 | 69.08 | 40.4 | 1.71 | 68.45 | 40.5 | 1.69 | | | |
| September | 63.72 | 43.2 | 1.81 | 76.91 | 41.8 | 1.84 | 67.40 | 41.1 | 1.64 | 65.79 | 43.0 | 1.53 | 68.26 | 40.4 | 1.69 | 69.19 | 40.7 | 1.70 | | | |
| October | 63.87 | 42.1 | 1.81 | 76.13 | 41.6 | 1.83 | 67.65 | 41.0 | 1.65 | 66.19 | 42.7 | 1.55 | 67.25 | 39.8 | 1.69 | 68.95 | 40.8 | 1.69 | | | |
| November | 64.20 | 42.9 | 1.82 | 75.53 | 41.5 | 1.82 | 67.57 | 41.2 | 1.64 | 65.70 | 43.0 | 1.53 | 68.74 | 40.2 | 1.71 | 66.23 | 39.9 | 1.66 | | | |
| December | 61.56 | 40.5 | 1.92 | 75.59 | 41.4 | 1.85 | 68.09 | 40.3 | 1.64 | 63.54 | 41.8 | 1.52 | 68.80 | 40.0 | 1.72 | 64.52 | 39.1 | 1.65 | | | |
| 1935: January | 60.60 | 39.8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹—Continued

| Manufacturing—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|--|------------------|---------------------|--|------------------|---------------------|--|------------------|---------------------|---|------------------|---------------------|
| Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year and month | Clay products | | | Pottery and related products | | | Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products ¹ | | | Concrete products | | | Cut-stone and stone products | | | Miscellaneous non-metallic products ² | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1952: Average..... | \$61.60 | 38.5 | \$1.60 | \$61.15 | 38.7 | \$1.58 | \$70.65 | 45.0 | \$1.57 | \$70.22 | 45.3 | \$1.55 | \$60.01 | 41.1 | \$1.46 | \$60.83 | 40.6 | \$1.73 |
| 1953: Average..... | 66.85 | 38.2 | 1.75 | 62.04 | 37.6 | 1.65 | 72.87 | 43.9 | 1.66 | 71.56 | 43.9 | 1.63 | 63.91 | 41.8 | 1.54 | 74.07 | 40.7 | 1.82 |
| 1954: February..... | 66.03 | 37.6 | 1.78 | 61.62 | 36.9 | 1.67 | 72.48 | 43.4 | 1.67 | 70.63 | 43.6 | 1.62 | 63.55 | 41.0 | 1.55 | 72.68 | 39.8 | 1.84 |
| March..... | 65.16 | 38.4 | 1.78 | 62.66 | 37.3 | 1.68 | 72.38 | 43.6 | 1.66 | 70.79 | 43.7 | 1.62 | 64.12 | 41.1 | 1.56 | 72.50 | 39.4 | 1.84 |
| April..... | 64.44 | 36.0 | 1.79 | 60.79 | 36.4 | 1.67 | 73.04 | 44.0 | 1.66 | 70.96 | 44.1 | 1.60 | 64.27 | 41.2 | 1.56 | 71.02 | 38.6 | 1.84 |
| May..... | 66.06 | 36.7 | 1.80 | 60.82 | 36.2 | 1.68 | 73.48 | 44.0 | 1.67 | 71.44 | 44.1 | 1.62 | 65.16 | 41.5 | 1.57 | 72.52 | 39.2 | 1.88 |
| June..... | 64.98 | 36.1 | 1.80 | 59.95 | 35.9 | 1.67 | 73.54 | 44.3 | 1.66 | 72.45 | 45.0 | 1.61 | 62.18 | 40.5 | 1.56 | 73.47 | 39.5 | 1.86 |
| July..... | 66.06 | 36.7 | 1.80 | 57.63 | 34.1 | 1.60 | 75.99 | 44.7 | 1.70 | 73.35 | 45.0 | 1.63 | 62.87 | 40.3 | 1.56 | 72.91 | 39.2 | 1.86 |
| August..... | 67.16 | 36.9 | 1.82 | 60.33 | 35.7 | 1.69 | 76.05 | 45.0 | 1.69 | 73.51 | 45.1 | 1.63 | 64.78 | 41.0 | 1.58 | 73.28 | 39.4 | 1.86 |
| September..... | 69.33 | 36.3 | 1.91 | 60.33 | 35.7 | 1.69 | 75.82 | 44.6 | 1.70 | 72.86 | 44.7 | 1.63 | 65.35 | 41.1 | 1.59 | 74.24 | 39.7 | 1.87 |
| October..... | 68.53 | 36.9 | 1.86 | 64.26 | 37.8 | 1.70 | 76.27 | 44.6 | 1.71 | 74.09 | 44.9 | 1.65 | 66.04 | 41.8 | 1.58 | 75.58 | 40.2 | 1.88 |
| November..... | 70.13 | 37.5 | 1.87 | 69.57 | 38.3 | 1.69 | 75.24 | 44.0 | 1.71 | 72.27 | 43.8 | 1.65 | 66.96 | 42.0 | 1.67 | 76.33 | 40.6 | 1.88 |
| December..... | 72.60 | 38.5 | 1.87 | 63.10 | 36.9 | 1.71 | 74.12 | 43.6 | 1.70 | 70.58 | 43.3 | 1.63 | 66.56 | 41.6 | 1.60 | 77.30 | 40.9 | 1.90 |
| 1955: January..... | 71.62 | 38.3 | 1.87 | 60.72 | 35.3 | 1.72 | 72.50 | 42.9 | 1.69 | 68.69 | 42.4 | 1.62 | 64.21 | 40.9 | 1.57 | 78.09 | 41.1 | 1.90 |
| February..... | 72.93 | 39.0 | 1.87 | 62.44 | 36.3 | 1.72 | 71.99 | 42.6 | 1.69 | 68.53 | 42.3 | 1.62 | 63.20 | 40.0 | 1.58 | 78.28 | 41.2 | 1.90 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Primary metal industries | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year and month | Abrasive products | | | Asbestos products | | | Nonclay refractories | | | Total: Primary metal industries | | | Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills ⁴ | | | Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills, except nonferrous products | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1952: Average..... | \$73.45 | 39.7 | \$1.85 | \$71.57 | 42.6 | \$1.68 | \$65.70 | 36.3 | \$1.81 | \$77.33 | 40.7 | \$1.90 | \$79.60 | 40.0 | \$1.99 | \$79.60 | 40.0 | \$1.99 |
| 1953: Average..... | 79.58 | 40.6 | 1.97 | 75.43 | 42.7 | 1.79 | 71.51 | 36.3 | 1.97 | 84.25 | 40.9 | 2.06 | 87.49 | 40.5 | 2.16 | 87.49 | 40.5 | 2.16 |
| 1954: February..... | 75.86 | 38.9 | 1.95 | 75.81 | 41.2 | 1.84 | 69.95 | 34.8 | 2.01 | 79.52 | 38.6 | 2.06 | 81.27 | 37.9 | 2.15 | 81.27 | 37.9 | 2.15 |
| March..... | 75.47 | 38.7 | 1.95 | 74.57 | 40.8 | 1.84 | 65.14 | 32.9 | 1.98 | 78.28 | 38.0 | 2.06 | 79.12 | 38.8 | 2.15 | 79.12 | 38.8 | 2.15 |
| April..... | 74.69 | 38.3 | 1.95 | 74.37 | 40.2 | 1.85 | 61.74 | 31.5 | 1.90 | 77.90 | 38.0 | 2.06 | 79.39 | 37.1 | 2.14 | 79.18 | 37.0 | 2.14 |
| May..... | 75.80 | 38.9 | 1.95 | 77.23 | 41.3 | 1.87 | 61.04 | 31.3 | 1.95 | 79.49 | 38.4 | 2.07 | 81.22 | 37.6 | 2.16 | 81.22 | 37.6 | 2.16 |
| June..... | 75.27 | 38.8 | 1.94 | 79.71 | 42.4 | 1.88 | 60.28 | 30.6 | 1.97 | 80.70 | 38.8 | 2.08 | 83.22 | 38.0 | 2.19 | 83.22 | 38.0 | 2.19 |
| July..... | 73.06 | 36.9 | 1.98 | 78.40 | 41.7 | 1.88 | 63.24 | 32.1 | 1.97 | 80.81 | 38.3 | 2.11 | 84.00 | 37.5 | 2.24 | 84.00 | 37.5 | 2.24 |
| August..... | 73.48 | 37.3 | 1.97 | 78.25 | 41.4 | 1.89 | 65.93 | 33.3 | 1.98 | 80.64 | 38.4 | 2.10 | 82.43 | 37.3 | 2.21 | 82.43 | 37.3 | 2.21 |
| September..... | 75.02 | 37.5 | 1.98 | 79.57 | 42.1 | 1.89 | 68.71 | 34.7 | 1.98 | 82.39 | 38.5 | 2.14 | 84.90 | 37.4 | 2.27 | 84.90 | 37.4 | 2.27 |
| October..... | 78.20 | 39.1 | 2.00 | 78.66 | 41.4 | 1.90 | 72.00 | 36.0 | 2.00 | 82.64 | 38.8 | 2.13 | 84.45 | 37.7 | 2.24 | 84.45 | 37.7 | 2.24 |
| November..... | 80.40 | 40.0 | 2.01 | 79.04 | 41.6 | 1.90 | 75.55 | 37.4 | 2.02 | 84.53 | 39.5 | 2.14 | 87.30 | 38.8 | 2.25 | 87.30 | 38.8 | 2.25 |
| December..... | 83.84 | 41.3 | 2.03 | 79.99 | 42.1 | 1.90 | 75.89 | 37.2 | 2.04 | 85.60 | 40.0 | 2.14 | 87.98 | 39.1 | 2.25 | 87.98 | 39.1 | 2.25 |
| 1955: January..... | 83.03 | 40.9 | 2.03 | 80.98 | 42.4 | 1.91 | 76.09 | 37.3 | 2.04 | 87.26 | 40.4 | 2.16 | 90.12 | 39.7 | 2.27 | 90.12 | 39.7 | 2.27 |
| February..... | 84.46 | 41.4 | 2.04 | 80.94 | 42.6 | 1.90 | 77.00 | 37.2 | 2.07 | 87.70 | 40.6 | 2.16 | 89.72 | 39.7 | 2.26 | 89.72 | 39.7 | 2.26 |
| Year and month | Electrometallurgical products | | | Iron and steel foundries ⁵ | | | Gray-iron foundries | | | Malleable-iron foundries | | | Steel foundries | | | Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals ⁶ | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1952: Average..... | \$76.04 | 41.1 | \$1.85 | \$72.22 | 40.8 | \$1.77 | \$60.80 | 40.4 | \$1.73 | \$70.50 | 39.2 | \$1.80 | \$77.70 | 42.0 | \$1.85 | \$75.48 | 41.7 | \$1.81 |
| 1953: Average..... | 80.36 | 41.0 | 1.96 | 76.53 | 40.6 | 1.88 | 74.59 | 40.7 | 1.84 | 76.95 | 40.5 | 1.90 | 79.98 | 40.6 | 1.97 | 80.93 | 41.5 | 1.95 |
| 1954: February..... | 77.61 | 39.8 | 1.96 | 72.77 | 38.5 | 1.89 | 71.61 | 38.5 | 1.86 | 70.11 | 39.9 | 1.90 | 77.81 | 39.3 | 1.98 | 79.98 | 40.6 | 1.97 |
| March..... | 77.02 | 39.7 | 1.94 | 72.77 | 38.5 | 1.89 | 71.42 | 38.4 | 1.86 | 74.56 | 39.1 | 1.91 | 76.43 | 38.6 | 1.98 | 78.20 | 39.9 | 1.96 |
| April..... | 80.18 | 40.7 | 1.97 | 72.96 | 38.4 | 1.90 | 72.56 | 38.8 | 1.87 | 72.58 | 37.8 | 1.92 | 73.68 | 37.4 | 1.97 | 78.41 | 36.8 | 1.97 |
| May..... | 78.41 | 39.8 | 1.97 | 72.77 | 38.3 | 1.90 | 72.56 | 38.8 | 1.87 | 72.01 | 37.7 | 1.91 | 73.48 | 37.3 | 1.97 | 78.40 | 40.6 | 1.98 |
| June..... | 79.00 | 39.7 | 1.99 | 73.73 | 38.7 | 1.90 | 73.30 | 39.2 | 1.87 | 71.28 | 37.7 | 1.89 | 74.45 | 37.6 | 1.98 | 79.59 | 40.3 | 1.97 |
| July..... | 79.80 | 39.7 | 2.01 | 72.95 | 38.6 | 1.89 | 72.73 | 39.1 | 1.86 | 69.55 | 36.8 | 1.89 | 75.04 | 37.9 | 1.98 | 79.60 | 39.8 | 2.00 |
| August..... | 79.00 | 39.5 | 2.00 | 74.10 | 39.0 | 1.90 | 73.49 | 39.5 | 1.87 | 75.07 | 39.1 | 1.92 | 75.62 | 38.0 | 1.99 | 79.60 | 40.2 | 1.98 |
| September..... | 82.82 | 40.6 | 2.04 | 74.11 | 38.8 | 1.91 | 73.51 | 39.1 | 1.88 | 74.11 | 38.2 | 1.94 | 75.62 | 38.0 | 1.99 | 79.39 | 39.3 | 2.02 |
| October..... | 82.01 | 40.4 | 2.03 | 75.66 | 39.2 | 1.93 | 75.05 | 39.5 | 1.90 | 77.02 | 39.7 | 1.94 | 76.90 | 38.0 | 2.00 | 80.40 | 40.0 | 2.01 |
| November..... | 82.42 | 40.4 | 2.04 | 78.04 | 39.4 | 1.93 | 76.02 | 39.8 | 1.91 | 78.60 | 40.1 | 1.95 | 75.60 | 37.8 | 2.00 | 80.60 | 40.3 | 2.00 |
| December..... | 82.42 | 40.6 | 2.03 | 77.99 | 40.2 | 1.94 | 77.76 | 40.5 | 1.92 | 79.17 | 40.6 | 1.95 | 78.38 | 38.8 | 2.02 | 81.00 | 40.5 | 2.00 |
| 1955: January..... | 83.44 | 40.9 | 2.04 | 78.78 | 40.4 | 1.95 | 78.36 | 40.6 | 1.93 | 79.79 | 40.5 | 1.97 | 79.79 | 39.5 | 2.02 | 82.01 | 40.6 | 2.02 |
| February..... | 86.73 | 41.9 | 2.07 | 82.37 | 41.6 | 1.98 | 81.73 | 41.7 | 1.96 | 82.76 | 41.8 | 1.98 | 83.85 | 40.9 | 2.05 | 80.40 | 40.2 | 2.02 |
| Year and month | Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc | | | Primary refining of aluminum | | | Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals | | | Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals ⁷ | | | Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper | | | Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1952: Average..... | \$75.06 | 41.7 | \$1.80 | \$76.08 | 41.8 | \$1.82 | \$68.18 | 41.3 | \$1.65 | \$74.29 | 41.5 | \$1.79 | \$76.49 | 41.8 | \$1.83 | \$69.95 | 40.2 | \$1.74 |
| 1953: Average..... | 80.41 | 42.1 | 1.91 | 81.81 | 40.5 | 2.02 | 73.63 | 41.6 | 1.77 | 82.91 | 42.3 | 1.90 | 85.37 | 42.9 | 1.99 | 77.93 | 40.8 | 1.91 |
| 1954: February..... | 77.93 | 40.8 | 1.91 | 82.80 | 40.0 | 2.07 | 73.03 | 40.8 | 1.79 | 77.82 | 39.5 | 1.97 | 78.64 | 38.2 | 1.98 | 78.57 | 40.8 | 1.94 |
| March..... | 74.66 | 39.5 | 1.89 | 83.84 | 40.5 | 2.07 | 72.85 | 40.7 | 1.79 | 77.82 | 39.5 | 1.97 | 78.43 | 38.6 | 1.98 | 77.96 | 40.2 | 1.94 |
| April..... | 74.26 | 39.5 | 1.94 | 84.45 | 40.5 | 2.08 | 72.82 | 40.8 | 1.78 | 78.46 | 39.1 | 1.98 | 78.23 | 38.5 | 1.98 | 79.28 | 40.6 | 1.96 |
| May..... | 74.66 | 39.5 | 1.99 | 84.45 | 40.5 | 2.08 | 73.80 | 41.0 | 1.80 | 80.30 | 40.3 | 1.99 | 79.39 | 39.9 | 2.00 | 79.58 | 40.6 | 1.96 |
| June..... | 78.21 | 39.9 | 1.91 | 84.45 | 40.6 | 2.06 | 78.12 | 41.5 | 1.81 | 81.19 | 40.8 | 1.99 | 82.01 | 40.8 | 2.01 | 79.77 | 40.7 | 1.96 |
| July..... | 75.85 | 39.3 | 1.93 | 85.24 | 40.4 | 2.11 | 73.81 | 40.5 | 1.81 | 79.60 | 40.0 | 1.99 | 81.40 | 40.7 | 2.00 | 75.85 | 38.5 | 1.97 |
| August..... | 76.59 | 40.1 | 1.91 | 84.82 | 40.7 | 2.12 | 72.67 | 40.6 | 1.79 | 80.60 | 40.1 | 2.01 | 80.40 | 40.0 | 2.01 | 80.00 | 40.0 | 2.00 |
| September..... | 74.69 | 38.3 | 1.95 | 83.01 | 40.1 | 2.12 | 75.00 | 41.3 | 1.94 | 83.43 | 41.1 | 2.03 | 84.46 | 41.4 | 2.04 | 82.22 | 40.5 | 2.03 |
| October..... | 76.43 | 39.6 | 1.93 | 86.46 | 40.4 | 2.14 | 77.16 | 41.7 | 1.85 | 83.44 | 40.7 | 2.05 | 83.64 | 40.6 | 2.06 | 81.61 | 40.4 | 2.02 |
| November..... | 77.08 | 40.0 | 1.94 | 86.95 | 40.5 | 2.16 | 77.36 | 41.7 | 1.86 | 85.96 | 41.7 | 2.04 | 83.81 | 40.8 | 2.07 | 81.81 | 40.5 | 2.03 |
| December..... | 77.97 | 40.4 | 1.93 | 86.46 | 40.4 | 2.14 | 77.31 | 42.1 | 1.86 | 85.11 | 41.8 | 2.06 | 87.56 | 42.3 | 2.07 | 82.82 | 40.8 | 2.03 |
| 1955: January..... | 79.37 | 40.7 | 1.95 | 86.24 | 40.3 | 2.14 | 77.79 | 41.6 | 1.87 | 87.35 | 42.2 | 2.07 | 89.03 | 42.6 | 2.08 | 85.67 | 41.7 | 2.04 |
| February..... | 77.75 | 40.3 | 1.93 | 85.60 | 40.6 | 2.14 | 79.10 | 42.3 | 1.87 | 87.78 | 42.2 | 2.08 | 89.88 | 42.8 | 2.10 | 85.29 | 41.6 | 2.04 |

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

| Manufacturing—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|---|------------------|---------------------|---|------------------|---------------------|--|------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|---|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|--|--|--|
| Primary metal industries—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year and month | Nonferrous foundries | | | Miscellaneous primary metal industries ^a | | | Iron and steel forgings | | | Wire drawing | | | Welded and heavy-rolled pipe | | | Total: Fabricated metal products | | | | | | | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | | | |
| 1952: Average..... | \$77.79 | 41.6 | \$1.87 | \$82.15 | 41.7 | \$1.97 | \$86.09 | 42.2 | \$2.04 | \$80.54 | 41.3 | \$1.95 | \$81.14 | 41.4 | \$1.96 | \$72.38 | 41.6 | \$1.74 | \$72.38 | 41.6 | \$1.74 | | | |
| 1953: Average..... | 80.97 | 41.1 | 1.97 | 87.87 | 41.8 | 2.11 | 91.12 | 41.8 | 2.18 | 84.87 | 41.0 | 2.07 | 84.45 | 40.6 | 2.08 | 77.16 | 41.7 | 1.83 | 77.16 | 41.7 | 1.83 | | | |
| 1954: February..... | 80.20 | 40.1 | 2.00 | 83.63 | 40.1 | 2.11 | 87.56 | 39.8 | 2.20 | 81.54 | 39.2 | 2.08 | 82.16 | 39.5 | 2.08 | 76.33 | 40.6 | 1.88 | 76.33 | 40.6 | 1.88 | | | |
| March..... | 79.00 | 39.5 | 2.00 | 82.29 | 39.0 | 2.11 | 85.58 | 39.2 | 2.20 | 81.33 | 39.1 | 2.08 | 82.16 | 39.5 | 2.08 | 75.92 | 40.1 | 1.88 | 75.92 | 40.1 | 1.88 | | | |
| April..... | 78.01 | 39.2 | 1.99 | 81.66 | 38.7 | 2.11 | 83.22 | 38.0 | 2.19 | 81.33 | 39.1 | 2.08 | 82.97 | 39.7 | 2.09 | 75.39 | 40.1 | 1.88 | 75.39 | 40.1 | 1.88 | | | |
| May..... | 79.00 | 39.5 | 2.00 | 83.53 | 39.4 | 2.12 | 84.04 | 38.2 | 2.20 | 84.21 | 40.1 | 2.10 | 84.85 | 40.6 | 2.09 | 77.33 | 40.7 | 1.90 | 77.33 | 40.7 | 1.90 | | | |
| June..... | 79.19 | 39.4 | 2.01 | 85.39 | 39.9 | 2.14 | 84.42 | 38.2 | 2.21 | 86.92 | 41.0 | 2.12 | 86.00 | 40.8 | 2.11 | 76.92 | 40.7 | 1.89 | 76.92 | 40.7 | 1.89 | | | |
| July..... | 77.79 | 38.7 | 2.01 | 84.10 | 39.2 | 2.14 | 84.80 | 38.2 | 2.22 | 84.80 | 40.0 | 2.12 | 85.24 | 40.4 | 2.11 | 75.60 | 40.0 | 1.89 | 75.60 | 40.0 | 1.89 | | | |
| August..... | 79.80 | 39.7 | 2.01 | 84.53 | 39.5 | 2.14 | 86.08 | 38.6 | 2.23 | 85.65 | 40.4 | 2.12 | 85.65 | 40.4 | 2.12 | 78.95 | 40.5 | 1.90 | 78.95 | 40.5 | 1.90 | | | |
| September..... | 80.39 | 39.6 | 2.03 | 85.75 | 39.7 | 2.16 | 85.79 | 38.3 | 2.24 | 87.10 | 40.7 | 2.13 | 86.03 | 40.2 | 2.12 | 77.74 | 40.7 | 1.91 | 77.74 | 40.7 | 1.91 | | | |
| October..... | 84.25 | 40.9 | 2.06 | 86.18 | 39.9 | 2.16 | 87.42 | 38.3 | 2.25 | 87.42 | 41.0 | 2.13 | 85.22 | 40.2 | 2.12 | 80.34 | 41.2 | 1.95 | 80.34 | 41.2 | 1.95 | | | |
| November..... | 84.85 | 40.6 | 2.09 | 86.80 | 40.0 | 2.17 | 88.76 | 39.1 | 2.27 | 87.74 | 41.0 | 2.14 | 82.89 | 39.1 | 2.12 | 79.71 | 41.3 | 1.92 | 79.71 | 41.3 | 1.92 | | | |
| December..... | 84.66 | 40.9 | 2.07 | 90.45 | 41.3 | 2.19 | 91.88 | 40.3 | 2.28 | 91.15 | 42.2 | 2.16 | 87.53 | 40.9 | 2.14 | 80.70 | 41.6 | 1.94 | 80.70 | 41.6 | 1.94 | | | |
| 1955: January..... | 84.03 | 40.4 | 2.08 | 91.94 | 41.6 | 2.21 | 94.25 | 40.8 | 2.31 | 91.36 | 42.1 | 2.17 | 89.60 | 41.1 | 2.18 | 80.34 | 41.2 | 1.95 | 80.34 | 41.2 | 1.95 | | | |
| February..... | 84.66 | 40.7 | 2.08 | 92.57 | 41.7 | 2.22 | 96.46 | 41.4 | 2.33 | 92.21 | 42.3 | 2.18 | 87.10 | 40.7 | 2.14 | 80.34 | 41.2 | 1.95 | 80.34 | 41.2 | 1.95 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year and month | Tin cans and other tinware | | | Cutlery, handtools, and hardware ^a | | | Cutlery and edge tools | | | Handtools | | | Hardware | | | Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies ^a | | | | | | | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | | | | | | |
| 1952: Average..... | \$69.31 | 41.5 | \$1.67 | \$69.08 | 41.1 | \$1.66 | \$63.65 | 41.0 | \$1.55 | \$69.88 | 41.3 | \$1.66 | \$70.69 | 41.1 | \$1.72 | \$70.69 | 41.1 | \$1.72 | | | | | | |
| 1953: Average..... | 75.71 | 41.6 | 1.82 | 74.95 | 41.6 | 1.78 | 67.22 | 41.3 | 1.63 | 74.70 | 41.5 | 1.80 | 75.80 | 41.7 | 1.82 | 73.67 | 40.2 | 1.83 | | | | | | |
| 1954: February..... | 81.71 | 41.9 | 1.95 | 73.38 | 40.1 | 1.83 | 65.67 | 39.8 | 1.65 | 73.42 | 39.9 | 1.84 | 75.76 | 40.3 | 1.88 | 73.10 | 39.3 | 1.86 | | | | | | |
| March..... | 79.23 | 41.1 | 1.93 | 72.64 | 39.8 | 1.81 | 65.44 | 39.9 | 1.64 | 73.06 | 39.7 | 1.84 | 74.68 | 39.8 | 1.86 | 73.10 | 39.3 | 1.86 | | | | | | |
| April..... | 78.94 | 40.9 | 1.93 | 72.02 | 39.9 | 1.82 | 63.41 | 39.8 | 1.63 | 72.10 | 39.3 | 1.83 | 75.95 | 40.4 | 1.88 | 70.66 | 38.4 | 1.84 | | | | | | |
| May..... | 82.74 | 42.0 | 1.97 | 74.74 | 40.4 | 1.85 | 66.00 | 40.0 | 1.65 | 72.31 | 39.3 | 1.84 | 78.50 | 41.1 | 1.91 | 73.28 | 39.4 | 1.88 | | | | | | |
| June..... | 83.13 | 42.2 | 1.97 | 72.65 | 39.7 | 1.83 | 65.74 | 39.6 | 1.66 | 72.13 | 39.2 | 1.84 | 75.01 | 39.9 | 1.88 | 74.59 | 40.1 | 1.88 | | | | | | |
| July..... | 82.12 | 41.9 | 1.96 | 72.29 | 39.5 | 1.83 | 64.29 | 39.2 | 1.64 | 70.84 | 38.5 | 1.84 | 75.79 | 40.1 | 1.89 | 72.34 | 39.1 | 1.85 | | | | | | |
| August..... | 83.13 | 42.3 | 1.97 | 74.74 | 40.4 | 1.85 | 66.17 | 40.1 | 1.65 | 73.26 | 39.6 | 1.85 | 77.93 | 40.8 | 1.91 | 75.14 | 40.4 | 1.86 | | | | | | |
| September..... | 81.34 | 41.5 | 1.96 | 75.11 | 40.6 | 1.85 | 66.90 | 40.3 | 1.66 | 73.26 | 39.6 | 1.85 | 78.50 | 41.1 | 1.91 | 75.20 | 40.0 | 1.85 | | | | | | |
| October..... | 80.00 | 40.2 | 1.99 | 75.70 | 40.7 | 1.86 | 68.21 | 40.6 | 1.68 | 73.10 | 39.3 | 1.85 | 79.30 | 41.3 | 1.92 | 76.92 | 40.7 | 1.89 | | | | | | |
| November..... | 79.20 | 39.8 | 1.99 | 76.48 | 40.9 | 1.87 | 69.97 | 41.4 | 1.69 | 74.21 | 39.9 | 1.85 | 79.52 | 41.2 | 1.93 | 75.79 | 40.1 | 1.89 | | | | | | |
| December..... | 83.21 | 41.4 | 2.01 | 78.62 | 41.6 | 1.89 | 70.04 | 41.2 | 1.70 | 74.59 | 40.1 | 1.86 | 83.16 | 42.4 | 1.96 | 76.28 | 40.2 | 1.91 | | | | | | |
| 1955: January..... | 81.00 | 40.3 | 2.01 | 79.23 | 41.7 | 1.90 | 68.28 | 40.4 | 1.69 | 75.33 | 40.5 | 1.86 | 83.92 | 42.6 | 1.97 | 76.02 | 39.8 | 1.91 | | | | | | |
| February..... | 81.00 | 40.3 | 2.01 | 79.23 | 41.7 | 1.91 | 67.83 | 39.9 | 1.70 | 75.36 | 40.3 | 1.87 | 85.37 | 42.9 | 1.99 | 76.02 | 39.8 | 1.91 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year and month | Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies | | | Fabricated structural metal products ^a | | | Structural steel and ornamental metalwork | | | Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim | | | Boiler-shop products | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | | | | | | | | | |
| 1952: Average..... | \$73.08 | 40.0 | \$1.84 | \$69.87 | 41.1 | \$1.70 | \$74.87 | 42.3 | \$1.77 | \$75.08 | 42.4 | \$1.77 | \$74.23 | 41.7 | \$1.78 | | | | | | | | | |
| 1953: Average..... | 75.64 | 39.6 | 1.91 | 72.32 | 40.4 | 1.79 | 69.75 | 42.5 | 1.60 | 81.37 | 43.0 | 1.89 | 78.44 | 41.5 | 1.89 | | | | | | | | | |
| 1954: February..... | 74.69 | 38.9 | 1.92 | 72.29 | 39.8 | 1.83 | 79.49 | 41.4 | 1.92 | 80.79 | 42.3 | 1.91 | 74.86 | 39.4 | 1.90 | | | | | | | | | |
| March..... | 78.04 | 39.4 | 1.93 | 71.93 | 39.3 | 1.83 | 78.69 | 41.2 | 1.91 | 79.99 | 42.1 | 1.90 | 76.21 | 39.9 | 1.91 | | | | | | | | | |
| April..... | 72.58 | 37.8 | 1.93 | 69.87 | 38.6 | 1.81 | 78.72 | 41.0 | 1.92 | 79.42 | 41.1 | 1.90 | 76.42 | 39.8 | 1.92 | | | | | | | | | |
| May..... | 78.66 | 39.2 | 1.93 | 72.29 | 39.8 | 1.83 | 79.30 | 41.3 | 1.92 | 80.41 | 42.1 | 1.91 | 76.99 | 40.1 | 1.92 | | | | | | | | | |
| June..... | 77.79 | 39.1 | 1.94 | 73.38 | 40.1 | 1.83 | 80.06 | 41.7 | 1.92 | 81.75 | 42.8 | 1.91 | 79.10 | 41.2 | 1.92 | | | | | | | | | |
| July..... | 78.83 | 39.7 | 1.91 | 70.62 | 38.8 | 1.82 | 79.13 | 41.0 | 1.93 | 79.40 | 41.6 | 1.91 | 79.35 | 40.9 | 1.94 | | | | | | | | | |
| August..... | 79.89 | 40.5 | 1.96 | 73.63 | 40.4 | 1.82 | 79.73 | 41.1 | 1.94 | 80.87 | 41.9 | 1.93 | 78.38 | 40.4 | 1.94 | | | | | | | | | |
| September..... | 75.44 | 39.2 | 1.95 | 73.56 | 40.5 | 1.86 | 73.35 | 40.9 | 1.94 | 79.30 | 41.3 | 1.92 | 79.70 | 40.5 | 1.97 | | | | | | | | | |
| October..... | 79.59 | 40.4 | 1.97 | 75.89 | 40.8 | 1.89 | 79.95 | 40.8 | 1.95 | 79.90 | 41.4 | 1.92 | 78.19 | 40.5 | 1.98 | | | | | | | | | |
| November..... | 81.39 | 40.9 | 1.99 | 73.63 | 39.8 | 1.85 | 79.50 | 40.8 | 1.95 | 80.10 | 41.5 | 1.93 | 79.79 | 40.3 | 1.98 | | | | | | | | | |
| December..... | 81.00 | 40.5 | 2.00 | 74.80 | 40.0 | 1.87 | 80.15 | 41.1 | 1.95 | 79.52 | 41.2 | 1.93 | 83.40 | 41.7 | 2.00 | | | | | | | | | |
| 1955: January..... | 80.40 | 40.2 | 2.00 | 73.74 | 38.9 | 1.87 | 78.59 | 40.3 | 1.95 | 77.38 | 40.3 | 1.92 | 79.90 | 40.1 | 1.98 | | | | | | | | | |
| February..... | 80.00 | 40.0 | 2.00 | 73.84 | 39.7 | 1.86 | 78.20 | 39.1 | 1.95 | 77.20 | 40.0 | 1.93 | 79.39 | 40.3 | 1.97 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year and month | Sheet-metalwork | | | Metal stamping, coating, and engraving ^a | | | Vitreous-enamelled products | | | Stamped and pressed metal products | | | Lighting fixtures | | | Fabricated wire products | | | | | | | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | | | | | | |
| 1952: Average..... | \$75.18 | 42.0 | \$1.79 | \$74.29 | 41.5 | \$1.79 | \$54.00 | 37.5 | \$1.44 | \$77.33 | 41.8 | \$1.83 | \$98.00 | 40.5 | \$1.70 | \$98.30 | 40.9 | \$1.67 | | | | | | |
| 1953: Average..... | 80.22 | 42.6 | 1.91 | 78.81 | 41.7 | 1.89 | 59.99 | 38.6 | 1.53 | 81.90 | 42.6 | 1.95 | 72.50 | 40.5 | 1.79 | 72.62 | 40.8 | 1.78 | | | | | | |
| 1954: February..... | 78.90 | 40.6 | 1.92 | 78.76 | 40.6 | 1.94 | 61.90 | 38.5 | 1.60 | 80.79 | 40.9 | 1.90 | 70.40 | 39.6 | 1.78 | 72.04 | 39.8 | 1.81 | | | | | | |
| March..... | 77.93 | 40.2 | 1.92 | 77.47 | 40.4 | 1.93 | 62.97 | 38.9 | 1.62 | 81.19 | 40.5 | 1.90 | 70.13 | 39.4 | 1.78 | 72.75 | 40.2 | 1.81 | | | | | | |
| April..... | 77.18 | 40.2 | 1.92 | 78.18 | 40.3 | 1.94 | 60.83 | 38.5 | 1.59 | 80.60 | 40.5 | 1.90 | 70.35 | 39.5 | 1.80 | 72.69 | 40.1 | 1.81 | | | | | | |
| May..... | 79.73 | 41.1 | 1.94 | 80.36 | 41.5 | 1.90 | 61.06 | 38.4 | 1.59 | 83.01 | 41.3 | 2.01 | 71.82 | 39.9 | 1.80 | 72.58 | 40.1 | 1.81 | | | | | | |
| June..... | 79.93 | 41.2 | 1.94 | 79.58 | 40.6 | 1.90 | 59.01 | 38.2 | 1.63 | 82.21 | 40.9 | 2.01 | 71.10 | 39.5 | 1.80 | 72.80 | 40.0 | 1.82 | | | | | | |
| July..... | 79.54 | 41.0 | 1.94 | 78.44 | 39.2 | 1.90 | 56.13 | 38.3 | 1.59 | 79.40 | 39.5 | 2.01 | 71.28 | 39.6 | 1.80 | 72.94 | 39.3 | 1.81 | | | | | | |
| August..... | 78.37 | 40.7 | 1.95 | 78.40 | 40.0 | 1.90 | 59.78 | 37.1 | 1.61 | 80.60 | 40.1 | 2.00 | 70.71 | 39.5 | 1.79 | 73.12 | 39.4 | 1.81 | | | | | | |
| September..... | 79.17 | 40.6 | 1.95 | 80.78 | 40.8 | 1.96 | 61.34 | 37.8 | 1.62 | 83.84 | 41.1 | 2.04 | 72.32 | 39.4 | 1.79 | 72.76 | 40.2 | 1.81 | | | | | | |
| October..... | 78.43 | 40.2 | 1.95 | 82.56 | 41.7 | 1.99 | 62.18 | 38.9 | 1.62 | 85.19 | 40.9 | 2.06 | 78.48 | 40.9 | 1.87 | 73.89 | 40.6 | 1.82 | | | | | | |
| November..... | 78.30 | 40.1 | 1.98 | 85.02 | 42.3 | 2.01 | 63.34 | 39.1 | 1.62 | 87.98 | 42.4 | 2.07 | 80.19 | 41.5 | 1.92 | 76.02 | 41.4 | 1.94 | | | | | | |
| December..... | 80.57 | 40.9 | 1.97 | 85.43 | 42.5 | 2.01 | 63.43 | 39.4 | 1.61 | 88.18 | 42.6 | 2.07 | 80.51 | 41.5 | 1.94 | 77.53 | 41.9 | 1.96 | | | | | | |
| 1955: January..... | 78.20 | 40.1 | 1.95 | 85.87 | 42.3 | 2.03 | 64.31 | 39.7 | 1.62 | 89.45 | 42.8 | 2.09 | 79.87 | 40.7 | 1.94 | 75.48 | 40.8 | 1.85 | | | | | | |
| February..... | 78.99 | 40.3 | 1.96 | 85.24 | 42.3 | 2.02 | 62.31 | 38.7 | 1.61 | 89.03 | 42.6 | 2.09 | 79.95 | 41.0 | 1.95 | 76.30 | 40.8 | 1.87 | | | | | | |

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹—Continued

| Manufacturing—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|------------------|---|---|------------------|--|---------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|------------------|---|---------|------|--------|
| Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Machinery (except electrical) | | | |
| Year and month | Miscellaneous fabricated metal products ¹ | | | Metal shipping barrels, drums, kegs, and pots | | | Steel springs | | Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets | | Screw-machine products | | Total: Machinery (except electrical) | | | | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | | | |
| 1952: Average..... | \$73.02 | 42.7 | \$1.71 | \$79.61 | 43.5 | \$1.83 | \$74.26 | 40.8 | \$1.82 | \$72.83 | 42.1 | \$1.73 | \$78.37 | 44.4 | \$1.72 | \$79.70 | 42.9 | \$1.86 |
| 1953: Average..... | 78.51 | 42.9 | 1.83 | 82.35 | 41.8 | 1.97 | 83.13 | 42.2 | 1.97 | 79.18 | 42.8 | 1.85 | 81.07 | 44.3 | 1.83 | 82.91 | 42.3 | 1.96 |
| 1954: February..... | 78.85 | 41.0 | 1.85 | 82.01 | 40.6 | 2.02 | 79.00 | 40.1 | 1.97 | 75.92 | 40.5 | 1.87 | 78.95 | 41.5 | 1.83 | 82.60 | 41.3 | 2.00 |
| March..... | 74.34 | 40.4 | 1.84 | 82.61 | 41.1 | 2.01 | 77.03 | 39.3 | 1.96 | 73.66 | 39.6 | 1.86 | 74.62 | 41.0 | 1.82 | 82.20 | 41.1 | 2.00 |
| April..... | 72.47 | 39.6 | 1.83 | 80.80 | 40.1 | 2.01 | 75.07 | 38.3 | 1.94 | 72.51 | 39.2 | 1.85 | 72.28 | 39.7 | 1.82 | 81.00 | 40.5 | 2.00 |
| May..... | 73.78 | 40.1 | 1.84 | 85.58 | 42.0 | 2.04 | 75.04 | 37.9 | 1.98 | 72.91 | 39.2 | 1.86 | 74.12 | 40.5 | 1.83 | 81.61 | 40.6 | 2.01 |
| June..... | 74.56 | 40.3 | 1.85 | 84.84 | 42.0 | 2.02 | 77.81 | 39.1 | 1.99 | 73.68 | 39.4 | 1.87 | 73.93 | 40.4 | 1.83 | 81.41 | 40.5 | 2.01 |
| July..... | 73.28 | 39.4 | 1.86 | 77.99 | 38.8 | 2.01 | 76.04 | 38.6 | 1.97 | 73.14 | 38.7 | 1.89 | 71.92 | 39.3 | 1.83 | 80.60 | 40.1 | 2.01 |
| August..... | 74.00 | 40.0 | 1.85 | 85.06 | 41.1 | 2.07 | 74.48 | 38.0 | 1.96 | 74.26 | 39.5 | 1.88 | 72.62 | 39.9 | 1.82 | 80.80 | 40.2 | 2.01 |
| September..... | 75.70 | 40.7 | 1.86 | 83.44 | 40.7 | 2.05 | 73.30 | 37.4 | 1.96 | 77.52 | 40.8 | 1.96 | 73.26 | 40.9 | 1.84 | 81.81 | 40.3 | 2.03 |
| October..... | 77.08 | 41.0 | 1.88 | 83.64 | 40.6 | 2.06 | 77.01 | 38.7 | 1.99 | 78.91 | 41.1 | 1.92 | 76.45 | 41.1 | 1.86 | 81.61 | 40.2 | 2.03 |
| November..... | 79.38 | 42.0 | 1.89 | 83.22 | 40.4 | 2.06 | 85.49 | 41.5 | 2.06 | 80.87 | 41.9 | 1.93 | 79.10 | 42.3 | 1.87 | 82.01 | 40.4 | 2.03 |
| December..... | 80.75 | 42.5 | 1.92 | 84.86 | 40.8 | 2.08 | 85.08 | 41.1 | 2.07 | 83.42 | 43.0 | 1.94 | 80.22 | 42.9 | 1.87 | 83.44 | 40.9 | 2.04 |
| 1955: January..... | 81.22 | 42.3 | 1.92 | 85.90 | 41.3 | 2.08 | 88.41 | 42.1 | 2.10 | 85.50 | 43.4 | 1.97 | 78.35 | 41.9 | 1.87 | 83.23 | 40.8 | 2.04 |
| February..... | 81.07 | 42.5 | 1.92 | 86.94 | 42.0 | 2.07 | 89.89 | 42.4 | 2.12 | 84.48 | 43.1 | 1.96 | 80.70 | 42.7 | 1.89 | 83.64 | 41.0 | 2.04 |
| Engines and turbines ² | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Steam engines, turbines, and water wheels | | | Diesel and other internal combustion engines, not otherwise classified | | | Agricultural machinery and tractors ³ | | | Tractors | | | Agricultural machinery (except tractors) | | | | | | |
| 1952: Average..... | \$82.86 | 42.4 | \$1.95 | \$86.02 | 42.8 | \$2.08 | \$80.37 | 42.8 | \$1.90 | \$75.41 | 39.9 | \$1.80 | \$77.02 | 39.7 | \$1.94 | \$78.97 | 40.2 | \$1.94 |
| 1953: Average..... | 85.28 | 41.2 | 2.07 | 90.96 | 42.0 | 2.23 | 82.41 | 41.0 | 2.01 | 77.21 | 39.8 | 1.94 | 79.20 | 39.6 | 2.00 | 78.20 | 40.0 | 1.98 |
| 1954: February..... | 86.30 | 40.5 | 2.11 | 97.06 | 42.2 | 2.30 | 83.62 | 40.5 | 2.04 | 77.62 | 39.6 | 1.96 | 79.78 | 39.3 | 2.03 | 78.02 | 39.8 | 1.91 |
| March..... | 86.28 | 40.7 | 2.12 | 99.03 | 42.5 | 2.33 | 81.20 | 40.0 | 2.03 | 79.00 | 40.1 | 1.97 | 81.40 | 39.9 | 2.04 | 77.38 | 40.3 | 1.92 |
| April..... | 83.30 | 39.9 | 2.09 | 90.60 | 40.0 | 2.24 | 81.00 | 39.9 | 2.03 | 78.41 | 39.6 | 1.98 | 80.17 | 39.3 | 2.04 | 78.61 | 39.9 | 1.92 |
| May..... | 88.07 | 40.6 | 2.12 | 94.76 | 41.2 | 2.30 | 82.82 | 40.4 | 2.05 | 78.80 | 39.8 | 1.98 | 80.77 | 39.4 | 2.05 | 78.99 | 40.1 | 1.92 |
| June..... | 83.81 | 40.1 | 2.09 | 86.14 | 38.8 | 2.22 | 83.23 | 40.5 | 2.05 | 78.41 | 39.8 | 1.97 | 78.78 | 39.0 | 2.02 | 77.07 | 40.4 | 1.91 |
| July..... | 85.44 | 40.3 | 2.12 | 92.34 | 40.5 | 2.28 | 83.02 | 40.3 | 2.06 | 77.03 | 39.3 | 1.96 | 78.78 | 39.0 | 2.02 | 78.46 | 39.5 | 1.91 |
| August..... | 84.77 | 39.8 | 2.13 | 95.17 | 41.2 | 2.31 | 80.36 | 39.2 | 2.05 | 77.22 | 39.2 | 1.97 | 80.36 | 39.2 | 2.05 | 74.67 | 39.3 | 1.90 |
| September..... | 85.84 | 40.3 | 2.13 | 93.94 | 41.2 | 2.28 | 82.59 | 39.9 | 2.07 | 78.60 | 39.4 | 2.00 | 82.39 | 39.8 | 2.07 | 75.46 | 39.1 | 1.93 |
| October..... | 85.97 | 39.8 | 2.16 | 97.34 | 40.9 | 2.38 | 81.56 | 39.4 | 2.07 | 76.81 | 38.6 | 1.99 | 79.52 | 38.6 | 2.06 | 73.78 | 38.6 | 1.91 |
| November..... | 86.86 | 40.4 | 2.15 | 100.07 | 41.6 | 2.42 | 81.40 | 39.9 | 2.04 | 78.40 | 39.2 | 2.00 | 81.97 | 39.6 | 2.07 | 74.69 | 38.9 | 1.92 |
| December..... | 90.03 | 41.3 | 2.18 | 97.75 | 40.9 | 2.39 | 86.94 | 41.4 | 2.10 | 80.40 | 40.0 | 2.01 | 84.03 | 40.4 | 2.08 | 77.02 | 39.7 | 1.94 |
| 1955: January..... | 88.99 | 41.2 | 2.16 | 94.71 | 40.3 | 2.35 | 86.74 | 41.5 | 2.09 | 82.01 | 40.4 | 2.03 | 86.31 | 41.1 | 2.10 | 77.42 | 39.7 | 1.95 |
| February..... | 89.42 | 41.4 | 2.16 | 91.01 | 39.4 | 2.31 | 88.83 | 42.1 | 2.11 | 83.23 | 40.6 | 2.05 | 86.51 | 41.0 | 2.11 | 80.00 | 40.2 | 1.90 |
| Construction and mining machinery ⁴ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Construction and mining machinery, except for oilfields | | | Oilfield machinery and tools | | | Metalworking machinery ⁵ | | | Machine tools | | | Metalworking machinery (except machine tools) | | | | | | |
| 1952: Average..... | \$77.61 | 43.6 | \$1.78 | \$76.64 | 43.3 | \$1.77 | \$79.48 | 44.4 | \$1.79 | \$91.87 | 45.4 | \$1.98 | \$89.96 | 47.1 | \$1.91 | \$85.95 | 45.0 | \$1.91 |
| 1953: Average..... | 79.42 | 41.8 | 1.90 | 78.85 | 41.8 | 1.90 | 80.98 | 42.6 | 1.91 | 95.64 | 45.8 | 2.11 | 94.92 | 45.8 | 2.05 | 89.52 | 44.2 | 2.08 |
| 1954: February..... | 80.30 | 41.5 | 1.95 | 78.36 | 40.6 | 1.93 | 86.33 | 43.6 | 1.98 | 94.39 | 43.9 | 2.15 | 93.68 | 44.8 | 2.09 | 86.51 | 42.2 | 2.08 |
| March..... | 79.78 | 41.2 | 1.94 | 78.74 | 40.8 | 1.93 | 81.90 | 42.0 | 1.95 | 92.74 | 43.6 | 2.15 | 93.21 | 44.8 | 2.09 | 86.10 | 42.0 | 2.05 |
| April..... | 78.74 | 40.8 | 1.93 | 77.57 | 40.4 | 1.92 | 81.93 | 41.8 | 1.96 | 92.45 | 43.0 | 2.16 | 90.43 | 43.2 | 2.07 | 84.48 | 41.0 | 2.08 |
| May..... | 79.78 | 40.9 | 1.95 | 78.57 | 40.5 | 1.94 | 82.54 | 41.9 | 1.97 | 92.87 | 42.6 | 2.18 | 88.61 | 42.8 | 2.08 | 84.46 | 40.8 | 2.07 |
| June..... | 79.98 | 41.0 | 1.95 | 78.98 | 40.5 | 1.95 | 82.52 | 41.1 | 1.95 | 92.64 | 42.3 | 2.19 | 87.36 | 41.8 | 2.09 | 84.87 | 41.0 | 2.07 |
| July..... | 78.00 | 40.0 | 1.95 | 77.21 | 39.8 | 1.94 | 78.99 | 40.3 | 1.96 | 92.20 | 42.1 | 2.19 | 85.28 | 41.0 | 2.08 | 86.10 | 41.0 | 2.10 |
| August..... | 78.59 | 40.3 | 1.95 | 78.82 | 39.6 | 1.94 | 82.96 | 41.9 | 1.98 | 92.64 | 42.3 | 2.19 | 86.11 | 41.4 | 2.08 | 85.70 | 41.2 | 2.08 |
| September..... | 77.62 | 39.6 | 1.96 | 77.42 | 39.7 | 1.95 | 78.01 | 39.4 | 1.98 | 91.96 | 41.8 | 2.20 | 87.36 | 41.6 | 2.10 | 84.48 | 40.6 | 2.08 |
| October..... | 78.01 | 39.8 | 1.96 | 77.22 | 39.6 | 1.95 | 79.79 | 40.3 | 1.98 | 92.16 | 41.7 | 2.21 | 87.59 | 41.7 | 2.11 | 83.41 | 40.4 | 2.08 |
| November..... | 79.00 | 40.1 | 1.97 | 78.01 | 39.8 | 1.96 | 81.40 | 40.7 | 2.00 | 90.80 | 41.5 | 2.19 | 86.31 | 41.1 | 2.10 | 83.21 | 40.2 | 2.07 |
| December..... | 80.78 | 40.8 | 1.98 | 79.98 | 40.6 | 1.97 | 81.79 | 41.1 | 1.99 | 91.76 | 41.9 | 2.19 | 88.20 | 41.8 | 2.11 | 85.06 | 40.7 | 2.09 |
| 1955: January..... | 80.39 | 40.6 | 1.98 | 80.39 | 40.6 | 1.98 | 80.19 | 40.5 | 1.98 | 91.14 | 42.0 | 2.17 | 87.78 | 41.8 | 2.10 | 85.28 | 41.0 | 2.08 |
| February..... | 82.19 | 41.3 | 1.99 | 81.99 | 41.2 | 1.99 | 83.20 | 41.6 | 2.00 | 91.14 | 42.0 | 2.17 | 88.62 | 42.0 | 2.11 | 85.90 | 41.1 | 2.09 |
| Machine-tool accessories | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Machine-tool accessories | | | Special industry machinery (except metalworking machinery) ⁶ | | | Food-products machinery | | | Textile machinery | | | Paper-industries machinery | | | Printing-trades machinery and equipment | | | |
| 1952: Average..... | \$65.53 | 45.6 | \$2.05 | \$77.40 | 43.0 | \$1.80 | \$77.96 | 42.6 | \$1.83 | \$59.54 | 40.8 | \$1.68 | \$82.08 | 45.6 | \$1.80 | \$87.36 | 43.9 | \$1.99 |
| 1953: Average..... | 100.90 | 45.3 | 2.18 | 81.32 | 42.8 | 1.90 | 81.56 | 42.7 | 1.91 | 71.03 | 41.1 | 1.75 | 82.84 | 44.3 | 1.87 | 94.59 | 44.2 | 2.14 |
| 1954: February..... | 98.34 | 44.1 | 2.23 | 81.26 | 41.9 | 1.93 | 84.94 | 42.9 | 1.98 | 71.09 | 40.5 | 1.77 | 83.98 | 44.2 | 1.90 | 91.38 | 43.6 | 2.18 |
| March..... | 97.66 | 43.6 | 2.24 | 86.67 | 41.8 | 1.95 | 83.95 | 42.4 | 1.98 | 71.33 | 40.3 | 1.78 | 84.11 | 44.5 | 1.89 | 92.29 | 43.2 | 2.17 |
| April..... | 98.08 | 43.4 | 2.25 | 79.13 | 41.0 | 1.93 | 81.38 | 41.3 | 1.97 | 70.08 | 39.8 | 1.74 | 82.08 | 43.5 | 1.90 | 87.74 | 43.0 | 2.14 |
| May..... | 99.62 | 43.5 | 2.29 | 79.15 | 40.8 | 1.94 | 80.97 | 41.1 | 1.97 | 69.52 | 39.6 | 1.76 | 82.94 | 43.2 | 1.92 | 91.56 | 42.0 | 2.18 |
| June..... | 99.36 | 43.2 | 2.30 | 78.55 | 40.7 | 1.93 | 79.97 | 40.8 | 1.95 | 69.55 | 39.8 | 1.78 | 83.28 | 43.6 | 1.91 | 87.53 | 40.9 | 2.14 |
| July..... | 99.50 | 43.3 | 2.30 | 77.78 | 40.3 | 1.93 | 79.18 | 40.4 | 1.96 | 67.16 | 38.6 | 1.74 | 81.98 | 42.7 | 1.92 | 90.73 | 42.2 | 2.18 |
| August..... | 100.02 | 43.3 | 2.31 | 77.78 | 40.3 | 1.93 | 79.58 | 40.6 | 1.96 | 68.00 | 39.2 | 1.75 | 81.06 | 42.0 | 1.93 | 85.86 | 40.8 | 2.13 |
| September..... | 98.18 | 42.5 | 2.31 | 78.98 | 40.5 | 1.95 | 80.18 | 40.7 | 1.97 | 68.64 | 39.0 | 1.76 | 83.27 | 42.7 | 1.95 | 87.72 | 40.8 | 2.18 |
| October..... | 98.60 | 42.5 | 2.32 | 79.37 | 40.7 | 1.95 | 79.69 | 40.4 | 1.97 | 70.18 | 40.1 | 1.75 | 82.10 | 42.7 | 1.95 | 88.52 | 40.7 | 2.17 |
| November..... | 97.29 | 42.3 | 2.30 | 79.95 | 41.0 | 1.95 | 79.99 | 40.4 | 1.98 | 71.63 | 40.7 | 1.78 | 83.27 | 42.1 | 1.95 | 88.56 | 41.0 | 2.16 |
| December..... | 97.65 | 42.6 | 2.30 | 79.01 | 41.3 | 1.96 | 79.79 | 41.1 | 1.99 | 72.60 | 41.4 | 1.79 | 86.51 | 42.7 | 1.96 | 94.34 | 42.3 | 2.07 |
| 1955: January..... | 96.28 | 42.6 | 2.26 | 80.16 | 40.9 | 1.96 | 80.79 | 40.5 | 1.99 | 72.39 | 40.9 | 1.77 | 83.30 | 42.5 | 1.96 | 87.67 | 40.4 | 2.17 |
| February..... | 95.30 | 42.5 | 2.24 | 79.95 | 41.0 | 1.95 | 80.99 | 40.7 | 1.99 | 72.60 | 41.3 | 1.78 | 84.28 | 42.0 | 1.96 | 90.03 | 41.3 | 2.17 |

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

| Manufacturing—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|------------------|---------------------|--|------------------|---------------------|--|------------------|---------------------|--|------------------|---------------------|--|------------------|---------------------|---|------------------|---------------------|
| Machinery (except electrical)—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year and month | General industrial machinery ¹ | | | Pumps, air and gas compressors | | | Conveyors and conveying equipment | | | Flowers, exhaust and condensing fans | | | Industrial trucks, tractors, etc. | | | Mechanical power-transmission equipment | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1952: Average | \$79.24 | 43.8 | \$1.83 | \$78.66 | 43.7 | \$1.80 | \$79.70 | 42.9 | \$1.86 | \$74.47 | 42.8 | \$1.74 | \$81.22 | 43.2 | \$1.88 | \$79.98 | 43.0 | \$1.86 |
| 1953: Average | 83.49 | 43.0 | 1.94 | 81.96 | 42.7 | 1.92 | 84.44 | 43.3 | 1.95 | 76.50 | 42.5 | 1.80 | 83.60 | 42.6 | 1.96 | 85.98 | 43.4 | 1.96 |
| 1954: February | 81.35 | 41.3 | 1.97 | 80.55 | 41.1 | 1.96 | 82.76 | 41.8 | 1.98 | 74.26 | 40.8 | 1.82 | 78.04 | 39.4 | 1.93 | 81.99 | 41.2 | 1.99 |
| March | 79.77 | 40.7 | 1.96 | 78.28 | 40.4 | 1.94 | 81.16 | 41.2 | 1.97 | 73.02 | 39.9 | 1.83 | 76.63 | 39.6 | 1.94 | 79.40 | 40.1 | 1.98 |
| April | 78.99 | 40.3 | 1.96 | 78.18 | 40.3 | 1.94 | 79.79 | 40.5 | 1.97 | 72.40 | 40.0 | 1.81 | 77.02 | 39.7 | 1.94 | 79.20 | 40.0 | 1.98 |
| May | 79.29 | 40.3 | 1.97 | 77.63 | 39.5 | 1.94 | 82.00 | 41.0 | 2.00 | 73.38 | 40.1 | 1.83 | 77.42 | 39.7 | 1.95 | 79.79 | 40.3 | 1.98 |
| June | 80.19 | 40.5 | 1.98 | 77.60 | 40.0 | 1.94 | 82.61 | 41.1 | 2.01 | 74.93 | 40.5 | 1.85 | 78.78 | 40.4 | 1.95 | 80.00 | 40.2 | 1.99 |
| July | 79.40 | 40.1 | 1.96 | 77.81 | 39.9 | 1.95 | 85.04 | 42.1 | 2.02 | 73.68 | 39.4 | 1.87 | 75.65 | 38.4 | 1.97 | 78.80 | 39.6 | 1.99 |
| August | 80.20 | 40.3 | 1.99 | 79.00 | 40.1 | 1.97 | 80.60 | 40.1 | 2.01 | 74.77 | 40.2 | 1.86 | 77.82 | 39.5 | 1.97 | 79.80 | 40.1 | 1.99 |
| September | 80.30 | 40.4 | 2.00 | 80.19 | 40.5 | 1.98 | 80.80 | 40.0 | 2.02 | 75.62 | 39.8 | 1.90 | 78.41 | 39.4 | 1.99 | 80.80 | 40.2 | 2.01 |
| October | 81.20 | 40.4 | 2.01 | 80.39 | 40.6 | 1.98 | 81.20 | 40.0 | 2.03 | 76.40 | 40.0 | 1.91 | 81.41 | 40.5 | 2.01 | 82.62 | 40.7 | 2.03 |
| November | 80.69 | 40.0 | 2.00 | 78.40 | 40.0 | 1.96 | 78.38 | 38.8 | 2.02 | 75.22 | 39.8 | 1.89 | 78.61 | 39.5 | 1.99 | 83.03 | 40.7 | 2.04 |
| December | 81.61 | 40.6 | 2.01 | 79.98 | 40.6 | 1.97 | 81.81 | 40.3 | 2.03 | 75.43 | 39.7 | 1.90 | 79.40 | 39.9 | 1.99 | 83.44 | 40.9 | 2.04 |
| 1955: January | 81.20 | 40.4 | 2.01 | 79.79 | 40.5 | 1.97 | 80.57 | 39.3 | 2.05 | 74.64 | 39.7 | 1.88 | 80.60 | 40.3 | 2.00 | 83.85 | 40.9 | 2.05 |
| February | 81.61 | 40.6 | 2.01 | 81.19 | 40.8 | 1.99 | 80.57 | 39.3 | 2.05 | 75.81 | 39.9 | 1.90 | 80.20 | 40.1 | 2.00 | 84.05 | 41.2 | 2.04 |
| Year and month | Mechanical stokers and industrial furnaces and ovens | | | Office and store machines and devices ¹ | | | Computing machines and cash registers | | | Typewriters | | | Service industry and household machines ¹ | | | Domestic laundry equipment | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1952: Average | \$75.97 | 43.0 | \$1.79 | \$75.26 | 40.9 | \$1.84 | \$81.30 | 40.9 | \$2.00 | \$68.98 | 41.0 | \$1.68 | \$75.81 | 41.2 | \$1.84 | \$74.90 | 40.7 | \$1.84 |
| 1953: Average | 81.02 | 43.2 | 1.92 | 77.38 | 40.3 | 1.92 | 83.21 | 40.2 | 2.07 | 70.93 | 40.3 | 1.76 | 78.74 | 40.8 | 1.93 | 78.57 | 40.5 | 1.94 |
| 1954: February | 82.70 | 41.8 | 1.98 | 77.81 | 39.7 | 1.90 | 84.19 | 39.9 | 2.11 | 71.60 | 39.5 | 1.81 | 78.01 | 39.8 | 1.96 | 77.42 | 39.7 | 1.95 |
| March | 81.77 | 41.3 | 1.98 | 77.62 | 39.6 | 1.96 | 84.61 | 40.1 | 2.11 | 69.89 | 38.4 | 1.82 | 78.01 | 39.8 | 1.96 | 79.20 | 39.8 | 1.99 |
| April | 80.19 | 40.8 | 1.98 | 77.82 | 39.5 | 1.97 | 83.74 | 39.8 | 2.12 | 71.74 | 39.2 | 1.83 | 78.05 | 38.8 | 1.98 | 74.25 | 37.5 | 1.94 |
| May | 79.60 | 40.2 | 1.98 | 77.42 | 39.3 | 1.97 | 83.10 | 39.2 | 2.12 | 72.13 | 39.2 | 1.84 | 77.22 | 39.2 | 1.97 | 74.88 | 38.6 | 1.94 |
| June | 80.09 | 39.8 | 2.01 | 78.41 | 39.6 | 1.98 | 84.10 | 39.3 | 2.14 | 73.63 | 39.8 | 1.85 | 75.85 | 39.1 | 1.94 | 75.27 | 38.6 | 1.95 |
| July | 78.61 | 40.5 | 1.99 | 79.40 | 39.7 | 2.00 | 85.80 | 40.0 | 2.16 | 72.96 | 39.6 | 1.84 | 78.72 | 39.8 | 1.94 | 79.40 | 40.5 | 1.97 |
| August | 79.00 | 39.7 | 1.99 | 79.40 | 39.7 | 2.00 | 86.40 | 40.0 | 2.16 | 73.23 | 39.5 | 1.84 | 76.44 | 39.2 | 1.95 | 81.20 | 40.4 | 2.01 |
| September | 82.01 | 40.8 | 2.01 | 80.00 | 40.0 | 2.00 | 85.97 | 39.8 | 2.16 | 78.48 | 40.8 | 1.85 | 78.80 | 39.8 | 1.98 | 85.90 | 41.7 | 2.06 |
| October | 81.41 | 40.3 | 2.02 | 79.80 | 39.9 | 2.00 | 85.93 | 39.6 | 2.17 | 74.70 | 40.6 | 1.84 | 79.80 | 40.1 | 1.99 | 87.35 | 42.2 | 2.07 |
| November | 80.30 | 39.9 | 2.01 | 81.20 | 40.2 | 2.02 | 87.64 | 40.2 | 2.18 | 76.89 | 40.9 | 1.88 | 78.50 | 39.6 | 1.99 | 84.26 | 41.1 | 2.05 |
| December | 81.00 | 40.3 | 2.01 | 80.60 | 40.1 | 2.01 | 87.64 | 40.2 | 2.18 | 76.52 | 40.7 | 1.88 | 80.00 | 40.2 | 1.99 | 81.81 | 40.5 | 2.02 |
| 1955: January | 80.20 | 40.1 | 2.00 | 81.00 | 40.1 | 2.02 | 87.85 | 40.3 | 2.18 | 75.41 | 39.9 | 1.89 | 79.20 | 39.8 | 1.99 | 80.00 | 39.8 | 2.01 |
| February | 83.84 | 41.1 | 2.04 | 80.19 | 39.7 | 2.02 | 85.58 | 39.9 | 2.17 | 74.20 | 39.5 | 1.88 | 81.61 | 40.6 | 2.01 | 81.61 | 40.4 | 2.02 |
| Year and month | Commercial laundry, dry-cleaning, and pressing machines | | | Sewing machines | | | Refrigerators and air conditioning units | | | Miscellaneous machinery parts ¹ | | | Fabricated pipe, fittings, and valves | | | Ball and roller bearings | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1952: Average | \$75.30 | 42.9 | \$1.74 | \$75.79 | 40.6 | \$1.89 | \$76.04 | 41.1 | \$1.85 | \$78.36 | 42.1 | \$1.79 | \$73.39 | 41.7 | \$1.76 | \$74.57 | 41.2 | \$1.81 |
| 1953: Average | 76.56 | 42.3 | 1.81 | 77.01 | 39.9 | 1.90 | 79.76 | 40.9 | 1.95 | 78.85 | 41.5 | 1.90 | 77.90 | 41.0 | 1.90 | 77.71 | 40.1 | 1.90 |
| 1954: February | 75.26 | 40.9 | 1.84 | 76.20 | 39.8 | 1.90 | 79.00 | 39.7 | 1.99 | 78.18 | 40.3 | 1.94 | 78.78 | 40.4 | 1.95 | 78.85 | 39.1 | 1.94 |
| March | 75.11 | 40.6 | 1.85 | 75.90 | 40.0 | 1.90 | 78.61 | 39.7 | 1.98 | 78.18 | 40.3 | 1.94 | 79.18 | 40.4 | 1.96 | 75.08 | 38.9 | 1.93 |
| April | 75.82 | 41.1 | 1.84 | 78.80 | 39.0 | 1.90 | 78.44 | 38.8 | 1.97 | 78.81 | 39.8 | 1.93 | 77.60 | 40.0 | 1.94 | 73.73 | 38.4 | 1.92 |
| May | 75.85 | 41.0 | 1.85 | 79.60 | 39.9 | 2.00 | 78.01 | 39.2 | 1.99 | 77.60 | 40.0 | 1.94 | 78.40 | 40.0 | 1.96 | 74.50 | 38.8 | 1.92 |
| June | 74.66 | 40.3 | 1.85 | 79.80 | 40.1 | 1.99 | 78.96 | 38.9 | 1.95 | 77.79 | 39.2 | 1.94 | 78.20 | 40.1 | 1.95 | 75.46 | 39.1 | 1.93 |
| July | 72.10 | 39.4 | 1.83 | 78.21 | 39.5 | 1.98 | 74.69 | 38.3 | 1.95 | 76.05 | 39.1 | 1.94 | 75.27 | 38.6 | 1.95 | 74.69 | 38.5 | 1.94 |
| August | 76.17 | 40.2 | 1.87 | 77.82 | 39.8 | 1.97 | 75.66 | 38.6 | 1.96 | 77.03 | 39.5 | 1.95 | 78.44 | 38.9 | 1.97 | 75.46 | 39.1 | 1.93 |
| September | 73.42 | 39.5 | 1.84 | 79.20 | 39.6 | 2.00 | 78.21 | 39.3 | 1.99 | 78.80 | 39.8 | 1.98 | 80.20 | 40.1 | 2.00 | 75.66 | 38.6 | 1.90 |
| October | 74.59 | 40.1 | 1.86 | 80.40 | 40.2 | 2.00 | 79.40 | 39.7 | 2.00 | 78.61 | 39.7 | 1.98 | 78.20 | 39.1 | 2.00 | 77.42 | 39.1 | 1.98 |
| November | 74.15 | 40.3 | 1.84 | 81.41 | 40.5 | 2.01 | 78.50 | 39.4 | 2.00 | 79.90 | 40.4 | 1.98 | 81.20 | 40.4 | 2.01 | 78.61 | 39.7 | 1.98 |
| December | 74.93 | 40.5 | 1.85 | 81.81 | 40.5 | 2.02 | 80.40 | 40.2 | 2.00 | 80.50 | 40.7 | 1.99 | 80.60 | 40.3 | 2.00 | 80.60 | 40.5 | 1.99 |
| 1955: January | 72.50 | 39.4 | 1.84 | 80.00 | 39.8 | 2.01 | 80.20 | 39.9 | 2.01 | 81.59 | 41.0 | 1.99 | 80.00 | 40.2 | 1.99 | 83.01 | 41.3 | 2.01 |
| February | 73.28 | 39.4 | 1.86 | 80.59 | 39.7 | 2.03 | 83.64 | 41.0 | 2.04 | 81.99 | 41.2 | 1.99 | 79.60 | 40.0 | 1.99 | 85.24 | 42.2 | 2.02 |
| Year and month | Machinery (except electrical)—Con. | | | Electrical machinery | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Machine shops (job and repair) | | | Total: Electrical machinery | | | Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus ¹ | | | Wiring devices and supplies | | | Carbon and graphite products (electrical) | | | Electrical indicating, measuring, and recording instruments | | |
| Year and month | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1952: Average | \$78.55 | 43.4 | \$1.81 | \$68.80 | 41.2 | \$1.67 | \$74.40 | 41.8 | \$1.78 | \$64.78 | 41.0 | \$1.58 | \$73.58 | 41.3 | \$1.83 | \$71.48 | 41.8 | \$1.71 |
| 1953: Average | 80.20 | 42.7 | 1.86 | 71.81 | 40.8 | 1.76 | 77.83 | 41.4 | 1.88 | 68.24 | 40.8 | 1.58 | 77.83 | 41.4 | 1.88 | 73.57 | 41.1 | 1.79 |
| 1954: February | 79.49 | 41.4 | 1.92 | 72.22 | 39.9 | 1.81 | 77.38 | 40.3 | 1.92 | 67.32 | 39.6 | 1.70 | 76.14 | 40.5 | 1.88 | 73.16 | 40.2 | 1.82 |
| March | 79.71 | 41.3 | 1.95 | 71.28 | 39.6 | 1.80 | 76.40 | 40.0 | 1.91 | 67.49 | 39.7 | 1.70 | 74.43 | 39.8 | 1.87 | 72.25 | 39.7 | 1.82 |
| April | 77.74 | 40.7 | 1.91 | 70.56 | 39.2 | 1.80 | 75.45 | 39.5 | 1.91 | 65.23 | 38.6 | 1.69 | 74.63 | 39.9 | 1.87 | 71.50 | 39.8 | 1.81 |
| May | 79.02 | 41.2 | 1.93 | 71.50 | 39.5 | 1.81 | 76.22 | 39.7 | 1.92 | 66.08 | 39.1 | 1.69 | 74.82 | 39.8 | 1.88 | 72.44 | 39.8 | 1.82 |
| June | 79.82 | 41.1 | 1.93 | 72.07 | 39.6 | 1.82 | 76.61 | 39.9 | 1.92 | 66.47 | 39.1 | 1.70 | 74.07 | 39.4 | 1.88 | 72.98 | 40.1 | 1.82 |
| July | 78.55 | 40.7 | 1.93 | 71.53 | 39.3 | 1.82 | 76.42 | 39.8 | 1.92 | 65.79 | 38.7 | 1.70 | 73.49 | 39.3 | 1.87 | 72.54 | 40.1 | 1.81 |
| August | 78.55 | 40.7 | 1.93 | 72.04 | 39.8 | 1.81 | 77.78 | 40.3 | 1.93 | 67.05 | 39.3 | 1.72 | 74.80 | 40.0 | 1.87 | 73.16 | 40.2 | 1.82 |
| September | 79.38 | 40.5 | 1.95 | 72.98 | 40.1 | 1.82 | 78.76 | 40.6 | 1.94 | 68.85 | 39.8 | 1.73 | 74.80 | 40.0 | 1.87 | 74.52 | 40.5 | 1.84 |
| October | 79.54 | 41.0 | 1.94 | 73.93 | 40.4 | 1.83 | 78.76 | 40.6 | 1.94 | 69.89 | 40.4 | 1.73 | 74.96 | 40.3 | 1.86 | 74.89 | 40.7 | 1.84 |
| November | 79.95 | 41.0 | 1.95 | 74.80 | 40.7 | 1.84 | 79.15 | 40.8 | 1.94 | 70.38 | 40.8 | 1.73 | 74.34 | 40.4 | 1.84 | 74.15 | 40.3 | 1.84 |
| December | 81.95 | 41.6 | 1.97 | 74.52 | 40.5 | 1.84 | 79.56 | 40.9 | 1.95 | 71.17 | 40.9 | 1.74 | 76.07 | 40.9 | 1.86 | 77.89 | 39.5 | 1.82 |
| 1955: January | 82.35 | 41.8 | 1.97 | 74.15 | 40.3 | 1.84 | 78.38 | 40.4 | 1.94 | 69.03 | 39.9 | 1.73 | 76.67 | 41.0 | 1.87 | 72.62 | 39.9 | 1.82 |
| February | 82.74 | 42.0 | 1.97 | 74.75 | 40.4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹—Continued

| Manufacturing—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|--|------------------|---------------------|---|------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|---|------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|--|
| Year and month | Electrical machinery—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Motors, generators, and motor-generator sets | | | Power and distribution transformers | | | Switchgear, switch-board and industrial controls | | | Electrical welding apparatus | | | Electrical appliances | | | Insulated wire and cable | | | | |
| | Ave. wily. earnings | Ave. wily. hours | Ave. hrly. earnings | Ave. wily. earnings | Ave. wily. hours | Ave. hrly. earnings | Ave. wily. earnings | Ave. wily. hours | Ave. hrly. earnings | Ave. wily. earnings | Ave. wily. hours | Ave. hrly. earnings | Ave. wily. earnings | Ave. wily. hours | Ave. hrly. earnings | Ave. wily. earnings | Ave. wily. hours | Ave. hrly. earnings | | |
| 1952: Average..... | \$80.22 | 42.0 | \$1.91 | \$73.04 | 40.7 | \$1.77 | \$72.16 | 42.2 | \$1.71 | \$91.28 | 46.1 | \$1.98 | \$72.32 | 40.4 | \$1.70 | \$72.11 | 43.7 | \$1.65 | | |
| 1953: Average..... | 84.03 | 41.6 | 2.05 | 76.33 | 40.6 | 1.88 | 75.84 | 41.9 | 1.81 | 85.20 | 42.6 | 2.00 | 76.92 | 40.7 | 1.80 | 72.24 | 42.0 | 1.73 | | |
| 1954: February..... | 83.23 | 40.6 | 2.05 | 78.24 | 39.3 | 1.94 | 75.46 | 40.8 | 1.85 | 78.39 | 40.2 | 1.95 | 76.02 | 39.8 | 1.91 | 69.82 | 40.3 | 1.72 | | |
| March..... | 82.01 | 40.2 | 2.04 | 78.20 | 40.1 | 1.95 | 74.37 | 40.2 | 1.85 | 80.56 | 41.1 | 1.96 | 76.05 | 39.6 | 1.92 | 68.57 | 40.1 | 1.71 | | |
| April..... | 80.59 | 39.7 | 2.03 | 78.44 | 39.3 | 1.95 | 73.06 | 39.8 | 1.86 | 83.73 | 42.5 | 1.97 | 75.26 | 39.3 | 1.92 | 67.77 | 39.4 | 1.73 | | |
| May..... | 80.78 | 39.6 | 2.04 | 79.16 | 40.2 | 1.97 | 74.99 | 40.1 | 1.87 | 81.90 | 41.2 | 1.99 | 76.22 | 39.7 | 1.92 | 69.14 | 40.2 | 1.73 | | |
| June..... | 80.99 | 39.7 | 2.04 | 78.50 | 40.3 | 1.95 | 75.36 | 40.3 | 1.87 | 83.42 | 41.5 | 2.01 | 74.68 | 39.1 | 1.91 | 69.77 | 40.1 | 1.74 | | |
| July..... | 81.80 | 40.1 | 2.04 | 77.02 | 39.7 | 1.94 | 75.39 | 40.1 | 1.88 | 83.29 | 40.8 | 2.04 | 75.46 | 39.3 | 1.92 | 70.30 | 40.4 | 1.74 | | |
| August..... | 83.64 | 40.6 | 2.06 | 78.98 | 40.5 | 1.95 | 75.98 | 40.2 | 1.89 | 86.48 | 42.6 | 2.03 | 75.46 | 39.3 | 1.92 | 69.95 | 40.2 | 1.74 | | |
| September..... | 83.08 | 41.1 | 2.07 | 78.14 | 40.5 | 1.88 | 76.76 | 40.4 | 1.90 | 87.55 | 42.5 | 2.06 | 76.43 | 39.6 | 1.93 | 73.39 | 41.7 | 1.76 | | |
| October..... | 84.57 | 41.0 | 2.07 | 79.76 | 40.9 | 1.95 | 76.78 | 40.2 | 1.91 | 83.64 | 41.0 | 2.04 | 73.73 | 38.2 | 1.93 | 72.39 | 40.9 | 1.77 | | |
| November..... | 84.05 | 40.8 | 2.06 | 80.77 | 41.0 | 1.97 | 79.32 | 41.1 | 1.93 | 83.64 | 41.2 | 2.03 | 79.17 | 40.6 | 1.95 | 74.82 | 41.8 | 1.79 | | |
| December..... | 83.84 | 40.5 | 2.07 | 84.58 | 42.5 | 1.99 | 75.13 | 41.0 | 1.93 | 84.84 | 42.0 | 2.02 | 78.38 | 40.4 | 1.94 | 73.69 | 41.4 | 1.78 | | |
| 1955: January..... | 84.25 | 40.7 | 2.07 | 81.95 | 41.6 | 1.97 | 76.40 | 40.0 | 1.91 | 83.02 | 41.1 | 2.02 | 77.81 | 39.9 | 1.95 | 73.34 | 41.2 | 1.78 | | |
| February..... | 84.25 | 40.9 | 2.06 | 82.98 | 41.7 | 1.99 | 76.99 | 40.1 | 1.92 | 85.88 | 42.1 | 2.04 | 76.62 | 39.7 | 1.93 | 73.93 | 41.3 | 1.79 | | |
| Electrical machinery—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Electric equipment for vehicles | | | Electric lamps | | | Communication equipment ¹ | | | Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment | | | Radio tubes | | | Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment | | | | |
| 1952: Average..... | \$72.98 | 40.1 | \$1.82 | \$58.80 | 39.0 | \$1.81 | \$64.21 | 40.9 | \$1.57 | \$92.12 | 40.6 | \$1.53 | \$57.40 | 40.2 | \$1.43 | \$82.05 | 43.4 | \$1.80 | | |
| 1953: Average..... | 76.70 | 40.8 | 1.88 | 65.21 | 40.5 | 1.81 | 66.66 | 40.4 | 1.55 | 64.64 | 39.9 | 1.62 | 62.27 | 40.7 | 1.53 | 82.49 | 42.8 | 1.95 | | |
| 1954: February..... | 75.24 | 39.6 | 1.90 | 65.01 | 39.4 | 1.85 | 67.89 | 39.7 | 1.71 | 67.09 | 39.7 | 1.69 | 61.78 | 39.1 | 1.58 | 70.38 | 40.5 | 1.95 | | |
| March..... | 73.32 | 39.0 | 1.88 | 65.34 | 39.3 | 1.86 | 67.55 | 39.5 | 1.71 | 66.59 | 39.4 | 1.69 | 61.39 | 39.1 | 1.57 | 70.99 | 40.3 | 1.95 | | |
| April..... | 72.19 | 38.4 | 1.86 | 64.19 | 38.9 | 1.85 | 66.30 | 39.0 | 1.70 | 65.35 | 38.9 | 1.69 | 62.02 | 39.5 | 1.57 | 72.03 | 39.5 | 1.93 | | |
| May..... | 78.17 | 40.5 | 1.93 | 64.85 | 39.3 | 1.65 | 67.42 | 39.2 | 1.72 | 65.98 | 39.1 | 1.69 | 62.65 | 39.4 | 1.59 | 71.41 | 39.8 | 1.97 | | |
| June..... | 75.26 | 39.2 | 1.92 | 63.69 | 38.6 | 1.65 | 68.51 | 39.6 | 1.73 | 67.32 | 39.6 | 1.70 | 63.27 | 39.3 | 1.61 | 80.40 | 39.0 | 1.90 | | |
| July..... | 73.54 | 38.3 | 1.92 | 60.42 | 38.4 | 1.66 | 67.64 | 39.1 | 1.73 | 67.20 | 39.3 | 1.71 | 61.90 | 38.5 | 1.61 | 78.21 | 39.5 | 1.98 | | |
| August..... | 74.10 | 39.0 | 1.90 | 63.69 | 38.6 | 1.65 | 69.03 | 39.9 | 1.73 | 67.66 | 39.8 | 1.70 | 64.08 | 39.8 | 1.61 | 80.60 | 40.3 | 2.00 | | |
| September..... | 74.50 | 38.8 | 1.92 | 65.63 | 39.3 | 1.67 | 69.55 | 40.2 | 1.73 | 68.34 | 40.2 | 1.70 | 63.99 | 39.5 | 1.62 | 81.09 | 40.8 | 2.00 | | |
| October..... | 81.18 | 41.0 | 1.98 | 67.77 | 40.1 | 1.69 | 70.88 | 40.5 | 1.75 | 69.32 | 40.3 | 1.72 | 66.99 | 40.6 | 1.65 | 83.43 | 41.1 | 2.03 | | |
| November..... | 79.59 | 40.4 | 1.97 | 68.51 | 40.3 | 1.70 | 70.23 | 40.7 | 1.75 | 69.29 | 40.5 | 1.71 | 67.49 | 40.9 | 1.65 | 84.66 | 41.5 | 2.04 | | |
| December..... | 79.39 | 40.5 | 1.95 | 68.51 | 40.3 | 1.70 | 70.53 | 40.3 | 1.75 | 69.32 | 40.3 | 1.72 | 64.94 | 39.6 | 1.64 | 83.64 | 41.2 | 2.03 | | |
| 1955: January..... | 80.78 | 40.8 | 1.98 | 68.17 | 40.1 | 1.70 | 70.53 | 40.3 | 1.75 | 69.32 | 40.3 | 1.72 | 64.06 | 39.3 | 1.63 | 85.90 | 41.7 | 2.06 | | |
| February..... | 85.85 | 42.5 | 2.02 | 68.74 | 40.2 | 1.71 | 70.58 | 40.1 | 1.76 | 68.28 | 39.7 | 1.72 | 65.76 | 40.1 | 1.64 | 86.73 | 41.9 | 2.07 | | |
| Electrical machinery—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Miscellaneous electrical products ¹ | | | | | | Storage batteries | | | Primary batteries (dry and wet) | | | X-ray and nonradio electronic tubes | | | Total: Transportation equipment | | | Automobiles ¹ | |
| 1952: Average..... | \$65.06 | 40.7 | \$1.62 | \$73.34 | 41.2 | \$1.78 | \$56.66 | 39.9 | \$1.42 | \$72.98 | 42.9 | \$1.70 | \$81.14 | 41.4 | \$1.96 | \$82.82 | 40.6 | \$2.04 | | |
| 1953: Average..... | 67.94 | 40.2 | 1.69 | 76.57 | 41.0 | 1.87 | 59.30 | 40.0 | 1.45 | 72.36 | 40.2 | 1.80 | 85.26 | 41.2 | 2.07 | 87.58 | 41.1 | 2.16 | | |
| 1954: February..... | 66.60 | 40.0 | 1.74 | 76.99 | 40.1 | 1.92 | 60.80 | 40.0 | 1.52 | 77.74 | 40.7 | 1.91 | 84.82 | 40.2 | 2.11 | 85.73 | 39.5 | 2.17 | | |
| March..... | 66.03 | 39.5 | 1.75 | 74.69 | 39.8 | 1.92 | 60.74 | 39.7 | 1.53 | 80.32 | 41.4 | 1.94 | 84.21 | 40.1 | 2.10 | 84.95 | 39.5 | 2.15 | | |
| April..... | 68.73 | 39.5 | 1.74 | 75.84 | 39.5 | 1.92 | 60.28 | 39.4 | 1.53 | 77.57 | 40.4 | 1.92 | 84.82 | 40.2 | 2.11 | 87.26 | 40.4 | 2.16 | | |
| May..... | 67.51 | 38.8 | 1.74 | 75.66 | 39.2 | 1.93 | 57.91 | 38.1 | 1.52 | 77.59 | 40.2 | 1.93 | 85.67 | 40.6 | 2.11 | 88.34 | 40.9 | 2.16 | | |
| June..... | 69.52 | 39.5 | 1.76 | 79.00 | 40.1 | 1.97 | 59.19 | 39.2 | 1.51 | 76.82 | 39.7 | 1.93 | 84.59 | 39.9 | 2.12 | 85.28 | 39.3 | 2.17 | | |
| July..... | 68.43 | 39.1 | 1.75 | 76.24 | 39.3 | 1.94 | 58.38 | 38.9 | 1.50 | 79.79 | 40.3 | 1.98 | 84.28 | 39.8 | 2.12 | 85.06 | 39.2 | 2.17 | | |
| August..... | 67.25 | 39.1 | 1.72 | 75.06 | 39.3 | 1.91 | 57.90 | 38.6 | 1.50 | 77.60 | 40.0 | 1.94 | 85.63 | 40.2 | 2.13 | 88.00 | 40.0 | 2.20 | | |
| September..... | 67.82 | 39.2 | 1.73 | 75.66 | 39.0 | 1.94 | 58.28 | 39.1 | 1.49 | 78.41 | 39.8 | 1.97 | 86.90 | 40.0 | 2.15 | 89.16 | 39.8 | 2.24 | | |
| October..... | 69.48 | 39.7 | 1.75 | 78.60 | 39.9 | 1.96 | 58.35 | 39.7 | 1.53 | 79.00 | 40.1 | 1.97 | 87.26 | 40.4 | 2.16 | 90.54 | 40.6 | 2.23 | | |
| November..... | 70.98 | 40.1 | 1.77 | 81.80 | 40.9 | 2.00 | 58.20 | 38.8 | 1.50 | 78.98 | 40.5 | 1.99 | 90.91 | 41.7 | 2.18 | 96.53 | 42.9 | 2.25 | | |
| December..... | 70.53 | 39.4 | 1.79 | 77.62 | 39.4 | 1.97 | 59.13 | 38.9 | 1.52 | 81.16 | 41.2 | 1.97 | 93.08 | 42.5 | 2.19 | 99.44 | 44.0 | 2.26 | | |
| 1955: January..... | 70.17 | 39.2 | 1.79 | 76.64 | 39.1 | 1.95 | 59.74 | 39.3 | 1.52 | 77.03 | 39.3 | 1.95 | 91.98 | 42.0 | 2.19 | 96.75 | 43.0 | 2.25 | | |
| February..... | 72.76 | 40.2 | 1.81 | 81.80 | 40.9 | 2.00 | 60.83 | 39.5 | 1.54 | 79.19 | 40.2 | 1.97 | 92.84 | 42.2 | 2.20 | 98.78 | 43.7 | 2.26 | | |
| Manufacturing—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Motor vehicles, bodies, parts, and accessories | | | Truck and bus bodies | | | Trailers (truck and automobile) | | | Aircraft and parts ¹ | | | Aircraft | | | Aircraft engines and parts | | | | |
| 1952: Average..... | \$83.64 | 40.6 | \$2.06 | \$70.18 | 40.8 | \$1.72 | \$70.52 | 41.0 | \$1.72 | \$81.70 | 43.0 | \$1.60 | \$79.66 | 42.6 | \$1.87 | \$85.92 | 43.9 | \$1.98 | | |
| 1953: Average..... | 88.78 | 41.1 | 2.16 | 74.26 | 40.8 | 1.82 | 73.60 | 40.0 | 1.84 | 83.80 | 41.9 | 2.00 | 82.19 | 41.3 | 1.99 | 87.26 | 42.6 | 2.08 | | |
| 1954: February..... | 86.11 | 39.6 | 2.18 | 72.69 | 39.5 | 1.84 | 73.49 | 39.3 | 1.87 | 85.26 | 41.2 | 2.07 | 85.49 | 41.3 | 2.07 | 88.28 | 41.6 | 2.08 | | |
| March..... | 85.10 | 39.4 | 2.16 | 74.80 | 40.7 | 1.84 | 72.86 | 39.6 | 1.84 | 84.46 | 41.5 | 2.06 | 84.71 | 41.1 | 2.06 | 84.66 | 40.8 | 2.08 | | |
| April..... | 88.07 | 40.4 | 2.18 | 74.96 | 40.3 | 1.86 | 72.66 | 39.5 | 1.84 | 83.43 | 41.5 | 2.06 | 83.22 | 40.4 | 2.06 | 83.94 | 40.5 | 2.07 | | |
| May..... | 90.16 | 40.9 | 2.14 | 77.08 | 41.0 | 1.88 | 76.17 | 40.3 | 1.89 | 83.84 | 42.7 | 2.06 | 83.94 | 40.7 | 2.06 | 83.42 | 40.3 | 2.07 | | |
| June..... | 85.85 | 39.2 | 2.19 | 77.71 | 40.9 | 1.90 | 78.91 | 41.1 | 1.92 | 84.86 | 40.8 | 2.08 | 84.86 | 40.8 | 2.08 | 84.65 | 40.5 | 2.09 | | |
| July..... | 86.07 | 39.3 | 2.19 | 74.10 | 39.9 | 1.90 | 74.29 | 39.1 | 1.90 | 84.66 | 40.7 | 2.08 | 84.86 | 40.8 | 2.08 | 86.51 | 41.0 | 2.11 | | |
| August..... | 88.58 | 39.9 | 2.22 | 78.09 | 41.1 | 1.90 | 73.70 | 39.2 | 1.88 | 85.27 | 40.8 | 2.09 | 85.07 | 40.9 | 2.08 | 86.10 | 41.0 | 2.10 | | |
| September..... | 89.95 | 39.8 | 2.26 | 76.22 | 39.7 | 1.92 | 74.69 | 38.7 | 1.93 | 85.68 | 40.8 | 2.10 | 85.80 | 40.9 | 2.10 | 84.03 | 40.3 | 2.10 | | |
| October..... | 91.35 | 40.6 | 2.25 | 75.83 | 39.7 | 1.91 | 73.86 | 39.4 | 1.92 | 85.47 | 40.7 | 2.10 | 85.47 | 40.7 | 2.10 | 84.68 | 40.3 | 2.10 | | |
| November..... | 92.18 | 41.1 | 2.26 | 76.80 | 40.0 | 1.92 | 82.12 | 41.5 | 1.96 | 87.94 | 41.2 | 2.12 | 87.77 | 41.4 | 2.12 | 85.46 | 40.5 | 2.11 | | |
| December..... | 100.11 | 44.1 | 2.28 | 78.38 | 40.4 | 1.94 | 82.98 | 42.5 | 1.95 | 87.77 | 41.4 | 2.12 | 87.56 | 41.3 | 2.12 | 87.34 | 41.2 | 2.12 | | |
| 1955: January..... | 97.63 | 43.2 | 2.26 | 76.82 | 39.6 | 1.94 | 78.18 | 40.3 | 1.94 | 88.81 | 41.5 | 2.14 | 89.44 | 41.6 | 2.15 | 87.54 | 41.1 | 2.13 | | |
| February..... | 99.43 | 43.8 | 2.27 | 81.32 | 41.7 | 1.98 | 81.56 | 41.4 | 1.97 | 87.95 | 41.1 | 2.14 | 88.58 | 41.2 | 2.15 | 86.69 | 40.7 | 2.13 | | |

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

| Year and month | Manufacturing—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---|------------------|---------------------|--|------------------|---------------------|---|------------------|---------------------|---|------------------|---------------------|---|------------------|---------------------|
| | Transportation equipment—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Aircraft propellers and parts | | | Other aircraft parts and equipment | | | Ship and boat building and repairing ² | | | Shipbuilding and repairing | | | Boatbuilding and repairing | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1952: Average..... | \$92.35 | 45.0 | \$2.05 | \$81.22 | 43.2 | \$1.89 | \$75.58 | 40.2 | \$1.88 | \$76.78 | 40.2 | \$1.91 | \$65.23 | 39.9 | \$1.66 |
| 1953: Average..... | 85.90 | 41.9 | 2.05 | 85.17 | 42.8 | 1.99 | 79.37 | 38.1 | 2.03 | 80.91 | 38.9 | 2.08 | 70.58 | 40.1 | 1.78 |
| 1954: February..... | 84.04 | 40.6 | 2.07 | 84.04 | 41.4 | 2.03 | 81.12 | 39.0 | 2.08 | 83.25 | 38.9 | 2.14 | 70.45 | 39.8 | 1.77 |
| March..... | 85.67 | 40.6 | 2.11 | 84.05 | 41.2 | 2.04 | 81.95 | 39.4 | 2.08 | 84.28 | 39.2 | 2.15 | 70.93 | 40.3 | 1.78 |
| April..... | 83.78 | 39.6 | 2.09 | 83.85 | 40.9 | 2.05 | 80.70 | 38.8 | 2.08 | 82.18 | 38.4 | 2.14 | 71.58 | 40.9 | 1.73 |
| May..... | 79.87 | 38.4 | 2.09 | 85.08 | 41.3 | 2.06 | 80.94 | 39.1 | 2.07 | 82.82 | 38.7 | 2.14 | 72.34 | 41.1 | 1.78 |
| June..... | 80.26 | 38.4 | 2.09 | 84.87 | 41.2 | 2.06 | 80.68 | 39.1 | 2.06 | 82.04 | 38.8 | 2.13 | 71.23 | 40.7 | 1.73 |
| July..... | 79.87 | 38.4 | 2.08 | 83.84 | 40.5 | 2.07 | 80.11 | 38.7 | 2.07 | 82.22 | 38.6 | 2.13 | 68.95 | 39.4 | 1.73 |
| August..... | 82.53 | 39.3 | 2.10 | 84.85 | 40.6 | 2.09 | 81.12 | 39.0 | 2.08 | 83.05 | 38.8 | 2.14 | 70.75 | 40.2 | 1.76 |
| September..... | 83.35 | 39.5 | 2.11 | 86.10 | 41.0 | 2.10 | 78.83 | 37.9 | 2.08 | 80.09 | 37.6 | 2.13 | 71.06 | 39.7 | 1.79 |
| October..... | 83.37 | 39.7 | 2.10 | 87.34 | 41.2 | 2.12 | 80.85 | 38.5 | 2.10 | 82.51 | 38.2 | 2.16 | 71.82 | 39.9 | 1.80 |
| November..... | 84.21 | 40.1 | 2.10 | 87.98 | 41.5 | 2.12 | 80.22 | 38.2 | 2.10 | 81.86 | 37.9 | 2.16 | 70.49 | 39.6 | 1.78 |
| December..... | 84.21 | 40.1 | 2.10 | 90.09 | 42.1 | 2.14 | 83.10 | 39.2 | 2.12 | 85.36 | 38.8 | 2.20 | 71.51 | 41.1 | 1.74 |
| 1955: January..... | 83.60 | 40.0 | 2.09 | 88.40 | 41.5 | 2.13 | 82.74 | 39.4 | 2.10 | 85.46 | 39.2 | 2.18 | 70.75 | 40.2 | 1.76 |
| February..... | 84.38 | 39.8 | 2.12 | 87.97 | 41.3 | 2.13 | 82.11 | 39.1 | 2.10 | 84.97 | 38.8 | 2.19 | 70.12 | 40.3 | 1.74 |
| Year and month | Transportation equipment—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Instruments and related products | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Railroad equipment ³ | | | Locomotives and parts | | | Railroad and streetcars | | | Other transportation equipment | | | Total: Instruments and related products | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1952: Average..... | \$77.33 | 40.7 | \$1.90 | \$81.14 | 41.4 | \$1.96 | \$74.00 | 40.0 | \$1.85 | \$73.62 | 42.7 | \$1.71 | \$72.07 | 41.9 | \$1.72 |
| 1953: Average..... | 80.39 | 39.6 | 2.03 | 82.00 | 40.0 | 2.05 | 79.19 | 39.4 | 2.01 | 73.49 | 40.6 | 1.81 | 73.69 | 41.4 | 1.78 |
| 1954: February..... | 82.96 | 39.5 | 2.10 | 84.21 | 40.1 | 2.10 | 82.11 | 39.1 | 2.10 | 71.31 | 39.4 | 1.81 | 73.12 | 40.4 | 1.81 |
| March..... | 81.93 | 39.2 | 2.09 | 82.97 | 39.7 | 2.09 | 81.30 | 38.9 | 2.09 | 71.31 | 39.4 | 1.81 | 72.78 | 40.2 | 1.81 |
| April..... | 80.08 | 38.5 | 2.08 | 81.97 | 39.6 | 2.07 | 78.79 | 37.7 | 2.09 | 71.18 | 39.1 | 1.82 | 72.07 | 39.6 | 1.82 |
| May..... | 80.39 | 38.8 | 2.10 | 82.78 | 39.8 | 2.11 | 79.13 | 37.5 | 2.11 | 73.31 | 40.3 | 1.82 | 72.07 | 39.6 | 1.82 |
| June..... | 81.44 | 38.6 | 2.11 | 84.22 | 40.2 | 2.12 | 78.32 | 37.3 | 2.10 | 77.27 | 41.1 | 1.86 | 72.83 | 39.8 | 1.83 |
| July..... | 80.60 | 38.2 | 2.11 | 84.38 | 39.8 | 2.12 | 78.70 | 37.3 | 2.11 | 71.97 | 38.9 | 1.85 | 72.29 | 39.8 | 1.83 |
| August..... | 81.79 | 38.4 | 2.13 | 86.43 | 40.2 | 2.15 | 78.49 | 37.2 | 2.11 | 74.43 | 39.8 | 1.87 | 72.29 | 39.8 | 1.83 |
| September..... | 78.02 | 36.8 | 2.12 | 78.81 | 37.0 | 2.13 | 77.23 | 36.6 | 2.11 | 74.40 | 40.0 | 1.86 | 73.82 | 39.9 | 1.85 |
| October..... | 82.81 | 38.2 | 2.16 | 83.71 | 39.3 | 2.13 | 81.38 | 37.5 | 2.17 | 71.23 | 38.5 | 1.85 | 74.19 | 40.1 | 1.85 |
| November..... | 86.98 | 39.9 | 2.18 | 86.40 | 40.0 | 2.16 | 87.38 | 39.9 | 2.19 | 70.96 | 38.3 | 1.85 | 74.56 | 40.2 | 1.85 |
| December..... | 88.88 | 40.4 | 2.20 | 89.38 | 41.0 | 2.18 | 88.40 | 40.0 | 2.21 | 71.19 | 38.9 | 1.83 | 75.33 | 40.5 | 1.86 |
| 1955: January..... | 87.83 | 40.1 | 2.19 | 88.51 | 40.6 | 2.18 | 87.34 | 39.7 | 2.20 | 75.14 | 40.4 | 1.86 | 74.96 | 40.3 | 1.86 |
| February..... | 85.72 | 39.5 | 2.17 | 88.26 | 40.3 | 2.19 | 84.24 | 39.0 | 2.16 | 74.74 | 40.4 | 1.85 | 75.74 | 40.5 | 1.87 |
| Year and month | Instruments and related products—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments | | | Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments | | | Optical instruments and lenses | | | Surgical, medical, and dental instruments | | | Ophthalmic goods | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1952: Average..... | \$68.11 | 45.2 | \$2.05 | \$71.06 | 42.4 | \$1.69 | \$76.66 | 42.8 | \$1.80 | \$64.66 | 41.2 | \$1.57 | \$55.63 | 39.5 | \$1.43 |
| 1953: Average..... | 80.25 | 42.5 | 2.10 | 74.16 | 41.2 | 1.80 | 79.00 | 42.7 | 1.85 | 66.74 | 41.2 | 1.62 | 58.69 | 40.2 | 1.46 |
| 1954: February..... | 83.23 | 40.4 | 2.06 | 74.70 | 40.6 | 1.84 | 73.38 | 40.1 | 1.83 | 67.73 | 40.8 | 1.66 | 58.78 | 39.7 | 1.48 |
| March..... | 83.43 | 40.5 | 2.06 | 74.12 | 40.5 | 1.83 | 73.30 | 40.0 | 1.83 | 67.23 | 40.5 | 1.66 | 58.71 | 39.4 | 1.49 |
| April..... | 82.18 | 39.7 | 2.07 | 73.60 | 40.0 | 1.84 | 73.65 | 39.7 | 1.83 | 66.30 | 39.7 | 1.67 | 58.20 | 38.8 | 1.50 |
| May..... | 81.86 | 39.4 | 2.07 | 73.60 | 40.0 | 1.84 | 74.52 | 40.5 | 1.84 | 65.97 | 39.5 | 1.67 | 58.20 | 38.8 | 1.50 |
| June..... | 82.09 | 39.9 | 2.07 | 74.77 | 40.2 | 1.86 | 75.41 | 39.9 | 1.89 | 67.31 | 40.2 | 1.67 | 58.50 | 39.0 | 1.50 |
| July..... | 79.72 | 38.6 | 2.06 | 74.24 | 39.7 | 1.87 | 74.64 | 39.7 | 1.88 | 65.97 | 39.5 | 1.67 | 58.35 | 38.9 | 1.50 |
| August..... | 82.60 | 39.9 | 2.07 | 72.54 | 39.0 | 1.85 | 73.68 | 39.4 | 1.87 | 67.47 | 40.4 | 1.67 | 56.70 | 37.8 | 1.50 |
| September..... | 84.63 | 40.3 | 2.10 | 74.25 | 39.5 | 1.88 | 76.73 | 40.6 | 1.89 | 67.13 | 40.2 | 1.67 | 59.65 | 39.5 | 1.51 |
| October..... | 84.63 | 40.3 | 2.10 | 75.39 | 40.1 | 1.88 | 76.78 | 40.2 | 1.91 | 65.46 | 39.2 | 1.67 | 59.04 | 39.1 | 1.51 |
| November..... | 86.30 | 40.9 | 2.11 | 75.58 | 40.2 | 1.88 | 78.31 | 41.0 | 1.91 | 66.47 | 39.8 | 1.67 | 59.70 | 39.8 | 1.50 |
| December..... | 87.97 | 41.3 | 2.13 | 77.49 | 41.0 | 1.89 | 78.09 | 41.1 | 1.90 | 67.13 | 40.2 | 1.67 | 59.10 | 39.4 | 1.50 |
| 1955: January..... | 86.92 | 41.0 | 2.12 | 75.79 | 40.1 | 1.89 | 79.38 | 40.2 | 1.90 | 67.30 | 40.3 | 1.67 | 58.65 | 39.1 | 1.50 |
| February..... | 88.60 | 41.4 | 2.14 | 76.97 | 40.3 | 1.91 | 76.00 | 40.0 | 1.90 | 67.70 | 40.3 | 1.68 | 59.55 | 39.7 | 1.50 |
| Year and month | Instruments and related products—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Photographic apparatus | | | Watches and clocks | | | Total: Miscellaneous manufacturing industries | | | Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware ⁴ | | | Jewelry and findings | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1952: Average..... | \$76.73 | 41.7 | \$1.84 | \$60.55 | 40.1 | \$1.51 | \$61.50 | 41.0 | \$1.50 | \$65.99 | 42.3 | \$1.56 | \$63.33 | 42.5 | \$1.49 |
| 1953: Average..... | 77.49 | 41.0 | 1.80 | 65.98 | 41.6 | 1.61 | 64.06 | 40.8 | 1.57 | 68.85 | 42.5 | 1.62 | 65.41 | 42.2 | 1.55 |
| 1954: February..... | 80.57 | 40.9 | 1.97 | 64.39 | 39.5 | 1.63 | 64.16 | 40.1 | 1.60 | 68.22 | 41.6 | 1.64 | 64.95 | 41.9 | 1.55 |
| March..... | 79.95 | 40.6 | 1.97 | 64.62 | 39.4 | 1.64 | 64.00 | 40.0 | 1.60 | 67.24 | 41.0 | 1.64 | 64.12 | 41.1 | 1.56 |
| April..... | 79.99 | 40.4 | 1.98 | 62.43 | 38.3 | 1.63 | 62.72 | 39.2 | 1.60 | 66.69 | 40.3 | 1.63 | 63.34 | 40.6 | 1.56 |
| May..... | 79.79 | 40.3 | 1.98 | 62.98 | 38.4 | 1.64 | 63.43 | 39.4 | 1.61 | 66.90 | 40.6 | 1.65 | 62.80 | 40.6 | 1.57 |
| June..... | 80.38 | 40.9 | 1.98 | 61.65 | 37.6 | 1.64 | 63.56 | 39.6 | 1.60 | 65.83 | 40.4 | 1.63 | 62.38 | 40.6 | 1.56 |
| July..... | 79.59 | 40.4 | 1.97 | 63.69 | 38.6 | 1.65 | 62.79 | 39.0 | 1.61 | 64.06 | 39.3 | 1.63 | 60.30 | 38.9 | 1.55 |
| August..... | 79.79 | 40.5 | 1.97 | 62.91 | 38.5 | 1.66 | 62.84 | 39.9 | 1.60 | 66.25 | 40.9 | 1.62 | 62.58 | 40.9 | 1.53 |
| September..... | 80.60 | 40.3 | 2.00 | 65.27 | 39.5 | 1.67 | 64.40 | 40.0 | 1.61 | 70.05 | 42.2 | 1.66 | 66.99 | 42.4 | 1.58 |
| October..... | 81.20 | 40.6 | 2.00 | 67.06 | 40.4 | 1.66 | 65.21 | 40.5 | 1.61 | 71.71 | 43.2 | 1.66 | 68.89 | 43.6 | 1.58 |
| November..... | 81.60 | 40.8 | 2.00 | 65.74 | 39.6 | 1.66 | 65.21 | 40.5 | 1.61 | 71.81 | 43.0 | 1.67 | 68.37 | 43.0 | 1.59 |
| December..... | 82.01 | 40.8 | 2.01 | 65.63 | 39.3 | 1.67 | 66.18 | 40.6 | 1.63 | 71.48 | 42.8 | 1.67 | 67.58 | 42.5 | 1.59 |
| 1955: January..... | 82.82 | 41.0 | 2.02 | 66.42 | 39.3 | 1.69 | 65.93 | 40.2 | 1.64 | 67.82 | 41.1 | 1.65 | 64.53 | 41.1 | 1.57 |
| February..... | 82.82 | 41.0 | 2.02 | 67.26 | 39.8 | 1.69 | 66.58 | 40.6 | 1.64 | 68.39 | 41.7 | 1.64 | 65.36 | 41.9 | 1.59 |

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹—Continued

| Year and month | Manufacturing—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|--|------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|--|---------------------|---|------------------|---|---------------------|---|---------------------|
| | Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Silverware and plated ware | | Musical instruments and parts | | Toys and sporting goods ¹ | | Games, toys, dolls, and children's vehicles | | Sporting and athletic goods | | Agricultural machinery and implements | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1952: Average..... | \$70.81 | 41.9 | \$1.69 | \$68.64 | 41.1 | \$1.67 | \$58.73 | 40.8 | \$1.45 | \$58.84 | 40.3 | \$1.46 |
| 1953: Average..... | 78.56 | 43.1 | 1.78 | 71.81 | 40.8 | 1.76 | 60.70 | 40.2 | 1.51 | 61.35 | 40.1 | 1.53 |
| 1954: February..... | 73.06 | 41.1 | 1.80 | 70.40 | 40.0 | 1.76 | 60.30 | 38.9 | 1.53 | 60.83 | 38.5 | 1.58 |
| March..... | 73.03 | 40.8 | 1.79 | 69.13 | 39.5 | 1.75 | 59.98 | 39.2 | 1.53 | 61.18 | 39.2 | 1.56 |
| April..... | 70.27 | 39.7 | 1.77 | 67.90 | 38.8 | 1.75 | 57.76 | 38.0 | 1.52 | 58.82 | 38.0 | 1.54 |
| May..... | 71.60 | 40.0 | 1.79 | 67.06 | 38.1 | 1.76 | 59.04 | 39.1 | 1.51 | 59.13 | 38.9 | 1.52 |
| June..... | 70.62 | 39.9 | 1.77 | 71.06 | 39.7 | 1.79 | 57.66 | 38.7 | 1.49 | 57.28 | 38.7 | 1.48 |
| July..... | 71.02 | 39.9 | 1.78 | 70.88 | 39.6 | 1.79 | 56.77 | 38.1 | 1.49 | 56.00 | 37.9 | 1.48 |
| August..... | 74.03 | 40.9 | 1.81 | 71.20 | 40.0 | 1.78 | 58.41 | 39.2 | 1.49 | 58.31 | 39.4 | 1.48 |
| September..... | 76.68 | 41.9 | 1.83 | 74.98 | 41.2 | 1.82 | 58.50 | 39.0 | 1.50 | 58.26 | 39.1 | 1.49 |
| October..... | 77.65 | 42.2 | 1.84 | 77.65 | 42.2 | 1.84 | 59.40 | 39.6 | 1.50 | 59.45 | 39.9 | 1.49 |
| November..... | 78.87 | 43.1 | 1.83 | 77.04 | 42.1 | 1.83 | 58.50 | 39.0 | 1.50 | 58.50 | 39.0 | 1.50 |
| December..... | 79.67 | 43.3 | 1.84 | 76.49 | 41.8 | 1.83 | 58.74 | 38.9 | 1.51 | 57.68 | 38.2 | 1.51 |
| 1955: January..... | 74.57 | 41.2 | 1.81 | 73.08 | 40.6 | 1.80 | 59.52 | 39.9 | 1.53 | 59.28 | 39.8 | 1.51 |
| February..... | 75.35 | 41.4 | 1.82 | 74.62 | 41.0 | 1.82 | 60.21 | 39.1 | 1.54 | 60.06 | 39.0 | 1.54 |
| Year and month | Manufacturing—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Pens, pencils, and other office supplies | | Costume jewelry, buttons, notions | | Fabricated plastic products | | Other manufacturing industries | | Class I railroads ¹ | | Transportation and public utilities | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1952: Average..... | \$57.36 | 40.9 | \$1.40 | \$55.74 | 40.1 | \$1.39 | \$54.79 | 41.8 | \$1.55 | \$62.02 | 40.8 | \$1.52 |
| 1953: Average..... | 58.08 | 40.4 | 1.46 | 50.09 | 40.2 | 1.47 | 67.97 | 41.7 | 1.63 | 64.80 | 40.8 | 1.60 |
| 1954: February..... | 61.90 | 41.2 | 1.50 | 57.67 | 39.5 | 1.46 | 67.06 | 40.4 | 1.66 | 66.00 | 40.0 | 1.65 |
| March..... | 60.79 | 40.8 | 1.49 | 57.82 | 39.6 | 1.46 | 67.40 | 40.6 | 1.66 | 66.40 | 40.0 | 1.66 |
| April..... | 61.61 | 40.8 | 1.51 | 55.63 | 38.1 | 1.45 | 65.40 | 39.4 | 1.66 | 65.18 | 39.5 | 1.65 |
| May..... | 61.31 | 40.8 | 1.51 | 56.45 | 38.4 | 1.47 | 66.96 | 39.8 | 1.68 | 66.13 | 39.6 | 1.67 |
| June..... | 61.05 | 40.7 | 1.50 | 57.77 | 39.3 | 1.47 | 67.20 | 40.0 | 1.68 | 66.30 | 39.7 | 1.67 |
| July..... | 59.30 | 39.8 | 1.49 | 56.21 | 38.5 | 1.46 | 67.60 | 40.0 | 1.69 | 65.35 | 38.9 | 1.68 |
| August..... | 59.35 | 40.1 | 1.48 | 56.74 | 39.4 | 1.44 | 68.81 | 40.6 | 1.69 | 66.63 | 39.9 | 1.67 |
| September..... | 60.45 | 40.3 | 1.50 | 56.50 | 38.7 | 1.46 | 69.36 | 40.8 | 1.70 | 66.23 | 39.9 | 1.66 |
| October..... | 62.58 | 40.9 | 1.53 | 57.77 | 39.3 | 1.47 | 69.53 | 40.9 | 1.70 | 66.57 | 40.1 | 1.66 |
| November..... | 63.76 | 41.4 | 1.54 | 57.82 | 39.6 | 1.45 | 70.38 | 41.4 | 1.70 | 66.40 | 40.0 | 1.66 |
| December..... | 61.60 | 41.0 | 1.50 | 58.58 | 40.4 | 1.46 | 71.04 | 41.3 | 1.72 | 68.61 | 40.8 | 1.70 |
| 1955: January..... | 61.46 | 40.7 | 1.51 | 59.54 | 40.5 | 1.47 | 70.76 | 40.9 | 1.72 | 68.53 | 39.9 | 1.72 |
| February..... | 63.12 | 41.8 | 1.51 | 59.68 | 40.6 | 1.47 | 72.21 | 41.5 | 1.74 | 68.91 | 40.3 | 1.71 |
| Year and month | Manufacturing—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Transportation and public utilities—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Communication | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Local railways and buslines ¹ | | Telephone | | Switchboard operating employees ¹ | | Line construction, installation, and maintenance employees ¹ | | Telegraph | | Transportation and public utilities—Continued | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1952: Average..... | \$76.56 | 46.4 | \$1.65 | \$61.22 | 38.5 | \$1.59 | \$51.43 | 37.0 | \$1.39 | \$86.51 | 42.2 | \$2.05 |
| 1953: Average..... | 77.12 | 45.1 | 1.71 | 65.02 | 38.7 | 1.68 | 54.39 | 37.0 | 1.47 | 92.23 | 42.5 | 2.17 |
| 1954: February..... | 77.25 | 43.4 | 1.78 | 65.74 | 38.0 | 1.73 | 54.36 | 36.0 | 1.51 | 92.57 | 41.7 | 2.22 |
| March..... | 77.33 | 43.2 | 1.79 | 65.70 | 38.2 | 1.73 | 53.64 | 36.0 | 1.49 | 93.91 | 42.9 | 2.22 |
| April..... | 77.36 | 43.1 | 1.80 | 66.09 | 38.2 | 1.73 | 54.09 | 36.3 | 1.49 | 93.40 | 42.1 | 2.22 |
| May..... | 77.94 | 43.3 | 1.80 | 67.38 | 38.5 | 1.75 | 56.99 | 37.0 | 1.54 | 93.88 | 42.1 | 2.23 |
| June..... | 79.10 | 43.7 | 1.81 | 67.34 | 38.7 | 1.74 | 56.39 | 37.1 | 1.52 | 94.75 | 42.3 | 2.24 |
| July..... | 78.51 | 42.9 | 1.83 | 68.60 | 39.2 | 1.75 | 57.15 | 37.6 | 1.52 | 96.95 | 42.9 | 2.26 |
| August..... | 78.26 | 43.0 | 1.82 | 67.69 | 39.0 | 1.74 | 56.47 | 37.4 | 1.51 | 95.18 | 42.3 | 2.25 |
| September..... | 78.14 | 42.7 | 1.83 | 71.00 | 40.0 | 1.79 | 58.90 | 38.0 | 1.55 | 105.77 | 45.2 | 2.34 |
| October..... | 78.32 | 42.8 | 1.83 | 72.04 | 39.8 | 1.81 | 60.04 | 38.0 | 1.58 | 104.13 | 44.5 | 2.34 |
| November..... | 77.78 | 42.5 | 1.83 | 72.65 | 39.7 | 1.83 | 60.86 | 37.8 | 1.61 | 104.06 | 44.1 | 2.36 |
| December..... | 79.49 | 43.2 | 1.84 | 70.74 | 39.3 | 1.80 | 56.83 | 36.9 | 1.54 | 103.66 | 44.3 | 2.34 |
| 1955: January..... | 78.63 | 42.5 | 1.85 | 69.63 | 38.9 | 1.79 | 56.89 | 36.7 | 1.55 | 98.41 | 42.6 | 2.31 |
| February..... | 79.24 | 42.6 | 1.86 | 69.81 | 39.0 | 1.79 | 57.04 | 36.8 | 1.55 | 98.87 | 42.8 | 2.31 |
| Year and month | Manufacturing—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Transportation and public utilities—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Wholesale and retail trade | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Other public utilities | | Wholesale trade | | Retail trade (except eating and drinking places) | | General merchandise stores ¹ | | Department stores and general mail-order houses | | Transportation and public utilities—Continued | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1952: Average..... | \$75.12 | 41.5 | \$1.81 | \$67.80 | 40.6 | \$1.67 | \$52.67 | 39.9 | \$1.32 | \$38.41 | 35.9 | \$1.07 |
| 1953: Average..... | 80.51 | 41.5 | 1.94 | 71.69 | 40.5 | 1.77 | 55.02 | 39.3 | 1.40 | 38.96 | 35.1 | 1.11 |
| 1954: February..... | 80.97 | 41.1 | 1.97 | 72.36 | 40.2 | 1.80 | 55.91 | 39.1 | 1.43 | 39.90 | 35.0 | 1.14 |
| March..... | 80.77 | 41.0 | 1.97 | 72.76 | 40.2 | 1.81 | 55.91 | 39.1 | 1.43 | 40.13 | 35.2 | 1.14 |
| April..... | 80.77 | 41.0 | 1.97 | 73.16 | 40.2 | 1.82 | 55.91 | 39.1 | 1.43 | 39.76 | 35.5 | 1.12 |
| May..... | 81.59 | 41.0 | 1.99 | 73.93 | 40.4 | 1.85 | 56.41 | 39.9 | 1.45 | 41.91 | 35.7 | 1.15 |
| June..... | 82.40 | 41.2 | 2.00 | 73.93 | 40.4 | 1.83 | 57.38 | 39.3 | 1.46 | 41.30 | 35.3 | 1.17 |
| July..... | 83.83 | 41.5 | 2.02 | 74.34 | 40.4 | 1.84 | 58.51 | 39.8 | 1.47 | 42.35 | 36.2 | 1.17 |
| August..... | 83.43 | 41.3 | 2.02 | 74.34 | 40.4 | 1.84 | 58.36 | 39.7 | 1.47 | 41.76 | 36.0 | 1.16 |
| September..... | 85.49 | 41.7 | 2.05 | 74.74 | 40.4 | 1.85 | 57.62 | 39.2 | 1.47 | 40.83 | 35.2 | 1.16 |
| October..... | 86.94 | 42.0 | 2.07 | 74.93 | 40.5 | 1.85 | 57.18 | 38.9 | 1.47 | 40.48 | 34.9 | 1.16 |
| November..... | 85.28 | 41.4 | 2.06 | 74.74 | 40.4 | 1.85 | 56.30 | 38.7 | 1.46 | 40.14 | 34.6 | 1.16 |
| December..... | 84.57 | 41.4 | 2.05 | 75.89 | 40.8 | 1.86 | 56.88 | 38.9 | 1.48 | 41.92 | 37.1 | 1.19 |
| 1955: January..... | 84.25 | 40.9 | 2.06 | 75.55 | 40.4 | 1.87 | 57.72 | 39.0 | 1.48 | 41.65 | 35.3 | 1.18 |
| February..... | 84.05 | 40.8 | 2.06 | 75.14 | 40.4 | 1.86 | 57.87 | 39.1 | 1.48 | 41.42 | 35.4 | 1.17 |

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹—Continued

| Year and month | Wholesale and retail trade—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|---|---------------------|--|
| | Retail trade—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Food and liquor stores | | | Automotive and accessories dealers | | | Apparel and accessories stores | | | Other retail trade | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Furniture and appliance stores | | | Lumber and hardware supply stores | | | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | | |
| 1952: Average..... | \$56.82 | 39.8 | \$1.42 | \$70.06 | 45.2 | \$1.55 | \$43.68 | 35.8 | \$1.22 | \$61.06 | 42.7 | \$1.43 | \$61.19 | 43.4 | \$1.41 | | |
| 1953: Average..... | 58.89 | 39.0 | 1.51 | 73.92 | 44.8 | 1.65 | 44.96 | 35.4 | 1.27 | 62.31 | 42.1 | 1.48 | 64.65 | 43.1 | 1.50 | | |
| 1954: February..... | 59.59 | 38.2 | 1.56 | 72.82 | 44.4 | 1.64 | 46.15 | 35.5 | 1.30 | 61.89 | 42.1 | 1.47 | 65.33 | 42.7 | 1.53 | | |
| March..... | 59.75 | 38.3 | 1.56 | 73.26 | 44.4 | 1.65 | 45.80 | 35.5 | 1.29 | 62.46 | 42.2 | 1.48 | 65.33 | 42.7 | 1.54 | | |
| April..... | 59.75 | 38.3 | 1.56 | 74.76 | 44.5 | 1.68 | 46.37 | 35.4 | 1.31 | 62.31 | 42.1 | 1.48 | 66.22 | 43.0 | 1.54 | | |
| May..... | 59.82 | 38.1 | 1.57 | 75.75 | 44.3 | 1.71 | 45.87 | 34.9 | 1.30 | 62.73 | 42.1 | 1.49 | 67.39 | 43.2 | 1.56 | | |
| June..... | 60.92 | 38.8 | 1.57 | 76.37 | 44.4 | 1.72 | 46.51 | 35.5 | 1.31 | 63.30 | 42.2 | 1.50 | 67.70 | 43.4 | 1.56 | | |
| July..... | 62.57 | 39.6 | 1.58 | 76.37 | 44.4 | 1.72 | 47.29 | 36.1 | 1.31 | 64.30 | 42.3 | 1.52 | 67.86 | 43.5 | 1.56 | | |
| August..... | 62.09 | 39.3 | 1.58 | 75.75 | 44.3 | 1.71 | 47.05 | 36.2 | 1.30 | 63.84 | 42.0 | 1.52 | 68.45 | 43.6 | 1.57 | | |
| September..... | 61.53 | 38.7 | 1.59 | 74.70 | 44.2 | 1.69 | 46.51 | 35.5 | 1.31 | 63.99 | 42.1 | 1.52 | 67.98 | 43.3 | 1.57 | | |
| October..... | 60.80 | 38.0 | 1.60 | 75.14 | 44.2 | 1.70 | 46.95 | 35.3 | 1.33 | 64.99 | 42.2 | 1.54 | 68.85 | 43.3 | 1.59 | | |
| November..... | 61.24 | 38.1 | 1.61 | 74.70 | 44.2 | 1.69 | 46.68 | 35.1 | 1.33 | 64.99 | 42.2 | 1.54 | 67.94 | 43.0 | 1.58 | | |
| December..... | 61.44 | 38.4 | 1.60 | 76.37 | 44.4 | 1.72 | 48.28 | 36.3 | 1.33 | 66.81 | 43.1 | 1.55 | 67.78 | 42.9 | 1.58 | | |
| 1955: January..... | 61.18 | 38.0 | 1.61 | 75.68 | 44.0 | 1.72 | 47.08 | 35.4 | 1.33 | 65.30 | 42.4 | 1.54 | 66.41 | 42.3 | 1.57 | | |
| February..... | 60.86 | 37.8 | 1.61 | 76.91 | 44.2 | 1.74 | 46.15 | 35.5 | 1.30 | 64.45 | 42.4 | 1.52 | 66.57 | 42.4 | 1.57 | | |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate ¹ | | | | | | | Service and miscellaneous | | | | | | | | | | |
| Banks and trust companies | | | Security dealers and exchanges | | | Insurance carriers | | | Hotels, year-round ² | | | Personal services | | | Motion-picture production and distribution ³ | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Laundries | | | Cleaning and dyeing plants | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | |
| 1952: Average..... | \$52.80 | \$81.08 | \$2.38 | \$37.06 | 42.6 | \$0.87 | \$38.63 | 41.1 | \$0.94 | \$45.10 | 41.0 | \$1.10 | \$46.56 | 41.0 | \$1.14 | \$60.56 | |
| 1953: Average..... | 54.84 | 82.94 | 2.44 | 38.49 | 42.2 | .91 | 39.69 | 40.5 | .98 | 45.71 | 40.1 | 1.14 | 46.64 | 40.1 | 1.15 | 60.64 | |
| 1954: February..... | 56.79 | 80.57 | 2.44 | 38.90 | 42.0 | .95 | 39.50 | 39.8 | 1.00 | 45.55 | 38.6 | 1.18 | 47.97 | 38.6 | 1.18 | 62.97 | |
| March..... | 56.47 | 80.53 | 2.44 | 39.06 | 41.9 | .95 | 39.60 | 39.6 | 1.00 | 46.26 | 39.2 | 1.18 | 48.58 | 39.2 | 1.18 | 62.58 | |
| April..... | 56.76 | 82.09 | 2.44 | 39.99 | 41.7 | .95 | 40.80 | 40.4 | 1.01 | 50.40 | 42.0 | 1.20 | 49.25 | 42.0 | 1.20 | 62.25 | |
| May..... | 57.19 | 81.53 | 2.44 | 40.72 | 41.8 | .95 | 40.30 | 40.3 | 1.00 | 47.32 | 40.1 | 1.18 | 47.30 | 40.1 | 1.18 | 67.30 | |
| June..... | 57.09 | 82.97 | 2.44 | 39.81 | 41.9 | .95 | 40.50 | 40.5 | 1.00 | 49.20 | 41.0 | 1.20 | 49.81 | 41.0 | 1.20 | 101.81 | |
| July..... | 57.66 | 94.89 | 2.44 | 41.12 | 41.7 | .96 | 40.00 | 40.0 | 1.00 | 45.78 | 38.8 | 1.18 | 46.79 | 38.8 | 1.18 | 102.79 | |
| August..... | 57.75 | 97.05 | 2.44 | 41.09 | 41.8 | .96 | 39.60 | 39.4 | 1.00 | 45.46 | 38.2 | 1.19 | 46.65 | 38.2 | 1.19 | 101.65 | |
| September..... | 57.71 | 95.75 | 2.44 | 40.64 | 41.9 | .97 | 40.50 | 40.1 | 1.01 | 47.24 | 39.7 | 1.19 | 48.90 | 39.7 | 1.19 | 98.90 | |
| October..... | 58.02 | 97.24 | 2.44 | 40.87 | 41.7 | .98 | 40.50 | 40.5 | 1.00 | 47.72 | 40.1 | 1.19 | 49.28 | 40.1 | 1.19 | 102.28 | |
| November..... | 58.11 | 100.09 | 2.44 | 41.16 | 42.0 | .98 | 40.40 | 40.0 | 1.01 | 46.77 | 39.3 | 1.19 | 48.28 | 39.3 | 1.19 | 98.28 | |
| December..... | 58.51 | 111.75 | 2.44 | 41.38 | 41.8 | .99 | 40.70 | 40.3 | 1.01 | 47.01 | 39.5 | 1.19 | 49.00 | 39.5 | 1.19 | 102.80 | |
| 1955: January..... | 58.97 | 110.82 | 2.44 | 41.26 | 42.1 | .98 | 40.40 | 40.0 | 1.01 | 46.41 | 39.0 | 1.19 | 49.29 | 39.0 | 1.19 | 103.29 | |
| February..... | 58.70 | 112.73 | 2.44 | 41.26 | 42.1 | .98 | 39.80 | 39.8 | 1.00 | 45.46 | 38.2 | 1.19 | 48.91 | 38.2 | 1.19 | 98.91 | |

¹ Data are based upon reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. For mining, manufacturing, laundries, and cleaning and dyeing plants, data refer to production and related workers only. For the remaining industries, unless otherwise noted, data relate to nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors. Data for the most recent month are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be identified by asterisks the first month they are published.

² See footnote 2, table A-2.

³ See footnote 3, table A-2.

⁴ Italicized titles which follow are components of this industry.

⁵ Figures for class 1 railroads (excluding switching and terminal companies) are based upon monthly data summarized in the M-300 report by the Interstate Commerce Commission and relate to all employees who received pay during the month, except executives, officials, and staff assistants (ICC Group I).

⁶ Beginning with January 1953, data include only privately operated establishments. Averages for earlier years include both privately operated and Government operated establishments.

⁷ Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as

switchboard operators, service assistants, operating-room instructors, and pay-station attendants. During 1953 such employees made up 45 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

⁸ Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as central office craftsmen; installation and exchange repair craftsmen; line, cable, and conduit craftsmen; and laborers. During 1953 such employees made up 34 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

⁹ 10-month average.

¹⁰ Data on average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not available.

¹¹ Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips not included.

See Notes on p. 588.

NOTE.—Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is given in a technical note on Hours and Earnings in Non-agricultural Industries, which appeared in the April 1954 Monthly Labor Review.

TABLE C-2: Gross average weekly earnings of production workers in selected industries, in current and 1947-49 dollars¹

| Period | Manufacturing | | Bituminous-coal mining | | Laundries | | Period | Manufacturing | | Bituminous-coal mining | | Laundries | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | Current dollars | 1947-49 dollars | Current dollars | 1947-49 dollars | Current dollars | 1947-49 dollars | | Current dollars | 1947-49 dollars | Current dollars | 1947-49 dollars | Current dollars | 1947-49 dollars |
| 1939: Average..... | \$23.86 | \$40.17 | \$22.88 | \$40.20 | \$17.64 | \$29.70 | 1954: February..... | \$71.28 | \$41.98 | \$79.04 | \$58.73 | \$39.80 | \$34.61 |
| 1940: Average..... | 25.30 | 42.07 | 24.71 | 41.25 | 17.93 | 29.92 | March..... | 70.71 | 41.59 | 73.06 | 63.64 | 39.60 | 34.49 |
| 1941: Average..... | 29.58 | 47.05 | 30.80 | 49.06 | 18.69 | 30.71 | April..... | 70.30 | 41.26 | 71.67 | 62.54 | 40.80 | 35.00 |
| 1942: Average..... | 36.65 | 52.58 | 35.02 | 50.24 | 20.34 | 29.18 | May..... | 71.13 | 41.85 | 76.32 | 66.37 | 40.30 | 35.04 |
| 1943: Average..... | 43.14 | 58.30 | 41.62 | 56.24 | 23.08 | 31.19 | June..... | 71.68 | 42.28 | 83.00 | 72.11 | 40.80 | 35.19 |
| 1944: Average..... | 46.08 | 61.28 | 51.27 | 68.18 | 25.95 | 34.51 | July..... | 70.92 | 41.56 | 78.39 | 65.44 | 40.00 | 34.72 |
| 1945: Average..... | 44.39 | 57.72 | 52.28 | 67.95 | 27.73 | 35.06 | August..... | 71.06 | 41.79 | 82.09 | 71.28 | 39.40 | 34.28 |
| 1946: Average..... | 43.82 | 52.54 | 58.03 | 69.58 | 30.20 | 36.21 | September..... | 71.86 | 42.63 | 81.17 | 70.77 | 40.80 | 35.31 |
| 1947: Average..... | 49.97 | 62.82 | 66.59 | 69.73 | 32.71 | 34.25 | October..... | 72.22 | 43.07 | 87.54 | 76.45 | 39.50 | 35.37 |
| 1948: Average..... | 54.14 | 62.67 | 72.12 | 70.16 | 34.23 | 33.30 | November..... | 73.57 | 44.20 | 88.29 | 77.04 | 40.40 | 35.25 |
| 1949: Average..... | 54.92 | 53.95 | 63.28 | 62.16 | 34.98 | 34.36 | December..... | 74.12 | 44.85 | 92.01 | 80.50 | 40.70 | 35.61 |
| 1950: Average..... | 59.23 | 67.71 | 70.35 | 68.43 | 35.47 | 34.90 | 1955: January..... | 73.97 | 44.72 | 92.01 | 80.50 | 40.40 | 35.35 |
| 1951: Average..... | 64.71 | 58.30 | 77.79 | 70.08 | 37.81 | 34.06 | February ² | 74.34 | 45.04 | 94.75 | 82.90 | 39.80 | 34.82 |
| 1952: Average..... | 67.97 | 59.80 | 78.09 | 68.80 | 38.63 | 34.04 | | | | | | | |
| 1953: Average..... | 71.69 | 62.67 | 85.31 | 74.87 | 39.69 | 34.69 | | | | | | | |

¹ These series indicate changes in the level of average weekly earnings prior to and after adjustment for changes in purchasing power as determined from the Bureau's Consumer Price Index, the years 1947-49 being the base period.

² Preliminary.

See NOTE on p. 588.

TABLE C-3: Average weekly earnings, gross and net spendable, of production workers in manufacturing industries, in current and 1947-49 dollars¹

| Period | Gross average weekly earnings | | Net spendable average weekly earnings | | | | Period | Gross average weekly earnings | | Net spendable average weekly earnings | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| | | | Worker with no dependents | | Worker with 3 dependents | | | | | Worker with no dependents | | Worker with 3 dependents | |
| | A-mount | Index (1947-49=100) | Current dollars | 1947-49 dollars | Current dollars | 1947-49 dollars | | A-mount | Index (1947-49=100) | Current dollars | 1947-49 dollars | Current dollars | 1947-49 dollars |
| 1939: Average..... | \$23.86 | 45.1 | \$23.58 | \$39.70 | \$23.62 | \$39.76 | 1954: February..... | \$71.28 | 134.6 | \$50.09 | \$51.28 | \$66.30 | \$57.65 |
| 1940: Average..... | 25.30 | 47.6 | 24.69 | 41.22 | 24.96 | 41.63 | March..... | 70.71 | 133.6 | 49.63 | 51.07 | 65.83 | 57.34 |
| 1941: Average..... | 29.58 | 55.9 | 28.05 | 44.59 | 29.28 | 46.65 | April..... | 70.30 | 132.6 | 55.22 | 50.80 | 65.41 | 57.08 |
| 1942: Average..... | 36.65 | 69.2 | 31.77 | 45.68 | 36.28 | 52.05 | May..... | 71.13 | 134.3 | 58.97 | 51.28 | 66.18 | 57.85 |
| 1943: Average..... | 43.14 | 81.5 | 36.01 | 48.66 | 41.39 | 55.93 | June..... | 71.68 | 135.4 | 59.41 | 51.62 | 66.63 | 57.89 |
| 1944: Average..... | 46.08 | 87.0 | 38.29 | 50.92 | 44.06 | 58.59 | July..... | 70.92 | 133.9 | 58.60 | 51.04 | 66.00 | 57.29 |
| 1945: Average..... | 44.39 | 83.8 | 36.97 | 48.08 | 42.74 | 55.58 | August..... | 71.06 | 134.2 | 58.91 | 51.23 | 66.12 | 57.80 |
| 1946: Average..... | 43.82 | 82.8 | 37.72 | 45.23 | 43.20 | 51.80 | September..... | 71.86 | 135.7 | 59.55 | 51.92 | 66.78 | 58.22 |
| 1947: Average..... | 49.97 | 94.4 | 42.76 | 44.77 | 48.24 | 50.51 | October..... | 72.22 | 136.4 | 59.84 | 52.26 | 67.07 | 58.58 |
| 1948: Average..... | 54.14 | 102.2 | 47.43 | 46.14 | 53.17 | 51.72 | November..... | 73.57 | 138.9 | 60.92 | 53.16 | 68.18 | 59.49 |
| 1949: Average..... | 54.92 | 103.7 | 48.09 | 47.24 | 53.83 | 52.88 | December..... | 74.12 | 140.0 | 61.36 | 53.68 | 68.63 | 60.04 |
| 1950: Average..... | 59.23 | 112.0 | 51.09 | 49.70 | 57.21 | 55.65 | 1955: January..... | 73.97 | 139.7 | 61.15 | 53.50 | 68.41 | 59.85 |
| 1951: Average..... | 64.71 | 122.2 | 54.04 | 48.08 | 61.28 | 55.21 | February ² | 74.34 | 140.4 | 61.44 | 53.75 | 68.70 | 60.10 |
| 1952: Average..... | 67.97 | 128.4 | 55.66 | 49.04 | 63.62 | 56.05 | | | | | | | |
| 1953: Average..... | 71.69 | 135.4 | 58.94 | 51.17 | 65.38 | 58.20 | | | | | | | |

¹ Net spendable average weekly earnings are obtained by deducting from gross average weekly earnings, social security and income taxes for which the specified type of worker is liable. The amount of income tax liability depends, of course, on the number of dependents supported by the worker as well as on the level of his gross income. Net spendable earnings have, therefore, been computed for 2 types of income-receivers: (1) A worker with no dependents; (2) a worker with 3 dependents. See footnote 1, table C-2.

The computation of net spendable earnings for both the worker with no dependents and the worker with 3 dependents are based upon the gross average weekly earnings for all production workers in manufacturing industries without direct regard to marital status and family composition. The primary value of the spendable series is that of measuring relative changes in disposable earnings for 2 types of income-receivers.

² Preliminary.

See NOTE on p. 588.

TABLE C-4: Average hourly earnings, gross and excluding overtime, of production workers in manufacturing industries¹

| Period | Manufacturing | | | Durable goods | | Nondurable goods | | Period | Manufacturing | | | Durable goods | | Nondurable goods | |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| | Gross amount | Excluding overtime | | Gross | Excluding overtime | Gross | Excluding overtime | | Gross amount | Excluding overtime | | Gross | Excluding overtime | Gross | Excluding overtime |
| | | Amount | Index (1947-49=100) | | | | | | | Amount | Index (1947-49=100) | | | | |
| 1941: Average..... | \$0.729 | \$0.702 | 54.5 | \$0.908 | \$0.770 | \$0.640 | \$0.625 | 1954: February.... | \$1.80 | \$1.75 | 135.9 | \$1.90 | \$1.85 | \$1.65 | \$1.61 |
| 1942: Average..... | .853 | .805 | 62.5 | .947 | .881 | .723 | .698 | March..... | 1.79 | 1.75 | 135.9 | 1.90 | 1.85 | 1.65 | 1.61 |
| 1943: Average..... | .961 | .904 | 69.4 | 1.059 | .975 | .803 | .763 | April..... | 1.80 | 1.75 | 135.9 | 1.90 | 1.85 | 1.65 | 1.61 |
| 1944: Average..... | 1.019 | .947 | 73.5 | 1.117 | 1.020 | .861 | .814 | May..... | 1.81 | 1.76 | 136.6 | 1.91 | 1.86 | 1.66 | 1.62 |
| 1945: Average..... | 1.023 | .963 | 74.8 | 1.111 | 1.042 | .904 | .858 | June..... | 1.81 | 1.76 | 136.6 | 1.91 | 1.86 | 1.66 | 1.62 |
| 1946: Average..... | 1.086 | 1.051 | 81.6 | 1.156 | 1.123 | 1.015 | .981 | July..... | 1.80 | 1.76 | 136.6 | 1.91 | 1.86 | 1.66 | 1.62 |
| 1947: Average..... | 1.237 | 1.198 | 93.0 | 1.292 | 1.250 | 1.171 | 1.133 | August..... | 1.79 | 1.74 | 135.1 | 1.91 | 1.85 | 1.65 | 1.60 |
| 1948: Average..... | 1.350 | 1.310 | 101.7 | 1.410 | 1.366 | 1.278 | 1.241 | September.... | 1.81 | 1.76 | 136.6 | 1.93 | 1.87 | 1.66 | 1.61 |
| 1949: Average..... | 1.401 | 1.367 | 106.1 | 1.469 | 1.434 | 1.325 | 1.292 | October..... | 1.81 | 1.76 | 136.6 | 1.93 | 1.87 | 1.66 | 1.61 |
| 1950: Average..... | 1.465 | 1.418 | 109.9 | 1.537 | 1.480 | 1.378 | 1.337 | November.... | 1.83 | 1.77 | 137.4 | 1.94 | 1.88 | 1.67 | 1.62 |
| 1951: Average..... | 1.59 | 1.53 | 118.8 | 1.67 | 1.60 | 1.48 | 1.43 | December..... | 1.83 | 1.77 | 137.4 | 1.95 | 1.88 | 1.67 | 1.62 |
| 1952: Average..... | 1.67 | 1.61 | 125.0 | 1.77 | 1.70 | 1.54 | 1.49 | 1955: January.... | 1.84 | 1.78 | 138.2 | 1.96 | 1.89 | 1.68 | 1.63 |
| 1953: Average..... | 1.77 | 1.71 | 132.8 | 1.87 | 1.80 | 1.61 | 1.56 | February..... | 1.84 | 1.78 | 138.2 | 1.96 | 1.89 | 1.68 | 1.63 |

¹ Overtime is defined as work in excess of 40 hours per week and paid for at time and one-half. The computation of average hourly earnings excluding overtime makes no allowance for special rates of pay for work done on holidays.

² 11-month average; August 1945 excluded because of V-J holiday period.
³ Preliminary.
 See NOTE on p. 588.

TABLE C-5: Indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours in industrial and construction activity¹

| | [1947-49=100] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|-------|--|
| Industry | 1955 | | | | | 1954 | | | | | | | | Annual average | | |
| | Feb. ³ | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | April | Mar. | Feb. | 1953 | 1952 | |
| Total ¹ | 101.5 | 100.6 | 103.7 | 104.3 | 103.8 | 103.1 | 102.9 | 100.2 | 102.1 | 100.4 | 99.9 | 101.8 | 102.4 | 113.5 | 109.7 | |
| Mining division..... | 73.7 | 74.1 | 74.5 | 73.7 | 73.0 | 71.3 | 74.5 | 72.5 | 75.4 | 72.3 | 71.5 | 73.9 | 78.0 | 86.6 | 90.9 | |
| Contract construction division..... | 97.4 | 101.1 | 114.5 | 124.1 | 129.3 | 129.4 | 135.4 | 132.7 | 129.4 | 122.5 | 115.9 | 109.8 | 106.0 | 124.2 | 127.5 | |
| Manufacturing division..... | 103.9 | 102.3 | 104.1 | 103.5 | 102.2 | 101.4 | 100.1 | 97.4 | 100.0 | 99.1 | 99.5 | 102.5 | 103.5 | 113.7 | 108.4 | |
| Durable goods..... | 112.1 | 110.0 | 111.2 | 110.1 | 107.3 | 104.7 | 103.5 | 102.2 | 107.0 | 107.2 | 108.1 | 110.6 | 112.5 | 125.5 | 116.6 | |
| Ordnance and accessories..... | 457.6 | 465.4 | 480.5 | 483.7 | 490.5 | 494.7 | 499.9 | 506.1 | 522.1 | 542.0 | 587.5 | 654.3 | 712.1 | 828.7 | 625.0 | |
| Lumber and wood products (except furniture)..... | 89.2 | 87.2 | 91.8 | 95.9 | 97.7 | 92.3 | 83.2 | 80.6 | 93.8 | 88.5 | 85.3 | 84.1 | 82.3 | 94.0 | 96.9 | |
| Furniture and fixtures..... | 100.7 | 97.1 | 100.7 | 101.0 | 101.7 | 99.7 | 96.6 | 88.9 | 90.0 | 88.8 | 91.6 | 96.2 | 96.7 | 108.2 | 106.2 | |
| Stone, clay, and glass products..... | 100.1 | 98.8 | 101.5 | 102.2 | 102.2 | 100.7 | 99.9 | 96.7 | 97.8 | 97.6 | 97.3 | 98.2 | 97.8 | 106.6 | 104.3 | |
| Primary metal industries..... | 103.5 | 100.6 | 98.7 | 98.2 | 92.7 | 91.5 | 91.6 | 91.5 | 94.0 | 92.4 | 92.5 | 94.4 | 97.5 | 114.0 | 104.6 | |
| Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)..... | 110.5 | 109.4 | 111.7 | 110.8 | 108.0 | 106.0 | 105.5 | 102.8 | 107.5 | 107.8 | 106.9 | 109.4 | 111.5 | 123.7 | 112.1 | |
| Machinery (except electrical)..... | 99.7 | 97.7 | 97.5 | 95.1 | 94.8 | 95.3 | 94.9 | 95.9 | 100.6 | 102.0 | 103.7 | 106.6 | 108.6 | 118.9 | 118.4 | |
| Electrical machinery..... | 125.5 | 128.6 | 130.6 | 131.5 | 128.7 | 125.5 | 121.5 | 117.2 | 119.8 | 122.0 | 123.8 | 127.9 | 130.6 | 148.0 | 131.2 | |
| Transportation equipment..... | 148.4 | 145.7 | 144.8 | 136.2 | 125.6 | 118.3 | 124.2 | 127.0 | 131.9 | 136.0 | 135.6 | 141.0 | 144.0 | 158.7 | 135.0 | |
| Instruments and related products..... | 110.6 | 110.9 | 111.4 | 110.7 | 110.0 | 109.8 | 106.6 | 106.8 | 110.2 | 112.0 | 114.3 | 118.9 | 120.9 | 129.1 | 122.7 | |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industries..... | 99.3 | 95.4 | 90.9 | 103.8 | 104.6 | 101.6 | 97.8 | 91.6 | 96.4 | 95.6 | 96.6 | 101.0 | 102.1 | 108.8 | 100.5 | |
| Nondurable goods..... | 94.1 | 93.1 | 95.6 | 95.6 | 96.1 | 97.6 | 96.1 | 91.7 | 91.6 | 89.4 | 89.2 | 92.9 | 92.8 | 96.7 | 98.6 | |
| Food and kindred products..... | 79.4 | 81.7 | 87.3 | 91.0 | 95.3 | 103.9 | 101.0 | 94.8 | 89.4 | 84.2 | 81.3 | 81.5 | 81.8 | 93.5 | 94.7 | |
| Tobacco manufactures..... | 81.9 | 85.4 | 95.4 | 94.0 | 111.0 | 107.9 | 97.4 | 78.1 | 78.4 | 75.5 | 75.5 | 75.0 | 80.1 | 90.1 | 92.3 | |
| Textile-mill products..... | 83.8 | 82.3 | 84.1 | 83.2 | 81.6 | 80.2 | 79.6 | 75.8 | 78.0 | 76.0 | 76.5 | 79.2 | 78.5 | 90.0 | 90.7 | |
| Apparel and other finished textile products..... | 106.8 | 101.6 | 102.8 | 101.0 | 99.6 | 100.6 | 101.0 | 91.8 | 91.9 | 91.5 | 93.8 | 106.1 | 104.3 | 106.8 | 104.5 | |
| Paper and allied products..... | 107.8 | 107.5 | 109.6 | 110.7 | 110.4 | 110.2 | 109.0 | 107.2 | 108.5 | 106.9 | 105.7 | 107.8 | 107.5 | 111.4 | 105.9 | |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries..... | 105.6 | 104.5 | 108.1 | 106.5 | 106.5 | 106.7 | 104.5 | 103.9 | 104.9 | 104.0 | 104.0 | 105.4 | 103.7 | 105.5 | 102.7 | |
| Chemicals and allied products..... | 103.1 | 102.8 | 103.3 | 103.1 | 102.3 | 99.9 | 99.4 | 101.0 | 101.8 | 103.8 | 104.9 | 104.4 | 107.8 | 104.7 | 104.7 | |
| Products of petroleum and coal..... | 90.1 | 91.2 | 92.2 | 93.8 | 94.0 | 96.7 | 97.5 | 98.6 | 99.3 | 97.4 | 94.0 | 94.0 | 94.9 | 100.9 | 96.2 | |
| Rubber products..... | 109.8 | 109.6 | 109.8 | 105.6 | 103.6 | 98.2 | 87.0 | 85.8 | 100.1 | 98.3 | 95.0 | 96.4 | 96.1 | 111.7 | 108.4 | |
| Leather and leather products..... | 98.9 | 93.8 | 93.1 | 90.3 | 86.6 | 88.1 | 92.9 | 90.3 | 87.4 | 82.2 | 85.3 | 93.8 | 94.9 | 95.4 | 96.9 | |

¹ Aggregate man-hours are for the weekly pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month and do not represent totals for the month. For mining and manufacturing industries, data refer to production and related workers. For contract construction, the data relate to construction workers.

² Preliminary.

³ Includes only the divisions shown.

D: Consumer and Wholesale Prices

TABLE D-1: Consumer Price Index¹—United States average, all items and commodity groups

[1947-49=100]

| Year and month | All items | Total food ² | Total apparel | Housing ³ | | | | | | Transportation | Medical care | Personal care | Reading and recreation | Other goods and services ⁴ |
|--------------------|-----------|-------------------------|---------------|----------------------|-------|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | | Total ⁵ | Rent | Gas and electricity | Solid fuels and fuel oil | House furnishings | Household operation | | | | | |
| 1947: Average..... | 95.8 | 95.9 | 97.1 | 95.9 | 94.4 | 97.6 | 88.8 | 97.2 | 97.2 | 90.6 | 94.9 | 97.6 | 95.5 | 96.1 |
| 1948: Average..... | 102.8 | 104.1 | 103.5 | 101.7 | 100.7 | 100.0 | 104.4 | 103.2 | 102.6 | 100.9 | 100.9 | 101.3 | 100.4 | 100.6 |
| 1949: Average..... | 101.8 | 100.0 | 99.4 | 103.3 | 106.0 | 102.5 | 106.8 | 99.6 | 100.1 | 105.5 | 104.1 | 101.1 | 104.1 | 103.4 |
| 1950: Average..... | 102.8 | 101.2 | 98.1 | 106.1 | 106.8 | 102.7 | 110.5 | 100.3 | 101.2 | 111.3 | 106.0 | 101.1 | 103.4 | 105.2 |
| 1951: Average..... | 111.0 | 112.6 | 106.9 | 112.4 | 113.1 | 108.1 | 116.4 | 111.2 | 106.0 | 118.4 | 111.1 | 110.8 | 108.5 | 109.7 |
| 1952: Average..... | 113.6 | 114.6 | 108.8 | 114.6 | 117.9 | 104.8 | 118.7 | 108.5 | 111.8 | 125.2 | 117.2 | 111.8 | 107.0 | 113.4 |
| 1953: Average..... | 114.4 | 112.8 | 104.8 | 117.7 | 124.1 | 106.6 | 123.9 | 107.9 | 115.3 | 129.7 | 121.3 | 112.8 | 108.0 | 118.2 |
| 1954: Average..... | 114.8 | 112.6 | 104.3 | 119.1 | 128.5 | 107.9 | 123.5 | 106.1 | 117.4 | 128.0 | 125.2 | 113.4 | 107.0 | 120.1 |
| 1955: January..... | 113.1 | 115.0 | 107.0 | 113.9 | 116.0 | 103.5 | 117.7 | 110.2 | 110.9 | 122.8 | 114.7 | 111.0 | 107.2 | 113.2 |
| February..... | 112.4 | 112.6 | 106.8 | 114.0 | 116.4 | 103.8 | 117.6 | 110.0 | 110.8 | 123.7 | 114.8 | 111.1 | 106.6 | 114.4 |
| March..... | 112.4 | 112.7 | 106.4 | 114.0 | 116.7 | 103.8 | 117.7 | 109.4 | 111.0 | 124.4 | 115.7 | 111.0 | 106.8 | 114.8 |
| April..... | 112.9 | 113.9 | 106.0 | 114.0 | 116.9 | 103.9 | 117.3 | 108.7 | 111.0 | 124.8 | 115.9 | 111.3 | 106.2 | 115.2 |
| May..... | 113.0 | 114.3 | 105.8 | 114.0 | 117.4 | 104.1 | 118.6 | 108.3 | 111.2 | 125.1 | 116.1 | 111.6 | 106.2 | 115.8 |
| June..... | 113.4 | 114.6 | 105.6 | 114.0 | 117.6 | 104.3 | 118.8 | 107.7 | 111.2 | 126.3 | 117.8 | 111.7 | 106.8 | 116.7 |
| July..... | 114.1 | 116.3 | 105.3 | 114.4 | 117.9 | 104.2 | 118.6 | 107.6 | 111.8 | 126.8 | 118.0 | 111.9 | 107.0 | 116.0 |
| August..... | 114.3 | 116.6 | 105.1 | 114.6 | 118.2 | 105.0 | 119.0 | 107.6 | 111.9 | 127.0 | 118.1 | 112.1 | 107.0 | 116.9 |
| September..... | 114.1 | 115.4 | 105.8 | 114.8 | 118.3 | 105.0 | 119.6 | 108.1 | 112.1 | 127.7 | 118.8 | 112.1 | 107.3 | 118.9 |
| October..... | 114.2 | 115.0 | 105.6 | 115.2 | 118.8 | 105.0 | 121.1 | 107.9 | 112.8 | 128.4 | 118.9 | 112.3 | 107.6 | 118.8 |
| November..... | 114.3 | 115.0 | 105.2 | 115.7 | 119.5 | 105.4 | 121.6 | 108.0 | 113.3 | 128.9 | 118.9 | 112.4 | 107.4 | 118.8 |
| December..... | 114.1 | 113.8 | 105.1 | 116.4 | 120.7 | 105.6 | 123.2 | 108.2 | 113.4 | 128.9 | 118.3 | 112.8 | 108.0 | 118.9 |
| 1953: January..... | 113.9 | 113.1 | 104.6 | 115.4 | 121.1 | 105.9 | 123.3 | 107.7 | 113.4 | 129.3 | 119.4 | 112.4 | 107.8 | 115.9 |
| February..... | 113.4 | 111.5 | 104.6 | 116.6 | 121.5 | 106.1 | 123.3 | 108.0 | 113.5 | 129.1 | 119.3 | 112.5 | 107.5 | 115.8 |
| March..... | 113.6 | 111.7 | 104.7 | 116.8 | 121.7 | 106.5 | 124.4 | 108.0 | 114.0 | 129.3 | 119.5 | 112.4 | 107.7 | 117.5 |
| April..... | 113.7 | 111.5 | 104.6 | 117.0 | 122.1 | 106.5 | 123.6 | 107.8 | 114.3 | 129.4 | 120.2 | 112.5 | 107.9 | 117.6 |
| May..... | 114.0 | 112.1 | 104.7 | 117.1 | 123.0 | 106.6 | 121.8 | 107.6 | 114.7 | 129.4 | 120.7 | 112.8 | 108.0 | 118.0 |
| June..... | 114.3 | 113.7 | 104.6 | 117.4 | 123.3 | 106.8 | 121.9 | 108.0 | 115.4 | 129.4 | 121.1 | 112.8 | 107.8 | 118.2 |
| July..... | 114.7 | 113.8 | 104.4 | 118.5 | 123.8 | 106.4 | 123.7 | 108.1 | 115.7 | 129.7 | 121.5 | 112.6 | 107.4 | 118.3 |
| August..... | 115.0 | 114.1 | 104.3 | 118.0 | 125.1 | 106.9 | 123.9 | 107.4 | 115.8 | 130.6 | 121.8 | 112.7 | 107.6 | 118.4 |
| September..... | 115.2 | 113.8 | 105.3 | 118.4 | 126.0 | 106.9 | 124.6 | 108.1 | 116.0 | 130.7 | 122.6 | 112.9 | 107.8 | 118.5 |
| October..... | 115.4 | 113.6 | 105.5 | 118.7 | 126.8 | 107.0 | 125.7 | 108.1 | 116.6 | 130.7 | 122.8 | 113.2 | 108.6 | 119.7 |
| November..... | 115.0 | 112.0 | 105.5 | 118.9 | 127.3 | 107.3 | 125.9 | 108.3 | 116.9 | 130.1 | 123.3 | 113.4 | 108.9 | 120.2 |
| December..... | 114.9 | 112.3 | 105.3 | 118.9 | 127.6 | 107.2 | 125.3 | 108.1 | 117.0 | 128.9 | 123.6 | 113.6 | 108.9 | 120.3 |
| 1954: January..... | 115.2 | 113.1 | 104.9 | 118.8 | 127.8 | 107.1 | 125.7 | 107.2 | 117.2 | 130.5 | 123.7 | 113.7 | 108.7 | 120.3 |
| February..... | 115.0 | 112.6 | 104.7 | 118.9 | 127.9 | 107.5 | 126.2 | 107.2 | 117.3 | 129.4 | 124.1 | 113.9 | 108.0 | 120.2 |
| March..... | 114.8 | 112.1 | 104.3 | 119.0 | 128.0 | 107.6 | 125.8 | 107.2 | 117.5 | 129.0 | 124.4 | 114.1 | 108.2 | 120.1 |
| April..... | 114.6 | 112.4 | 104.1 | 118.5 | 128.2 | 107.6 | 125.9 | 108.1 | 118.9 | 129.1 | 124.9 | 112.9 | 108.5 | 120.2 |
| May..... | 115.0 | 113.3 | 104.2 | 118.9 | 128.3 | 107.7 | 126.0 | 108.9 | 117.2 | 129.1 | 125.1 | 113.0 | 106.4 | 120.1 |
| June..... | 115.1 | 113.8 | 104.2 | 118.9 | 128.3 | 107.6 | 126.0 | 108.8 | 117.2 | 128.9 | 125.1 | 112.7 | 106.4 | 120.1 |
| July..... | 115.2 | 114.6 | 104.0 | 119.0 | 128.5 | 107.8 | 121.1 | 105.7 | 117.2 | 126.7 | 125.2 | 113.3 | 107.0 | 120.3 |
| August..... | 115.0 | 113.9 | 103.7 | 119.2 | 128.6 | 107.8 | 121.9 | 105.4 | 117.3 | 126.6 | 125.5 | 113.4 | 106.6 | 120.2 |
| September..... | 114.7 | 112.4 | 104.3 | 119.5 | 128.8 | 107.9 | 122.4 | 106.0 | 117.4 | 126.4 | 125.7 | 113.5 | 106.5 | 120.1 |
| October..... | 114.5 | 111.8 | 104.6 | 119.5 | 129.0 | 108.5 | 123.8 | 105.6 | 117.6 | 125.0 | 125.9 | 113.4 | 106.9 | 120.1 |
| November..... | 114.6 | 111.1 | 104.6 | 119.5 | 129.2 | 108.7 | 124.2 | 105.4 | 117.8 | 127.6 | 126.1 | 113.8 | 106.8 | 120.0 |
| December..... | 114.3 | 110.4 | 104.3 | 119.7 | 129.4 | 109.1 | 125.5 | 105.4 | 117.7 | 127.3 | 126.3 | 113.6 | 106.6 | 119.9 |
| 1955: January..... | 114.3 | 110.6 | 103.3 | 119.6 | 129.5 | 109.4 | 126.1 | 104.6 | 117.7 | 127.6 | 126.5 | 113.7 | 106.9 | 119.9 |
| February..... | 114.3 | 110.8 | 103.4 | 119.6 | 129.7 | 109.9 | 126.2 | 104.8 | 117.7 | 127.4 | 126.8 | 113.8 | 106.4 | 119.8 |
| March..... | 114.3 | 110.8 | 103.2 | 119.6 | 130.0 | 110.3 | 126.2 | 104.6 | 117.9 | 127.3 | 127.0 | 113.5 | 106.6 | 119.8 |

¹A major revision was incorporated in the Consumer Price Index beginning January 1953. The revised index, based on 46 cities, has been linked to the previously published "interim adjusted" indexes for 34 cities and rebased on 1947-49=100 to form a continuous series. For the convenience of users, the "All Items" indexes are also shown on the 1935-39=100 base in table D-4.

The revised Consumer Price Index measures the average change in prices of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families. Data for 46 large, medium, and small cities are combined for the United States average.

For a history and description of the index, see: The Consumer Price Index—A Layman's Guide, Bulletin 1140; The Consumer Price Index, in the February 1953 Monthly Labor Review; The Interim Adjustment of Consumer Price Index, in the April 1951 Monthly Labor Review; Interim Adjustment of Consumers' Price Index, Bulletin 1030, and the following reports: Consumers' Price Index, Report of a Special Subcommittee of the House Com-

mittee on Education and Labor (1951); and Report of the President's Committee on the Cost of Living (1945).

Micrographed tables are available upon request showing indexes for the United States and 20 individual cities regularly surveyed by the Bureau for "All Items" and a major component from 1947 to date. Indexes are also available from 1913 for "All Items," food, apparel, and rent, for all large cities combined, and from varying dates for individual cities.

²Includes "Food away from home" (restaurant meals and other food bought and eaten away from home); prior to January 1953, prices for this category were estimated to move like prices for "Food at home" but, since that date, have been measured by prices of restaurant meals.

³Includes "Other shelter."

⁴Includes tobacco, alcoholic beverages, and "miscellaneous services" (such as legal services, banking fees, and burial services).

TABLE D-2: Consumer Price Index ¹—United States average, food and its subgroups

(1947-49=100)

| Year and month | Total food ² | Food at home | | | | | | Year and month | Total food ² | Food at home | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| | | Total food at home | Cereals and bakery products | Meats, poultry, and fish | Dairy products | Fruits and vegetables | Other foods ³ | | | Total food at home | Cereals and bakery products | Meats, poultry, and fish | Dairy products | Fruits and vegetables | Other foods ³ |
| 1947: AVE..... | 95.9 | 95.9 | 94.0 | 93.5 | 95.7 | 97.6 | 100.1 | 1953: Nov..... | 112.0 | 111.4 | 120.6 | 107.6 | 110.5 | 107.4 | 114.8 |
| 1948: AVE..... | 104.1 | 104.1 | 102.4 | 105.1 | 105.3 | 100.5 | 102.5 | Dec..... | 112.3 | 111.7 | 130.9 | 107.8 | 110.3 | 100.2 | 113.5 |
| 1949: AVE..... | 100.0 | 100.0 | 102.7 | 100.5 | 96.9 | 101.9 | 97.5 | 1954: Jan..... | 113.1 | 112.6 | 121.2 | 110.2 | 109.7 | 110.8 | 113.5 |
| 1950: AVE..... | 101.2 | 101.2 | 104.5 | 104.9 | 95.9 | 97.6 | 101.2 | Feb..... | 112.6 | 112.0 | 121.3 | 109.7 | 109.0 | 108.0 | 114.0 |
| 1951: AVE..... | 112.6 | 112.6 | 114.0 | 117.2 | 107.0 | 106.7 | 114.6 | Mar..... | 112.1 | 111.4 | 121.2 | 109.5 | 108.0 | 107.8 | 112.3 |
| 1952: AVE..... | 114.6 | 114.6 | 116.8 | 116.2 | 111.5 | 117.2 | 109.3 | Apr..... | 112.4 | 111.8 | 121.1 | 110.5 | 104.6 | 110.0 | 113.6 |
| 1953: AVE..... | 112.8 | 112.8 | 115.1 | 109.9 | 109.6 | 113.5 | 112.2 | May..... | 113.3 | 112.8 | 121.3 | 111.0 | 105.6 | 114.6 | 114.5 |
| 1954: AVE..... | 112.6 | 111.9 | 121.9 | 108.0 | 105.1 | 111.9 | 114.8 | June..... | 113.8 | 113.3 | 121.3 | 111.1 | 102.9 | 117.1 | 115.2 |
| 1955: Jan..... | 113.1 | 112.9 | 117.7 | 110.9 | 111.6 | 116.7 | 109.7 | July..... | 114.6 | 114.2 | 121.6 | 109.7 | 104.3 | 120.1 | 117.3 |
| Feb..... | 111.5 | 111.1 | 117.6 | 107.7 | 110.7 | 115.9 | 107.3 | Aug..... | 113.9 | 113.3 | 122.3 | 107.6 | 105.1 | 114.7 | 119.6 |
| Mar..... | 111.7 | 111.3 | 117.7 | 107.4 | 110.3 | 115.5 | 106.1 | Sept..... | 112.4 | 111.6 | 122.6 | 105.7 | 105.8 | 110.5 | 116.0 |
| Apr..... | 111.5 | 111.1 | 118.0 | 106.8 | 109.0 | 115.0 | 110.4 | Oct..... | 111.8 | 110.9 | 122.7 | 103.9 | 106.7 | 111.1 | 115.7 |
| May..... | 112.1 | 111.7 | 118.4 | 109.2 | 107.8 | 115.2 | 110.3 | Nov..... | 111.1 | 110.1 | 123.1 | 103.5 | 106.6 | 109.6 | 113.7 |
| June..... | 113.7 | 113.7 | 118.9 | 111.3 | 107.6 | 121.7 | 110.9 | Dec..... | 110.4 | 109.2 | 123.3 | 102.2 | 106.8 | 108.4 | 112.0 |
| July..... | 113.6 | 113.8 | 119.1 | 112.0 | 108.3 | 118.2 | 112.3 | 1955: Jan..... | 110.6 | 109.4 | 123.4 | 102.4 | 106.4 | 110.6 | 111.3 |
| Aug..... | 114.1 | 114.1 | 119.5 | 114.1 | 109.1 | 112.7 | 114.4 | Feb..... | 110.8 | 109.6 | 123.8 | 102.5 | 106.1 | 110.7 | 112.1 |
| Sept..... | 113.8 | 113.6 | 120.3 | 113.5 | 100.6 | 106.6 | 116.7 | Mar..... | 110.8 | 109.7 | 123.9 | 102.3 | 105.4 | 112.0 | 111.9 |
| Oct..... | 113.6 | 113.3 | 120.4 | 111.1 | 110.1 | 107.7 | 117.4 | | | | | | | | |

¹ See footnote 1 to table D-1. Indexes for 18 food subgroups (1935-39=100) from 1923 to December 1952 were published in the March 1953 Monthly Labor Review and in previous issues.

² See footnote 2 to table D-1.
³ Includes eggs, fats and oils, sugar and sweets, beverages (nonalcoholic), and other miscellaneous foods.

TABLE D-3: Consumer Price Index ¹—United States average, apparel and its subgroups

(1947-49=100)

| Year and month | Total apparel | Men's and boys' | Women's and girls' | Foot-wear | Other ² apparel | Year and month | Total apparel | Men's and boys' | Women's and girls' | Foot-wear | Other ² apparel |
|----------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------|----------------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------|----------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947: AVE..... | 97.1 | 97.3 | 98.0 | 94.5 | (*) | 1953: Nov..... | 105.5 | 107.8 | 100.7 | 116.2 | 91.3 |
| 1948: AVE..... | 103.5 | 102.7 | 103.8 | 103.2 | 108.6 | Dec..... | 105.3 | 107.6 | 100.5 | 116.1 | 90.9 |
| 1949: AVE..... | 99.4 | 100.0 | 98.1 | 102.4 | 93.2 | 1954: Jan..... | 104.9 | 107.4 | 99.8 | 116.2 | 90.4 |
| 1950: AVE..... | 98.1 | 99.5 | 94.8 | 104.0 | 92.0 | Feb..... | 104.7 | 107.4 | 99.5 | 116.1 | 90.4 |
| 1951: AVE..... | 106.9 | 107.7 | 102.2 | 117.7 | 101.6 | Mar..... | 104.3 | 107.2 | 99.0 | 116.1 | 90.0 |
| 1952: AVE..... | 105.8 | 106.2 | 100.9 | 115.3 | 92.1 | Apr..... | 104.1 | 107.1 | 98.4 | 116.1 | 90.4 |
| 1953: AVE..... | 104.8 | 107.4 | 99.7 | 115.2 | 92.1 | May..... | 104.2 | 107.3 | 98.5 | 115.9 | 90.9 |
| 1954: AVE..... | 104.3 | 106.8 | 98.9 | 116.4 | 90.7 | June..... | 104.2 | 107.0 | 98.5 | 116.3 | 91.0 |
| 1955: Jan..... | 104.8 | 107.1 | 99.7 | 114.3 | 92.0 | July..... | 104.0 | 106.6 | 98.2 | 116.5 | 90.8 |
| Feb..... | 104.6 | 107.3 | 99.3 | 114.6 | 92.3 | Aug..... | 103.7 | 106.4 | 97.7 | 116.9 | 90.7 |
| Mar..... | 104.7 | 107.3 | 99.6 | 114.5 | 92.4 | Sept..... | 104.3 | 106.4 | 99.0 | 116.5 | 90.9 |
| Apr..... | 104.6 | 107.3 | 99.4 | 114.8 | 92.1 | Oct..... | 104.6 | 106.4 | 99.6 | 116.7 | 91.1 |
| May..... | 104.7 | 107.4 | 99.4 | 115.1 | 92.5 | Nov..... | 104.6 | 106.5 | 99.5 | 117.0 | 91.2 |
| June..... | 104.6 | 107.2 | 99.2 | 115.3 | 92.3 | Dec..... | 104.3 | 106.5 | 99.0 | 116.9 | 91.1 |
| July..... | 104.4 | 107.4 | 98.9 | 115.0 | 92.2 | 1955: Jan..... | 103.3 | 105.5 | 97.6 | 116.7 | 90.5 |
| Aug..... | 104.3 | 107.3 | 98.7 | 115.0 | 92.0 | Feb..... | 103.4 | 105.6 | 97.7 | 116.6 | 90.6 |
| Sept..... | 105.3 | 107.5 | 100.5 | 115.3 | 92.5 | Mar..... | 103.2 | 105.6 | 97.4 | 116.7 | 90.4 |
| Oct..... | 105.5 | 107.6 | 100.8 | 115.5 | 92.3 | | | | | | |

¹ See footnote 1 to table D-1.

² Includes diapers, yard goods, and an unpriced group of items represented

in the index by the weighted average of prices for all priced items in the total apparel group.

³ Not available.

TABLE D-4: Consumer Price Index ¹—United States average, all items and food

| Year | 1947-49=100 | | 1935-39=100 | Year and month | 1947-49=100 | | 1935-39=100 | Year and month | 1947-49=100 | | 1935-39=100 |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| | All items | Total food ² | | | All items | Total food ² | | | All items | Total food ² | |
| 1913: Average..... | 42.3 | 36.6 | 70.7 | 1944: Average..... | 75.2 | 67.4 | 125.7 | 1952: September..... | 114.1 | 115.4 | 190.8 |
| 1914: Average..... | 42.9 | 40.5 | 71.8 | 1945: Average..... | 76.9 | 68.9 | 128.6 | October..... | 114.2 | 115.0 | 190.9 |
| 1915: Average..... | 43.4 | 40.0 | 72.5 | 1946: Average..... | 83.4 | 79.0 | 130.5 | November..... | 114.3 | 115.0 | 191.1 |
| 1916: Average..... | 45.6 | 43.0 | 77.9 | 1947: Average..... | 85.3 | 80.9 | 135.6 | December..... | 114.1 | 113.8 | 190.7 |
| 1917: Average..... | 54.8 | 57.9 | 91.6 | 1948: Average..... | 102.8 | 104.1 | 171.9 | 1953: January..... | 113.9 | 113.1 | 190.4 |
| 1918: Average..... | 64.3 | 60.5 | 107.5 | 1949: Average..... | 101.8 | 100.0 | 170.2 | February..... | 113.4 | 111.5 | 189.6 |
| 1919: Average..... | 74.0 | 74.2 | 123.8 | 1950: Average..... | 102.8 | 101.2 | 171.9 | March..... | 113.6 | 111.7 | 189.9 |
| 1920: Average..... | 85.7 | 83.6 | 143.3 | 1951: Average..... | 111.0 | 112.6 | 185.6 | April..... | 113.7 | 111.5 | 190.1 |
| 1921: Average..... | 76.4 | 63.5 | 127.7 | 1952: Average..... | 113.5 | 114.6 | 189.8 | May..... | 114.0 | 112.1 | 190.6 |
| 1922: Average..... | 71.6 | 59.4 | 119.7 | 1953: Average..... | 114.4 | 112.8 | 191.3 | June..... | 114.5 | 113.7 | 191.4 |
| 1923: Average..... | 72.9 | 61.4 | 131.9 | 1954: Average..... | 114.8 | 112.6 | 191.9 | July..... | 114.7 | 113.8 | 191.8 |
| 1924: Average..... | 73.1 | 60.8 | 122.2 | 1951: January..... | 106.0 | 106.9 | 181.1 | August..... | 114.8 | 114.1 | 192.3 |
| 1925: Average..... | 75.0 | 65.8 | 125.4 | February..... | 109.9 | 111.9 | 183.8 | September..... | 115.2 | 113.8 | 192.6 |
| 1926: Average..... | 75.6 | 68.0 | 126.4 | March..... | 110.3 | 112.0 | 184.8 | October..... | 115.4 | 113.6 | 192.9 |
| 1927: Average..... | 74.2 | 65.5 | 124.0 | April..... | 110.4 | 111.7 | 184.6 | November..... | 115.0 | 112.0 | 192.3 |
| 1928: Average..... | 73.3 | 64.8 | 122.6 | May..... | 110.9 | 112.5 | 185.4 | December..... | 114.9 | 112.3 | 192.1 |
| 1929: Average..... | 73.3 | 65.6 | 123.5 | June..... | 110.8 | 112.3 | 185.2 | 1954: January..... | 115.2 | 113.1 | 192.6 |
| 1930: Average..... | 71.4 | 62.4 | 119.4 | July..... | 110.9 | 112.7 | 185.5 | February..... | 115.0 | 112.6 | 192.3 |
| 1931: Average..... | 65.0 | 51.4 | 108.7 | August..... | 110.0 | 112.4 | 185.5 | March..... | 114.6 | 112.4 | 191.9 |
| 1932: Average..... | 58.4 | 42.5 | 97.6 | September..... | 111.6 | 112.5 | 186.0 | April..... | 114.6 | 112.4 | 191.6 |
| 1933: Average..... | 55.3 | 41.6 | 92.4 | October..... | 112.1 | 113.5 | 187.4 | May..... | 115.0 | 113.3 | 192.3 |
| 1934: Average..... | 57.2 | 46.4 | 95.7 | November..... | 112.8 | 114.6 | 188.6 | June..... | 115.1 | 113.8 | 192.4 |
| 1935: Average..... | 58.7 | 49.7 | 98.1 | December..... | 113.1 | 115.0 | 189.1 | July..... | 115.2 | 114.6 | 192.6 |
| 1936: Average..... | 59.3 | 50.1 | 99.1 | 1952: January..... | 113.1 | 115.0 | 189.1 | August..... | 115.0 | 113.9 | 192.3 |
| 1937: Average..... | 61.4 | 52.1 | 102.7 | February..... | 112.4 | 112.8 | 187.9 | September..... | 114.7 | 112.4 | 191.8 |
| 1938: Average..... | 60.3 | 48.4 | 100.8 | March..... | 112.4 | 112.7 | 188.5 | October..... | 114.5 | 111.8 | 191.4 |
| 1939: Average..... | 60.4 | 47.1 | 99.4 | April..... | 112.9 | 113.9 | 188.7 | November..... | 114.6 | 111.1 | 191.6 |
| 1940: Average..... | 59.9 | 47.8 | 100.2 | May..... | 113.0 | 114.3 | 189.0 | December..... | 114.3 | 110.4 | 191.1 |
| 1941: Average..... | 62.9 | 52.2 | 108.2 | June..... | 113.4 | 114.6 | 189.6 | 1955: January..... | 114.3 | 110.6 | 191.1 |
| 1942: Average..... | 69.7 | 61.3 | 116.6 | July..... | 114.1 | 116.3 | 190.8 | February..... | 114.3 | 110.8 | 191.1 |
| 1943: Average..... | 74.0 | 68.3 | 123.7 | August..... | 114.3 | 116.6 | 191.1 | March..... | 114.3 | 110.8 | 191.1 |

¹ See footnote 1 to table D-1.² See footnote 2 to table D-1.TABLE D-5: Consumer Price Index ¹—All items indexes for selected dates, by city

| City | 1947-49=100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1935-39=100 |
|------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| | Mar. 1955 | Feb. 1955 | Jan. 1955 | Dec. 1954 | Nov. 1954 | Oct. 1954 | Sept. 1954 | Aug. 1954 | July 1954 | June 1954 | May 1954 | Apr. 1954 | Mar. 1954 | June 1950 | Revised series Mar. 1955 |
| United States average ² | 114.3 | 114.3 | 114.3 | 114.3 | 114.6 | 114.5 | 114.7 | 115.0 | 115.2 | 115.1 | 115.0 | 114.6 | 114.8 | 101.8 | 191.1 |
| Atlanta, Ga. | 115.3 | (³) | (³) | 115.7 | (³) | (³) | 116.2 | (³) | (³) | 117.6 | (³) | (³) | 117.0 | (³) | 195.5 |
| Baltimore, Md. | 114.9 | (³) | (³) | 114.8 | (³) | (³) | 115.2 | (³) | (³) | 115.5 | (³) | (³) | 114.8 | 101.6 | 197.5 |
| Boston, Mass. | (³) | (³) | 113.0 | (³) | (³) | 113.5 | (³) | (³) | 113.8 | (³) | (³) | 112.9 | (³) | 102.8 | (³) |
| Chicago, Ill. | 117.0 | 117.1 | 117.0 | 117.0 | 117.6 | 117.1 | 117.4 | 117.7 | 118.0 | 117.3 | 117.3 | 116.5 | 116.7 | 102.8 | 199.3 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio. | 113.4 | (³) | (³) | 113.3 | (³) | (³) | 114.5 | (³) | (³) | 114.2 | (³) | (³) | 114.2 | 101.2 | 191.0 |
| Cleveland, Ohio. | (³) | 114.9 | (³) | (³) | 115.3 | (³) | (³) | 115.3 | (³) | (³) | 115.3 | (³) | (³) | (³) | (³) |
| Detroit, Mich. | 116.3 | 116.3 | 116.0 | 116.2 | 116.9 | 116.0 | 116.2 | 116.8 | 117.5 | 117.1 | 116.9 | 116.7 | 116.5 | 102.8 | 196.3 |
| Houston, Tex. | (³) | 115.7 | (³) | (³) | 116.7 | (³) | (³) | 116.5 | (³) | (³) | 116.7 | (³) | (³) | 103.8 | (³) |
| Kansas City, Mo. | (³) | (³) | 115.3 | (³) | (³) | 115.7 | (³) | (³) | 115.6 | (³) | (³) | 115.8 | (³) | 101.3 | (³) |
| Los Angeles, Calif. | 115.1 | 114.7 | 115.4 | 115.3 | 115.0 | 114.8 | 115.4 | 115.1 | 114.9 | 115.7 | 115.9 | 115.7 | 116.2 | 101.3 | 192.3 |
| Minneapolis, Minn. | (³) | (³) | 116.5 | (³) | (³) | 116.9 | (³) | (³) | 117.3 | (³) | (³) | 116.3 | (³) | 102.1 | (³) |
| New York, N. Y. | 112.4 | 112.5 | 112.3 | 112.2 | 112.7 | 112.6 | 112.7 | 113.0 | 113.3 | 112.9 | 112.9 | 112.5 | 112.4 | 100.9 | 186.0 |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | 115.8 | 115.7 | 115.4 | 115.6 | 115.9 | 116.1 | 116.2 | 116.2 | 116.3 | 116.9 | 116.9 | 115.1 | 114.9 | 101.6 | 192.7 |
| Pittsburgh, Pa. | (³) | (³) | 113.8 | (³) | (³) | 114.3 | (³) | (³) | 113.4 | (³) | (³) | 114.5 | (³) | 101.1 | (³) |
| Portland, Ore. | (³) | (³) | 114.6 | (³) | (³) | 115.2 | (³) | (³) | 115.5 | (³) | (³) | 114.8 | (³) | (³) | (³) |
| St. Louis, Mo. | 115.6 | (³) | (³) | 115.4 | (³) | (³) | 115.7 | (³) | (³) | 117.4 | (³) | (³) | 116.9 | 101.1 | 192.9 |
| San Francisco, Calif. | 115.6 | (³) | (³) | 115.7 | (³) | (³) | 116.2 | (³) | (³) | 116.8 | (³) | (³) | 116.5 | 100.9 | 197.6 |
| Scranton, Pa. | (³) | 111.7 | (³) | (³) | 112.3 | (³) | (³) | 112.4 | (³) | (³) | 112.3 | (³) | (³) | (³) | (³) |
| Seattle, Wash. | (³) | 116.3 | (³) | (³) | 115.7 | (³) | (³) | 116.3 | (³) | (³) | 116.3 | (³) | (³) | (³) | (³) |
| Washington, D. C. | (³) | 113.2 | (³) | (³) | 113.5 | (³) | (³) | 114.1 | (³) | (³) | 113.7 | (³) | (³) | (³) | (³) |

¹ See footnote 1 to table D-1. Indexes are based on time-to-time changes in the cost of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.

² Average of 46 cities beginning January 1953. See footnote 1 to table D-1.

³ Prior to January 1953, indexes were computed monthly for 9 of these cities and once every 3 months for the remaining 11 cities on a rotating cycle. Beginning in January 1953, indexes are computed monthly for 5 cities and once every 3 months for the 15 remaining cities on a rotating cycle.

TABLE D-6: Consumer Price Index ¹—All items and commodity groups, except food, ² by city

(1947-49=100)

| City and cycle of pricing | All items | | Personal care | | Medical care | | Transportation | | Reading and recreation | | Other goods and services | |
|------------------------------|------------|------------|-----------------|------------|--------------------|------------|----------------|------------|----------------------------|------------|--------------------------|------------|
| | March 1955 | March 1954 | March 1955 | March 1954 | March 1955 | March 1954 | March 1955 | March 1954 | March 1955 | March 1954 | March 1955 | March 1954 |
| | March 1955 | March 1954 | March 1955 | March 1954 | March 1955 | March 1954 | March 1955 | March 1954 | March 1955 | March 1954 | March 1955 | March 1954 |
| United States average..... | 114.3 | 114.8 | 113.5 | 114.1 | 127.0 | 124.4 | 127.3 | 129.0 | 106.6 | 108.2 | 119.8 | 120.1 |
| Monthly: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chicago, Ill..... | 117.0 | 116.7 | 115.8 | 114.7 | 127.5 | 122.8 | 133.0 | 132.7 | 113.1 | 107.9 | 118.1 | 118.9 |
| Detroit, Mich..... | 116.3 | 116.5 | 119.7 | 120.0 | 132.3 | 123.3 | 121.3 | 131.2 | 107.9 | 111.8 | 124.7 | 124.9 |
| Los Angeles, Calif..... | 115.1 | 116.2 | 117.4 | 117.9 | 122.8 | 121.3 | 127.6 | 127.7 | 97.2 | 102.0 | 114.5 | 115.2 |
| New York, N. Y..... | 112.4 | 112.4 | 108.8 | 108.6 | 125.0 | 123.2 | 130.1 | 134.6 | 104.6 | 105.8 | 121.0 | 121.1 |
| Philadelphia, Pa..... | 115.8 | 114.9 | 117.7 | 118.0 | 135.4 | 123.7 | 137.3 | 137.4 | 112.4 | 110.8 | 123.5 | 122.7 |
| Mar., June, Sept., and Dec.: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Atlanta, Ga..... | 115.3 | 117.0 | 114.7 | 116.6 | 122.8 | 120.8 | 123.6 | 127.3 | 107.2 | 112.0 | 118.0 | 118.2 |
| Baltimore, Md..... | 114.9 | 114.8 | 107.6 | 108.6 | 134.4 | 133.3 | 136.8 | 138.2 | 115.7 | 113.7 | 122.6 | 123.3 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio..... | 113.4 | 114.2 | 109.0 | 110.2 | 127.4 | 124.6 | 123.8 | 128.2 | 101.0 | 96.8 | 115.1 | 115.1 |
| St. Louis, Mo..... | 115.6 | 116.9 | 113.5 | 114.6 | 140.3 | 134.6 | 134.8 | 136.2 | 92.7 | 90.4 | 115.0 | 115.7 |
| San Francisco, Calif..... | 115.6 | 116.5 | 110.9 | 113.0 | 123.5 | 123.2 | 140.8 | 143.4 | 108.7 | 105.7 | 115.2 | 116.3 |
| Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cleveland, Ohio..... | 114.9 | 115.3 | 114.5 | 115.0 | 131.0 | 129.2 | 119.5 | 129.1 | 116.4 | 117.3 | 119.1 | 119.8 |
| Houston, Tex..... | 115.7 | 116.9 | 119.6 | 120.3 | 130.0 | 119.2 | 123.7 | 125.5 | 109.7 | 112.0 | 118.8 | 119.6 |
| Sheraton, Pa..... | 111.7 | 113.3 | 111.5 | 113.0 | 119.6 | 119.6 | 128.2 | 128.4 | 118.5 | 117.7 | 116.1 | 116.3 |
| Seattle, Wash..... | 116.3 | 116.2 | 116.0 | 111.3 | 130.6 | 129.5 | 128.5 | 132.9 | 107.4 | 111.0 | 125.9 | 127.2 |
| Washington, D. C..... | 113.2 | 114.1 | 111.3 | 112.4 | 118.2 | 117.1 | 129.0 | 128.1 | 104.3 | 110.5 | 129.8 | 127.2 |
| Jan., Apr., July, and Oct.: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Boston, Mass..... | 113.0 | 112.7 | 112.3 | 112.6 | 124.5 | 124.5 | 133.8 | 135.5 | 107.4 | 107.3 | 118.4 | 118.0 |
| Kansas City, Mo..... | 115.3 | 115.0 | 116.5 | 116.3 | 135.0 | 120.1 | 125.8 | 125.9 | 115.2 | 116.8 | 117.1 | 117.6 |
| Minneapolis, Minn..... | 116.5 | 116.6 | 115.9 | 116.7 | 143.3 | 138.8 | 121.6 | 121.9 | 115.7 | 115.7 | 125.5 | 125.3 |
| Pittsburgh, Pa..... | 113.8 | 114.4 | 116.9 | 113.3 | 126.5 | 121.2 | 138.0 | 139.4 | 99.1 | 99.7 | 120.4 | 120.5 |
| Portland, Oreg..... | 114.6 | 115.4 | 110.6 | 111.7 | 125.2 | 121.0 | 123.7 | 125.8 | 115.5 | 117.1 | 118.6 | 119.4 |
| Apparel | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | | Men's and boys' | | Women's and girls' | | Footwear | | Other apparel ³ | | | |
| | March 1955 | March 1954 | March 1955 | March 1954 | March 1955 | March 1954 | March 1955 | March 1954 | March 1955 | March 1954 | March 1955 | March 1954 |
| | March 1955 | March 1954 | March 1955 | March 1954 | March 1955 | March 1954 | March 1955 | March 1954 | March 1955 | March 1954 | March 1955 | March 1954 |
| United States average..... | 103.2 | 104.3 | 105.6 | 107.2 | 97.4 | 99.0 | 116.7 | 116.1 | 90.4 | 90.0 | 90.0 | 90.0 |
| Monthly: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chicago, Ill..... | 104.8 | 108.2 | 110.0 | 113.8 | 90.0 | 101.7 | 120.5 | 117.5 | 92.9 | 93.6 | 93.6 | 93.6 |
| Detroit, Mich..... | 102.5 | 102.8 | 107.4 | 109.3 | 95.6 | 95.0 | 112.7 | 112.5 | 87.4 | 86.2 | 86.2 | 86.2 |
| Los Angeles, Calif..... | 103.4 | 104.3 | 108.0 | 109.5 | 96.2 | 98.4 | 118.0 | 115.1 | 82.7 | 81.8 | 81.8 | 81.8 |
| New York, N. Y..... | 102.1 | 104.5 | 106.1 | 106.6 | 94.9 | 99.6 | 115.8 | 115.4 | 93.3 | 93.6 | 93.6 | 93.6 |
| Philadelphia, Pa..... | 104.6 | 105.8 | 103.8 | 105.2 | 103.0 | 104.5 | 111.0 | 110.8 | 92.2 | 92.2 | 92.2 | 92.2 |
| Mar., June, Sept., and Dec.: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Atlanta, Ga..... | 108.4 | 111.2 | 110.9 | 114.6 | 102.2 | 105.8 | 123.2 | 122.6 | 91.0 | 91.3 | 91.3 | 91.3 |
| Baltimore, Md..... | 102.7 | 102.4 | 101.2 | 101.3 | 99.5 | 98.9 | 116.7 | 117.5 | 94.4 | 93.1 | 93.1 | 93.1 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio..... | 103.4 | 103.1 | 103.8 | 106.1 | 98.8 | 98.8 | 123.0 | 122.6 | 86.2 | 85.1 | 85.1 | 85.1 |
| St. Louis, Mo..... | 104.1 | 104.5 | 107.6 | 109.7 | 96.7 | 96.8 | 119.0 | 117.8 | 96.0 | 95.6 | 95.6 | 95.6 |
| San Francisco, Calif..... | 103.1 | 103.5 | 104.9 | 105.6 | 98.7 | 100.0 | 116.3 | 113.5 | 87.8 | 87.8 | 87.8 | 87.8 |
| Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cleveland, Ohio..... | 103.6 | 104.7 | 107.8 | 108.9 | 95.9 | 97.9 | 117.6 | 116.7 | 92.7 | 92.4 | 92.4 | 92.4 |
| Houston, Tex..... | 106.3 | 106.5 | 104.9 | 106.0 | 100.3 | 100.7 | 128.4 | 127.4 | 90.7 | 88.7 | 88.7 | 88.7 |
| Sheraton, Pa..... | 105.4 | 106.4 | 106.5 | 107.4 | 100.2 | 101.9 | 123.4 | 123.5 | 91.5 | 90.5 | 90.5 | 90.5 |
| Seattle, Wash..... | 106.2 | 106.0 | 106.4 | 106.6 | 100.8 | 100.9 | 118.6 | 117.5 | 86.8 | 85.7 | 85.7 | 85.7 |
| Washington, D. C..... | 101.2 | 103.4 | 105.2 | 105.6 | 94.8 | 99.1 | 114.7 | 114.6 | 90.1 | 90.3 | 90.3 | 90.3 |
| Jan., Apr., July, and Oct.: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Boston, Mass..... | 101.7 | 100.6 | 103.9 | 103.2 | 95.6 | 94.7 | 112.8 | 111.7 | 103.2 | 99.6 | 99.6 | 99.6 |
| Kansas City, Mo..... | 102.7 | 104.7 | 106.1 | 107.6 | 97.0 | 99.9 | 114.2 | 114.7 | 87.0 | 87.7 | 87.7 | 87.7 |
| Minneapolis, Minn..... | 104.7 | 106.1 | 108.3 | 109.4 | 99.3 | 101.8 | 113.8 | 113.5 | 92.2 | 92.0 | 92.0 | 92.0 |
| Pittsburgh, Pa..... | 102.1 | 104.4 | 103.2 | 106.9 | 96.0 | 98.8 | 115.5 | 114.0 | 97.8 | 96.2 | 96.2 | 96.2 |
| Portland, Oreg..... | 106.0 | 105.4 | 110.4 | 111.2 | 97.8 | 96.2 | 120.6 | 120.9 | 94.6 | 94.3 | 94.3 | 94.3 |

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE D-6: Consumer Price Index ¹—All items and commodity groups, except food, ² by city—Con.

[1947-49=100]

| | Housing | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|
| | Total housing | | Rent | | Gas and electricity | | Solid fuels and fuel oil | | Housefurnishings | | Household operation | |
| | March 1955 | March 1954 | March 1955 | March 1954 | March 1955 | March 1954 | March 1955 | March 1954 | March 1955 | March 1954 | March 1955 | March 1954 |
| United States average..... | 119.6 | 119.0 | 130.0 | 128.0 | 110.3 | 107.6 | 126.2 | 125.8 | 104.6 | 107.2 | 117.9 | 117.5 |
| Monthly: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chicago, Ill..... | 128.3 | 125.1 | 149.4 | 138.9 | 110.5 | 106.2 | 128.2 | 124.5 | 106.7 | 108.9 | 121.1 | 121.5 |
| Detroit, Mich..... | 122.3 | 122.2 | (*) | (*) | 108.9 | 110.4 | 119.9 | 119.4 | 106.5 | 110.5 | 111.8 | 110.4 |
| Los Angeles, Calif..... | 122.8 | 124.3 | (*) | (*) | 113.6 | 109.5 | (*) | (*) | 107.0 | 108.9 | 108.3 | 108.3 |
| New York, N. Y..... | 116.4 | 115.3 | (*) | (*) | 108.8 | 108.7 | 130.7 | 130.5 | 105.1 | 107.4 | 119.1 | 119.4 |
| Philadelphia, Pa..... | 114.9 | 113.6 | (*) | (*) | 102.3 | 102.3 | 126.9 | 124.0 | 106.5 | 109.3 | 114.3 | 113.9 |
| Mar., June, Sept., and Dec.: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Atlanta, Ga..... | 123.9 | 124.1 | 132.3 | 130.5 | 113.3 | 112.0 | 119.5 | 119.5 | 107.4 | 112.0 | 128.5 | 128.2 |
| Baltimore, Md..... | 115.9 | 113.8 | 125.0 | 123.7 | 100.1 | 97.5 | 127.2 | 126.9 | 98.5 | 100.9 | 110.9 | 109.7 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio..... | 117.3 | 116.7 | (*) | (*) | 118.7 | 115.4 | 127.2 | 127.2 | 100.1 | 102.9 | 122.3 | 121.5 |
| St. Louis, Mo..... | 119.4 | 119.1 | (*) | (*) | 103.8 | 103.8 | 139.6 | 135.1 | 101.7 | 106.7 | 119.4 | 119.0 |
| San Francisco, Calif..... | 115.9 | 118.0 | (*) | (*) | 132.5 | 130.1 | (*) | (*) | 103.9 | 106.9 | 108.3 | 108.6 |
| | February 1955 | February 1954 | February 1955 | February 1954 | February 1955 | February 1954 | February 1955 | February 1954 | February 1955 | February 1954 | February 1955 | February 1954 |
| Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cleveland, Ohio..... | 121.2 | 119.1 | 142.5 | 138.8 | 109.1 | 106.8 | 124.1 | 124.3 | 102.7 | 104.0 | 111.8 | 111.4 |
| Houston, Tex..... | 123.0 | 123.6 | 138.9 | 138.3 | 106.8 | 106.5 | (*) | (*) | 101.3 | 102.2 | 127.0 | 125.0 |
| Scranton, Pa..... | 115.9 | 116.4 | (*) | (*) | 119.4 | 112.2 | 133.2 | 130.9 | 100.3 | 102.3 | 109.9 | 107.6 |
| Seattle, Wash..... | 120.6 | 118.3 | 136.7 | 134.8 | 88.5 | 88.5 | 127.6 | 127.3 | 103.5 | 106.1 | 114.2 | 111.5 |
| Washington, D. C..... | 116.4 | 117.7 | (*) | (*) | 118.2 | 118.1 | 124.7 | 133.3 | 103.2 | 108.2 | 116.9 | 114.7 |
| | January 1955 | January 1954 | January 1955 | January 1954 | January 1955 | January 1954 | January 1955 | January 1954 | January 1955 | January 1954 | January 1955 | January 1954 |
| Jan., Apr., July, and Oct.: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Boston, Mass..... | 126.0 | 117.6 | 122.8 | 120.2 | 111.7 | 108.8 | 128.1 | 124.5 | 104.3 | 106.4 | 116.7 | 112.2 |
| Kansas City, Mo..... | 120.7 | 119.0 | (*) | (*) | 117.9 | 103.0 | 113.2 | 113.2 | 103.5 | 107.7 | 122.5 | 120.9 |
| Minneapolis, Minn..... | 121.3 | 119.7 | 140.0 | 136.5 | 119.9 | 110.0 | 116.5 | 114.5 | 103.6 | 106.7 | 119.2 | 115.4 |
| Pittsburgh, Pa..... | 116.8 | 116.4 | (*) | (*) | 118.8 | 116.7 | 118.8 | 123.2 | 103.9 | 105.6 | 120.0 | 119.9 |
| Portland, Ore..... | 119.4 | 118.8 | 129.6 | 128.5 | 107.8 | 105.2 | 128.0 | 127.3 | 105.4 | 107.5 | 111.7 | 113.1 |

¹ See footnote 1 to table D-1.² See tables D-2, D-4, D-7, and D-8, for food.³ See footnote 2 to table D-3.

* Not available.

TABLE D-7: Consumer Price Index¹—Food and its subgroups, by city

[1947-49=100]

| City | Total food ² | | | Food at home | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | | Total food at home | | | Cereals and bakery products | | | Meats, poultry, and fish | | |
| | Mar. 1955 | Feb. 1955 | Mar. 1954 | Mar. 1955 | Feb. 1955 | Mar. 1954 | Mar. 1955 | Feb. 1955 | Mar. 1954 | Mar. 1955 | Feb. 1955 | Mar. 1954 |
| United States average ³ | 110.8 | 110.8 | 112.1 | 109.7 | 109.6 | 111.4 | 123.9 | 123.8 | 121.2 | 102.3 | 102.5 | 109.5 |
| Atlanta, Ga. | 110.9 | 110.1 | 112.2 | 108.2 | 108.3 | 111.2 | 117.9 | 117.7 | 116.9 | 105.3 | 106.3 | 116.5 |
| Baltimore, Md. | 111.7 | 111.7 | 113.6 | 110.3 | 110.3 | 112.7 | 122.0 | 122.2 | 121.6 | 103.7 | 104.2 | 112.2 |
| Boston, Mass. | 109.0 | 109.4 | 109.3 | 107.6 | 107.9 | 107.9 | 119.1 | 119.0 | 119.1 | 100.0 | 100.6 | 105.5 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 108.3 | 108.7 | 110.7 | 106.6 | 107.3 | 109.7 | 119.2 | 120.7 | 117.0 | 95.4 | 98.9 | 105.1 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 111.7 | 111.9 | 114.1 | 110.7 | 111.1 | 113.7 | 125.1 | 124.8 | 118.4 | 102.8 | 103.9 | 114.7 |
| Cleveland, Ohio | 108.6 | 108.8 | 110.3 | 107.4 | 107.7 | 109.4 | 120.4 | 120.6 | 118.6 | 99.7 | 99.7 | 105.6 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 113.0 | 113.3 | 114.7 | 111.6 | 112.0 | 113.7 | 120.0 | 120.0 | 117.8 | 100.1 | 101.3 | 108.7 |
| Houston, Tex. | 110.7 | 110.2 | 112.7 | 109.5 | 109.9 | 111.7 | 118.8 | 118.7 | 118.3 | 100.8 | 99.7 | 108.3 |
| Kansas City, Mo. | 109.9 | 107.3 | 108.4 | 105.2 | 105.7 | 107.8 | 120.7 | 120.6 | 120.4 | 96.9 | 97.0 | 106.6 |
| Los Angeles, Calif. | 112.0 | 111.1 | 113.4 | 110.2 | 109.4 | 112.1 | 127.8 | 127.8 | 122.6 | 101.6 | 101.1 | 110.4 |
| Minneapolis, Minn. | 111.3 | 111.1 | 112.4 | 110.7 | 110.5 | 112.1 | 125.9 | 125.8 | 124.9 | 97.5 | 98.3 | 104.3 |
| New York, N. Y. | 111.0 | 111.1 | 109.9 | 110.0 | 110.2 | 109.3 | 128.2 | 128.3 | 125.1 | 106.4 | 106.2 | 107.6 |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | 113.3 | 113.2 | 113.7 | 112.1 | 112.1 | 112.6 | 121.0 | 121.0 | 120.6 | 106.3 | 106.4 | 110.5 |
| Pittsburgh, Pa. | 111.0 | 111.0 | 113.2 | 110.1 | 110.1 | 112.8 | 124.4 | 124.5 | 121.7 | 98.3 | 98.6 | 105.5 |
| Portland, Ore. | 109.7 | 109.2 | 112.7 | 109.0 | 108.4 | 112.6 | 124.2 | 123.9 | 116.2 | 101.6 | 102.1 | 113.5 |
| St. Louis, Mo. | 111.8 | 111.7 | 114.9 | 109.2 | 109.4 | 113.3 | 118.9 | 118.8 | 116.5 | 101.3 | 102.2 | 110.4 |
| San Francisco, Calif. | 113.1 | 113.0 | 113.2 | 112.3 | 112.1 | 112.3 | 130.7 | 130.2 | 127.4 | 106.2 | 105.7 | 109.4 |
| Seranton, Pa. | 108.7 | 108.7 | 111.2 | 108.6 | 108.6 | 110.7 | 118.6 | 118.5 | 119.4 | 100.9 | 102.0 | 109.4 |
| Seattle, Wash. | 112.4 | 112.1 | 112.2 | 111.9 | 111.4 | 112.0 | 127.5 | 127.4 | 122.2 | 101.7 | 101.9 | 119.2 |
| Washington, D. C. | 110.9 | 110.9 | 110.3 | 109.5 | 109.5 | 109.5 | 122.3 | 122.5 | 118.4 | 100.1 | 100.1 | 104.4 |

| City | Food at home—Continued | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Dairy products | | | Fruits and vegetables | | | Other foods at home ⁴ | | |
| | Mar. 1955 | Feb. 1955 | Mar. 1954 | Mar. 1955 | Feb. 1955 | Mar. 1954 | Mar. 1955 | Feb. 1955 | Mar. 1954 |
| United States average | 105.4 | 105.1 | 108.0 | 112.0 | 110.7 | 107.8 | 111.9 | 112.1 | 112.3 |
| Atlanta, Ga. | 108.4 | 108.4 | 109.5 | 110.0 | 108.9 | 105.5 | 103.9 | 104.1 | 105.7 |
| Baltimore, Md. | 108.3 | 108.5 | 111.9 | 110.0 | 108.7 | 107.5 | 112.1 | 112.2 | 111.0 |
| Boston, Mass. | 108.9 | 110.7 | 108.5 | 107.8 | 107.5 | 101.0 | 107.2 | 106.2 | 105.8 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 105.5 | 105.3 | 107.1 | 108.5 | 108.4 | 105.8 | 117.3 | 117.6 | 119.0 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 106.5 | 110.3 | 111.4 | 109.5 | 109.9 | 104.7 | 117.9 | 117.4 | 118.1 |
| Cleveland, Ohio | 99.6 | 103.0 | 104.8 | 105.9 | 105.7 | 103.3 | 116.4 | 115.2 | 116.2 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 102.8 | 106.9 | 108.1 | 124.9 | 122.2 | 116.3 | 114.3 | 113.2 | 114.8 |
| Houston, Tex. | 108.8 | 108.7 | 110.0 | 116.6 | 113.1 | 110.7 | 109.6 | 111.1 | 112.7 |
| Kansas City, Mo. | 108.0 | 108.6 | 101.2 | 103.0 | 103.4 | 102.9 | 105.5 | 105.6 | 108.6 |
| Los Angeles, Calif. | 102.9 | 103.0 | 105.3 | 115.0 | 111.6 | 112.8 | 111.2 | 111.4 | 111.1 |
| Minneapolis, Minn. | 103.1 | 102.4 | 104.7 | 118.3 | 116.6 | 117.3 | 121.9 | 121.5 | 118.2 |
| New York, N. Y. | 104.2 | 105.1 | 106.4 | 105.4 | 105.1 | 100.8 | 113.3 | 113.2 | 112.1 |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | 109.2 | 109.2 | 110.8 | 114.3 | 113.6 | 108.7 | 112.8 | 112.9 | 112.3 |
| Pittsburgh, Pa. | 109.7 | 109.7 | 112.1 | 107.5 | 108.5 | 107.2 | 120.9 | 119.3 | 122.3 |
| Portland, Ore. | 103.5 | 102.8 | 109.1 | 114.4 | 111.7 | 110.0 | 108.4 | 106.3 | 113.6 |
| St. Louis, Mo. | 91.5 | 93.9 | 101.6 | 118.5 | 117.4 | 115.3 | 120.8 | 119.5 | 121.9 |
| San Francisco, Calif. | 104.9 | 105.0 | 106.8 | 118.2 | 115.6 | 116.0 | 110.4 | 112.3 | 108.4 |
| Seranton, Pa. | 107.7 | 108.0 | 109.4 | 108.5 | 107.4 | 102.5 | 111.1 | 110.3 | 111.3 |
| Seattle, Wash. | 108.2 | 105.2 | 105.7 | 122.0 | 119.4 | 113.0 | 110.5 | 111.7 | 119.9 |
| Washington, D. C. | 111.0 | 110.9 | 113.8 | 107.8 | 108.5 | 104.1 | 112.1 | 111.9 | 109.9 |

¹ See footnote 1 to table D-1. Indexes for 36 cities for total food (1935-39=100 or June 1940=100) were published in the March 1953 Monthly Labor Review and in previous issues. See table D-4 for U. S. average prices for 46 cities combined.

² See footnote 2 to table D-1.

³ Average of 46 cities beginning January 1953. See footnote 1 to table D-1.

⁴ See footnote 3 to table D-2.

TABLE D-8: Average retail prices of selected foods

| Commodity | Mar. 1955 | Feb. 1955 | Mar. 1954 | Commodity | Mar. 1955 | Feb. 1955 | Mar. 1954 |
|---|------------|------------|------------|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Cereals and bakery products: | | | | All fruits and vegetables—Continued | | | |
| Flour, wheat.....5 pounds..... | Cents 54.1 | Cents 54.1 | Cents 53.6 | Fresh fruits and vegetables—Continued | | | |
| Biscuit mix ¹.....20 ounces..... | 27.4 | 27.4 | 27.7 | Peaches ².....pound..... | | | |
| Corrmeal ³.....pound..... | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.5 | Strawberries ⁴.....pint..... | | | |
| Rice ⁵.....do..... | 17.8 | 17.6 | 19.7 | Grapes, seedless ⁶.....pound..... | | | |
| Rolled oats.....20 ounces..... | 19.0 | 18.9 | 18.5 | Watermelons ⁷.....do..... | | | |
| Cornflakes ⁸.....12 ounces..... | 22.0 | 22.0 | 21.8 | Potatoes ⁹.....10 pounds..... | 54.5 | 54.0 | 64.5 |
| Bread.....pound..... | 17.7 | 17.7 | 17.0 | Sweet potatoes.....pound..... | 15.1 | 14.4 | 13.1 |
| Soda crackers.....do..... | 27.0 | 27.0 | 27.1 | Onions.....do..... | 7.4 | 7.7 | 5.9 |
| Vanilla cookies ¹⁰.....7 ounces..... | 23.8 | 23.8 | 23.6 | Carrots.....do..... | 13.0 | 13.2 | 11.8 |
| Meats, poultry, and fish: | | | | Lettuce.....head..... | 17.4 | 17.0 | 14.1 |
| Beef and veal: | | | | Celery.....pound..... | 15.5 | 15.1 | 13.6 |
| Round steak ¹¹.....pound..... | 91.0 | 92.1 | 88.4 | Cabbage.....do..... | 7.8 | 8.7 | 7.4 |
| Chuck roast ¹².....do..... | 52.1 | 52.6 | 51.0 | Tomatoes.....do..... | 34.7 | 30.5 | 30.6 |
| Rib roast ¹³.....do..... | 71.5 | 72.4 | 69.6 | Beans, green.....do..... | 22.8 | 27.4 | 26.6 |
| Hamburger.....do..... | 30.7 | 39.7 | 40.9 | Canned fruits and vegetables: | | | |
| Veal cutlets ¹⁴.....do..... | 110.5 | 113.0 | 112.1 | Orange juice.....4½-ounce can..... | 32.7 | 33.1 | 33.4 |
| Pork: | | | | Peaches.....No. 2½ can..... | 33.4 | 33.2 | 32.9 |
| Pork chops, center cut.....do..... | 74.3 | 75.7 | 85.7 | Pineapple.....do..... | 30.0 | 28.9 | 38.7 |
| Bacon, sliced.....do..... | 66.7 | 69.0 | 88.0 | Fruit cocktail.....do..... | 40.7 | 40.9 | 41.1 |
| Ham, whole ¹⁵.....do..... | 59.4 | 61.3 | 72.2 | Corn, cream style.....No. 303 can..... | 17.0 | 17.2 | 18.6 |
| Lamb, leg ¹⁶.....do..... | 68.1 | 68.6 | 70.7 | Peas, green.....do..... | 21.4 | 21.5 | 21.3 |
| Other meats: | | | | Tomatoes ¹⁷.....do..... | 15.0 | 14.9 | 17.3 |
| Frankfurters.....do..... | 53.4 | 53.4 | 56.1 | Baby foods.....do..... | 9.7 | 9.7 | 9.8 |
| Luncheon meat, canned.....12 ounces..... | 45.4 | 46.3 | 51.4 | Dried fruits and vegetables: | | | |
| Poultry: | | | | Prunes.....pound..... | 32.7 | 32.5 | 29.8 |
| Frying chickens: | | | | Navy beans.....do..... | 18.8 | 18.6 | 17.3 |
| Dressed ¹⁸.....pound..... | 48.9 | 46.3 | 43.9 | Other foods at home: | | | |
| Ready-to-cook ¹⁹.....do..... | 59.4 | 54.6 | 54.5 | Partially prepared foods: | | | |
| Fish: | | | | Vegetable soup.....11-ounce can..... | 14.2 | 14.2 | 14.3 |
| Ocean perch fillet, frozen ²⁰.....do..... | 42.7 | 43.4 | 43.6 | Beans with pork.....16-ounce can..... | 14.8 | 14.8 | 14.3 |
| Haddock, fillet, frozen ²¹.....do..... | 47.5 | 48.1 | 50.0 | Condiments and sauces: | | | |
| Salmon, pink.....16-ounce can..... | 54.6 | 54.2 | 51.3 | Pickles, sweet ²².....7½ ounces..... | 28.2 | 28.3 | 30.1 |
| Tuna fish.....7-ounce can..... | 37.9 | 38.0 | 39.2 | Catsup, tomato.....14 ounces..... | 22.3 | 22.2 | 22.2 |
| Dairy products: | | | | Beverages, nonalcoholic: | | | |
| Milk, fresh (grocery).....quart..... | 21.8 | 22.1 | 21.9 | Coffee.....pound..... | 94.2 | 97.0 | 105.2 |
| Milk, fresh (delivered) ²³.....do..... | 22.9 | 23.2 | 23.3 | Tea.....14 pound..... | 40.2 | 38.9 | 33.2 |
| Ice cream.....pint..... | 29.2 | 29.2 | 29.7 | Cola drink.....carton of 6, 6-ounce..... | 32.5 | 32.5 | 30.9 |
| Butter.....pound..... | 71.0 | 71.2 | 78.4 | Fats and oils: | | | |
| Cheese, American process.....do..... | 57.8 | 57.8 | 58.9 | Shortening, hydrogenated.....pound..... | 35.2 | 35.3 | 34.5 |
| Milk, evaporated.....14½-ounce can..... | 13.7 | 13.7 | 14.3 | Margarine, colored ²⁴.....do..... | 29.2 | 29.3 | 29.7 |
| All fruits and vegetables: | | | | Lard.....do..... | 21.1 | 21.9 | 25.6 |
| Frozen fruits and vegetables: | | | | Salad dressing.....pint..... | 25.5 | 35.4 | 35.8 |
| Strawberries ²⁵.....10 ounces..... | 30.8 | 30.7 | 36.9 | Peanut butter.....pound..... | 53.4 | 52.6 | 49.2 |
| Orange juice concentrate.....8 ounces..... | 17.7 | 17.6 | 17.0 | Sugar and sweets: | | | |
| Peas, green ²⁶.....10 ounces..... | 19.5 | 19.4 | 19.4 | Sugar.....5 pounds..... | 52.2 | 52.3 | 52.8 |
| Beans, green.....do..... | 24.2 | 24.2 | 24.5 | Corn syrup.....24 ounces..... | 23.7 | 23.7 | 23.6 |
| Fresh fruits and vegetables: | | | | Grape jelly.....12 ounces..... | 25.9 | 25.8 | 25.0 |
| Apples.....pound..... | 14.3 | 14.2 | 15.1 | Chocolate bar ²⁷.....½ ounce..... | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.5 |
| Bananas.....do..... | 17.0 | 16.8 | 16.7 | Eggs, fresh.....dozen..... | 60.2 | 59.0 | 57.9 |
| Oranges, size 200.....dozen..... | 48.2 | 44.6 | 46.1 | Miscellaneous foods: | | | |
| Lemons.....pound..... | 18.1 | 18.5 | 18.3 | Gelatin, flavored.....3-4 ounces..... | 8.6 | 8.6 | 8.6 |
| Grapefruit ²⁸.....each..... | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.9 | | | | |

¹ 45 cities.² 39 cities.³ 33 cities.⁴ 37 cities.⁵ 42 cities.⁶ 44 cities.⁷ 8 cities.⁸ 36 cities.⁹ Specification changed from 12 ounces to 10 ounces, effective October 1954.¹⁰ Specification changed from 12 ounces to 10 ounces, effective February 1954.¹¹ Unit changed to 10 pounds, effective January 1955.¹² 40 cities.¹³ Specification changed from No. 2 can to No. 303 can, effective October 1954.¹⁴ Formerly listed as sweet gherkins.¹⁵ Specification changed from 1-ounce to ¾-ounce bar, effective January 1955.¹⁶ Priced only in season.

NOTE.—The United States average retail food prices appearing in table D-8 are based on prices collected monthly in 46 cities for use in the calculation of the food component of the revised Consumer Price Index. Average retail food prices for each of 20 large cities are published monthly and are available upon request. Prices for the 26 medium-size and small cities are not published on an individual city basis.

TABLE D-9: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities ¹

[1947=100]

| Commodity group | Mar. 1955 | Feb. 1955 | Jan. 1955 | Dec. 1954 | Nov. 1954 | Oct. 1954 | Sept. 1954 | Aug. 1954 | July 1954 | June 1954 | May 1954 | Apr. 1954 | Mar. 1954 | June 1950 |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| All commodities | 110.0 | 110.4 | 110.1 | 109.5 | 110.0 | 109.7 | 110.0 | 110.5 | 110.4 | 110.0 | 110.9 | 111.0 | 110.5 | 100.2 |
| Farm products | 92.1 | 93.1 | 92.5 | 89.9 | 93.2 | 93.1 | 93.6 | 95.8 | 96.2 | 94.8 | 97.9 | 99.4 | 98.4 | 94.7 |
| Fresh and dried produce | 104.4 | 103.8 | 105.2 | 96.9 | 101.9 | 101.9 | 100.8 | 100.3 | 110.9 | 96.6 | 104.4 | 97.4 | 96.6 | 89.8 |
| Grains | 92.2 | 93.1 | 93.5 | 92.5 | 93.5 | 92.9 | 93.6 | 91.2 | 89.1 | 86.5 | 91.2 | 92.9 | 93.0 | 89.8 |
| Livestock and poultry | 79.9 | 80.7 | 79.4 | 74.0 | 78.4 | 77.8 | 80.7 | 83.4 | 83.2 | 87.7 | 93.0 | 94.9 | 92.4 | 90.5 |
| Plant and animal fibers | 102.9 | 104.3 | 104.4 | 105.0 | 104.5 | 107.1 | 107.4 | 106.7 | 107.2 | 106.9 | 107.0 | 105.5 | 105.9 | 107.3 |
| Fluid milk | 90.5 | *92.0 | 92.4 | 93.6 | 95.1 | 93.8 | 91.7 | 89.7 | 87.7 | 83.7 | 84.1 | 88.3 | 93.4 | 81.6 |
| Eggs | 82.2 | 90.1 | 65.1 | 64.0 | 83.5 | 82.5 | 77.3 | 86.4 | 84.4 | 70.8 | 69.0 | 77.9 | 80.1 | 70.2 |
| Hay and seeds | 93.1 | 93.2 | 94.3 | 93.8 | 92.0 | 91.7 | 87.5 | 94.2 | 94.8 | 96.0 | 95.3 | 95.5 | 93.4 | 87.6 |
| Other farm products | 143.0 | 139.4 | 135.4 | 157.7 | 164.6 | 159.6 | 164.6 | 159.8 | 184.0 | 181.7 | 181.2 | 182.2 | 181.2 | 122.4 |
| Processed foods | 101.6 | *103.2 | 103.5 | 103.5 | 103.8 | 103.7 | 105.5 | 106.4 | 105.0 | 105.8 | 105.9 | 105.3 | 105.3 | 95.8 |
| Cereal and bakery products | 116.5 | 116.3 | 116.9 | 116.8 | 116.5 | 114.5 | 113.8 | 113.2 | 114.0 | 113.5 | 113.3 | 113.2 | 112.6 | 96.2 |
| Meats, poultry, fish | 83.3 | 86.9 | 87.6 | 85.2 | 86.3 | 85.8 | 92.0 | 92.0 | 94.1 | 92.3 | 98.3 | 94.3 | 92.8 | 102.4 |
| Dairy products and ice cream | 107.2 | 107.2 | 107.0 | 108.2 | 108.8 | 108.7 | 106.6 | 105.9 | 105.1 | 102.4 | 101.7 | 103.0 | 106.1 | 90.0 |
| Canned, frozen, fruits and vegetables | 105.0 | *104.4 | 104.6 | 106.0 | 105.5 | 105.5 | 105.0 | 104.8 | 104.7 | 104.7 | 104.5 | 103.3 | 103.0 | 98.0 |
| Sugars and confectionery | 110.8 | 112.6 | 111.3 | 111.6 | 112.3 | 112.0 | 113.0 | 114.5 | 113.7 | 113.8 | 113.1 | 112.6 | 112.8 | 94.7 |
| Packaged beverage materials | 180.4 | 186.4 | 205.7 | 203.4 | 197.8 | 204.8 | 206.0 | 226.5 | 231.3 | 231.8 | 229.6 | 226.6 | 206.1 | 136.9 |
| Animal fats and oils | 69.0 | 69.2 | 74.4 | 77.3 | 84.8 | 84.5 | 96.2 | 95.9 | 94.0 | 90.0 | 90.7 | 108.5 | 95.3 | 63.0 |
| Crude vegetable oils | 63.5 | 65.1 | 64.8 | 65.6 | 65.1 | 65.0 | 69.0 | 73.5 | 72.2 | 73.0 | 71.8 | 72.1 | 67.9 | 67.0 |
| Refined vegetable oils | 70.9 | 73.7 | 73.9 | 73.7 | 73.2 | 76.4 | 76.5 | 78.8 | 79.1 | 79.1 | 76.4 | 76.5 | 73.1 | 67.4 |
| Vegetable oil and products | 82.4 | 83.6 | 83.4 | 83.5 | 83.1 | 84.5 | 87.3 | 87.3 | 87.3 | 87.3 | 87.2 | 84.4 | 83.2 | 70.2 |
| Other processed foods | 100.8 | 100.7 | 98.2 | 98.4 | 97.8 | 96.8 | 103.5 | 109.6 | 101.4 | 96.8 | 101.3 | 102.9 | 106.5 | 106.8 |
| All commodities other than farm and foods | 115.6 | *115.7 | 115.2 | 114.9 | 114.8 | 114.5 | 114.4 | 114.4 | 114.3 | 114.2 | 114.5 | 114.5 | 114.2 | 102.2 |
| Textile products and apparel | 95.3 | *95.2 | 95.2 | 95.2 | 95.2 | 95.4 | 95.3 | 95.3 | 95.1 | 94.9 | 94.8 | 94.7 | 95.0 | 93.8 |
| Cotton products | 90.8 | *90.6 | 90.2 | 89.9 | 89.9 | 89.2 | 89.2 | 89.1 | 88.9 | 88.4 | 88.3 | 88.5 | 88.5 | 90.0 |
| Wool products | 106.1 | *106.3 | 106.6 | 106.7 | 106.6 | 108.4 | 109.6 | 110.3 | 109.8 | 110.1 | 109.5 | 109.2 | 109.3 | 105.8 |
| Synthetic textiles | 87.6 | 86.7 | 87.3 | 87.2 | 86.9 | 86.1 | 85.8 | 85.7 | 85.7 | 85.6 | 85.2 | 84.6 | 84.9 | 91.3 |
| Silk products | 121.1 | 122.4 | 124.1 | 123.9 | 127.4 | 127.0 | 128.4 | 126.3 | 124.2 | 123.9 | 131.6 | 132.3 | 133.1 | 88.6 |
| Apparel | 98.2 | 98.2 | 98.2 | 98.4 | 98.4 | 98.6 | 98.6 | 98.6 | 98.4 | 98.1 | 98.2 | 98.2 | 98.6 | 97.7 |
| Other textile products | 76.6 | 78.0 | 77.3 | 78.9 | 77.6 | 80.9 | 80.3 | 79.8 | 79.1 | 79.0 | 78.8 | 78.9 | 80.6 | 98.3 |
| Hides, skins, and leather products | 92.2 | 92.3 | 91.9 | 91.8 | 92.8 | 92.4 | 93.0 | 94.0 | 94.9 | 95.6 | 96.0 | 94.6 | 94.7 | 90.1 |
| Hides and skins | 50.7 | 51.6 | 49.5 | 47.4 | 52.7 | 49.5 | 51.5 | 55.8 | 58.2 | 60.6 | 62.6 | 56.5 | 56.0 | 94.3 |
| Leather | 82.1 | 82.2 | 81.2 | 81.5 | 82.0 | 82.1 | 82.9 | 84.4 | 86.0 | 87.4 | 87.6 | 86.0 | 86.3 | 98.2 |
| Footwear | 111.5 | 111.5 | 111.6 | 111.6 | 111.7 | 111.8 | 111.8 | 111.8 | 111.8 | 111.9 | 111.9 | 111.9 | 111.9 | 102.7 |
| Other leather products | 96.0 | 95.8 | 95.8 | 95.9 | 96.7 | 96.1 | 96.5 | 96.7 | 97.0 | 97.5 | 97.5 | 97.4 | 97.6 | 95.0 |
| Fuel, power, and lighting materials | 108.7 | *108.7 | 108.5 | 107.5 | 107.4 | 106.9 | 106.9 | 106.9 | 106.2 | 106.2 | 107.8 | 108.2 | 108.6 | 109.2 |
| Coal | 105.1 | *105.2 | 105.2 | 105.2 | 105.1 | 105.1 | 105.5 | 105.2 | 104.9 | 104.7 | 104.8 | 104.1 | 107.9 | 104.5 |
| Coke | 132.4 | 132.4 | 132.4 | 132.4 | 132.4 | 132.4 | 132.4 | 132.4 | 132.4 | 132.4 | 132.4 | 132.4 | 132.5 | 115.8 |
| Gas | 116.3 | *116.3 | 113.0 | 110.2 | 107.3 | 105.8 | 106.0 | 106.4 | 105.4 | 107.8 | 109.0 | 112.3 | 111.5 | 94.8 |
| Electricity | 109.1 | *109.1 | 100.7 | 100.7 | 103.0 | 101.8 | 101.2 | 102.4 | 101.8 | 101.8 | 101.8 | 101.8 | 102.9 | 101.3 |
| Petroleum and products | 111.7 | 111.7 | 111.7 | 110.4 | 109.5 | 109.3 | 109.4 | 109.3 | 108.2 | 110.9 | 111.1 | 111.1 | 111.8 | 108.1 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 104.9 | *107.1 | 107.1 | 107.0 | 107.0 | 106.9 | 106.8 | 106.8 | 106.7 | 106.5 | 107.1 | 107.2 | 107.4 | 92.1 |
| Industrial chemicals | 117.5 | 117.4 | 117.3 | 117.4 | 117.7 | 117.6 | 117.4 | 117.4 | 117.4 | 117.4 | 117.4 | 117.4 | 117.9 | 94.3 |
| Prepared paints | 114.0 | 113.1 | 112.8 | 112.8 | 112.8 | 112.8 | 112.8 | 112.8 | 112.8 | 112.8 | 112.8 | 112.8 | 112.8 | 98.0 |
| Paint materials | 95.9 | 96.1 | 95.8 | 96.2 | 96.6 | 97.2 | 97.0 | 97.8 | 97.6 | 96.8 | 98.3 | 94.7 | 95.2 | 98.0 |
| Drugs and pharmaceuticals | 93.1 | *93.3 | 93.6 | 93.6 | 93.6 | 93.6 | 94.0 | 94.0 | 94.0 | 94.0 | 94.0 | 94.0 | 93.9 | 91.3 |
| Fats and oils, inedible | 55.2 | 61.0 | 61.8 | 59.3 | 57.8 | 56.5 | 54.0 | 53.5 | 52.0 | 53.7 | 50.3 | 58.8 | 60.8 | 48.8 |
| Mixed fertilizer | 108.9 | *109.0 | 108.8 | 108.9 | 109.1 | 109.2 | 109.3 | 109.8 | 109.7 | 109.9 | 109.9 | 109.9 | 110.0 | 101.2 |
| Fertilizer materials | 113.6 | 113.6 | 113.6 | 113.3 | 112.2 | 112.1 | 112.3 | 112.1 | 112.1 | 111.6 | 114.0 | 114.1 | 114.0 | 98.5 |
| Other chemicals and products | 107.9 | 108.0 | 107.7 | 107.9 | 107.6 | 107.6 | 107.6 | 107.6 | 107.9 | 107.7 | 108.1 | 108.1 | 108.1 | 101.1 |
| Rubber and products | 138.0 | *140.6 | 136.8 | 132.0 | 131.4 | 128.5 | 126.9 | 126.4 | 126.8 | 126.1 | 125.1 | 125.0 | 124.9 | 109.5 |
| Crude rubber | 142.8 | 151.3 | 146.0 | 137.6 | 134.1 | 132.0 | 125.6 | 123.5 | 125.5 | 122.8 | 117.5 | 117.0 | 113.8 | 126.0 |
| Tire casings and tubes | 142.3 | *142.4 | 139.9 | 134.0 | 134.9 | 129.6 | 129.6 | 129.6 | 129.3 | 129.3 | 129.3 | 129.3 | 130.3 | 109.1 |
| Other rubber products | 130.2 | *132.0 | 127.9 | 125.2 | 125.4 | 125.3 | 124.0 | 123.7 | 123.7 | 123.7 | 123.7 | 123.7 | 123.7 | 103.6 |
| Lumber and wood products | 121.3 | *121.2 | 120.3 | 120.0 | 119.9 | 119.8 | 119.3 | 119.1 | 119.1 | 116.3 | 116.1 | 116.2 | 116.7 | 112.9 |
| Lumber | 121.6 | *121.4 | 120.0 | 119.8 | 119.6 | 119.5 | 119.0 | 118.7 | 118.6 | 115.5 | 115.0 | 115.3 | 118.6 | 113.8 |
| Millwork | 128.7 | 129.0 | 130.4 | 130.3 | 130.2 | 130.2 | 129.7 | 130.7 | 130.8 | 130.8 | 130.8 | 130.8 | 131.1 | 110.9 |
| Plywood | 104.8 | *104.8 | 104.7 | 104.3 | 104.3 | 104.3 | 103.2 | 105.4 | 103.0 | 96.7 | 101.4 | 100.7 | 102.0 | 101.7 |
| Pulp, paper, and allied products | 116.8 | 116.6 | 116.3 | 115.9 | 116.0 | 116.3 | 116.3 | 116.3 | 116.2 | 115.8 | 115.8 | 116.3 | 116.6 | 95.9 |
| Woodpulp | 110.0 | 110.0 | 110.0 | 109.6 | 109.6 | 109.6 | 109.6 | 109.6 | 109.6 | 109.7 | 109.7 | 109.7 | 109.7 | 90.8 |
| Waste paper | 80.4 | 80.2 | 80.2 | 80.5 | 87.3 | 83.8 | 80.0 | 80.0 | 79.2 | 70.1 | 67.2 | 83.2 | 84.1 | 79.0 |
| Paper | 126.0 | 126.0 | 127.5 | 126.9 | 128.5 | 129.5 | 129.5 | 129.5 | 129.5 | 129.5 | 129.5 | 129.5 | 129.8 | 103.3 |
| Paperboard | 125.7 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.1 | 124.1 | 124.2 | 124.2 | 124.2 | 124.2 | 124.2 | 124.4 | 124.8 | 124.6 | 97.2 |
| Converted paper and paperboard | 111.5 | 111.5 | 111.1 | 111.0 | 111.3 | 111.9 | 112.0 | 112.0 | 111.9 | 111.5 | 111.5 | 111.8 | 112.3 | 83.2 |
| Building paper and board | 129.7 | 129.4 | 127.6 | 127.6 | 127.6 | 127.6 | 127.6 | 127.6 | 127.6 | 127.9 | 127.9 | 127.9 | 127.9 | 106.3 |
| Metals and metal products | 131.9 | 131.8 | 130.1 | 129.8 | 129.0 | 129.7 | 129.1 | 128.6 | 128.0 | 127.1 | 127.1 | 126.8 | 126.8 | 108.4 |
| Iron and steel | 136.2 | 135.8 | 135.8 | 135.0 | 135.5 | 135.0 | 134.1 | 133.8 | 133.6 | 131.8 | 131.8 | 131.1 | 130.6 | 113.1 |
| Nonferrous metals | 134.3 | 133.7 | 127.9 | 127.6 | 127.2 | 127.4 | 126.2 | 125.1 | 124.2 | 123.7 | 123.6 | 123.4 | 121.2 | 101.8 |
| Metal containers | 131.6 | 131.6 | 131.6 | 131.6 | 131.6 | 131.2 | 131.2 | 131.2 | 130.3 | 130.0 | 130.0 | 130.0 | 130.0 | 109.0 |
| Hardware | 144.1 | 143.3 | 142.6 | 142.3 | 142.0 | 141.6 | 140.9 | 138.9 | 138.2 | 137.9 | 137.9 | 138.5 | 138.0 | 111.1 |
| Plumbing equipment | 123.0 | 118.7 | 118.7 | 118.7 | 118.7 | 118.7 | 118.5 | 118.5 | 118.5 | 118.2 | 118.2 | 118.2 | 118.2 | 103.2 |
| Heating equipment | 113.6 | 113.7 | 113.9 | 114.3 | 114.3 | 114.3 | 114.1 | 114.1 | 114.0 | 113.8 | 113.9 | 114.5 | 114.4 | 102.0 |
| Structural metal products | 117.9 | *118.0 | 117.8 | 117.8 | 117.4 | 117.9 | 118.0 | 117.7 | 118.0 | 118.0 | 118.0 | 118.0 | 118.0 | 100.1 |
| Nonstructural metal products | 125.9 | 125.8 | 125.8 | 125.9 | 126.2 | 126.0 | 126.0 | 126.0 | 125.3 | 125.3 | 125.3 | 125.3 | 126.3 | 113.2 |

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE D-9: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities —Continued

(1947-49=100)

| Commodity group | Mar. 1953 | Feb. 1953 | Jan. 1953 | Dec. 1952 | Nov. 1952 | Oct. 1952 | Sept. 1952 | Aug. 1952 | July 1952 | June 1952 | May 1952 | Apr. 1952 | Mar. 1952 | June 1950 |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Machinery and motive products | 126.2 | *126.1 | 125.8 | 125.7 | 125.3 | 124.3 | 124.4 | 124.8 | 124.3 | 124.3 | 124.4 | 124.4 | 124.8 | 106.3 |
| Agricultural machinery and equipment | 121.6 | *121.6 | 121.5 | 121.2 | 121.3 | 122.0 | 121.9 | 122.1 | 122.3 | 122.3 | 122.6 | 122.3 | 122.3 | 108.3 |
| Construction machinery and equipment | 133.9 | *133.8 | 133.2 | 132.8 | 131.8 | 131.6 | 131.6 | 131.8 | 131.5 | 131.5 | 131.5 | 131.6 | 131.7 | 108.1 |
| Metalworking machinery and equipment | 136.8 | *136.6 | 135.1 | 134.7 | 134.0 | 134.0 | 133.3 | 132.7 | 132.6 | 132.6 | 132.6 | 132.6 | 133.0 | 108.8 |
| General purpose machinery and equipment | 130.7 | *130.3 | 128.6 | 128.2 | 128.1 | 128.1 | 128.1 | 127.9 | 127.8 | 128.2 | 128.2 | 128.2 | 128.3 | 107.0 |
| Miscellaneous machinery | 126.6 | *126.4 | 125.4 | 126.0 | 126.0 | 126.1 | 125.9 | 125.6 | 125.5 | 125.5 | 125.3 | 125.2 | 125.1 | 105.0 |
| Electrical machinery and equipment | 126.7 | *126.7 | 126.8 | 126.8 | 126.7 | 125.2 | 125.6 | 125.7 | 125.8 | 125.9 | 126.0 | 126.5 | 126.6 | 102.1 |
| Motor vehicles | 121.5 | *121.5 | 121.7 | 121.7 | 121.0 | 118.6 | 118.9 | 118.9 | 118.9 | 118.9 | 118.9 | 118.9 | 118.9 | 108.7 |
| Furniture and other household durables | 115.1 | 115.4 | 115.5 | 115.7 | 115.6 | 115.6 | 115.3 | 115.3 | 115.4 | 115.5 | 115.5 | 115.6 | 115.0 | 102.1 |
| Household furniture | 112.7 | *112.6 | 112.5 | 112.8 | 112.9 | 112.9 | 112.8 | 112.9 | 112.9 | 113.1 | 113.1 | 113.2 | 113.7 | 101.8 |
| Commercial furniture | 112.6 | *112.6 | 112.6 | 112.6 | 112.6 | 112.6 | 112.6 | 112.6 | 112.6 | 112.6 | 112.6 | 112.6 | 112.6 | 106.3 |
| Floor covering | 124.4 | 124.4 | 124.2 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.4 | 123.5 | 122.7 | 122.6 | 122.6 | 122.6 | 122.6 | 100.1 |
| Household appliances | 107.3 | 108.5 | 108.7 | 109.0 | 109.1 | 109.5 | 109.4 | 109.7 | 109.7 | 109.9 | 109.9 | 109.9 | 109.9 | 100.1 |
| Television and radio receivers | 93.1 | *93.2 | 93.5 | (9) | (9) | (9) | (9) | (9) | (9) | (9) | (9) | (9) | (9) | (9) |
| Other household durable goods | 132.0 | 132.0 | 131.9 | 131.5 | 131.5 | 131.3 | 130.5 | 130.4 | 130.4 | 130.4 | 130.4 | 130.4 | 128.2 | 108.8 |
| Nonmetallic minerals—structural | 121.9 | *121.8 | 122.0 | 121.8 | 121.8 | 121.9 | 121.7 | 120.5 | 120.4 | 119.1 | 119.3 | 120.8 | 121.0 | 108.4 |
| Flat glass | 123.9 | 123.9 | 123.9 | 123.9 | 123.9 | 123.9 | 123.9 | 124.7 | 124.7 | 124.7 | 124.7 | 124.7 | 124.7 | 108.8 |
| Concrete masonry products | 124.1 | *123.9 | 123.1 | 122.3 | 122.1 | 122.1 | 122.1 | 122.2 | 122.1 | 120.1 | 120.0 | 119.8 | 119.9 | 103.7 |
| Concrete products | 118.2 | *117.0 | 116.7 | 117.4 | 117.4 | 117.4 | 117.8 | 117.9 | 117.7 | 117.7 | 117.7 | 117.7 | 117.7 | 104.8 |
| Structural clay products | 136.3 | 136.1 | 135.8 | 135.4 | 135.4 | 135.4 | 135.4 | 132.3 | 132.0 | 132.0 | 132.0 | 132.0 | 132.0 | 110.8 |
| Gypsum products | 122.1 | 122.1 | 122.1 | 122.1 | 122.1 | 122.1 | 122.1 | 122.1 | 122.1 | 122.1 | 122.1 | 122.1 | 122.1 | 102.8 |
| Prepared asphalt roofing | 99.1 | *100.4 | 106.1 | 106.1 | 106.1 | 106.1 | 104.1 | 98.6 | 98.6 | 94.2 | 98.3 | 108.4 | 106.9 | 98.9 |
| Other nonmetallic minerals | 119.2 | 119.2 | 119.2 | 119.5 | 119.5 | 120.8 | 120.8 | 120.8 | 120.8 | 120.2 | 120.2 | 120.2 | 119.8 | 108.7 |
| Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages | 121.6 | 121.6 | 121.4 | 121.4 | 121.4 | 121.5 | 121.5 | 121.5 | 121.4 | 121.4 | 121.4 | 121.4 | 121.4 | 101.4 |
| Cigarettes | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 102.8 |
| Cigars | 103.7 | 103.7 | 103.7 | 103.7 | 103.7 | 103.7 | 103.7 | 103.7 | 103.7 | 103.7 | 103.7 | 103.7 | 103.7 | 100.6 |
| Other tobacco products | 121.4 | 121.4 | 121.4 | 121.4 | 121.4 | 121.4 | 121.4 | 121.4 | 121.4 | 121.4 | 121.4 | 121.4 | 121.4 | 108.3 |
| Alcoholic beverages | 114.7 | 114.6 | 114.3 | 114.3 | 114.3 | 114.3 | 114.3 | 114.3 | 114.3 | 114.3 | 114.3 | 114.3 | 114.6 | 100.9 |
| Nonalcoholic beverages | 148.1 | 148.1 | 148.1 | 148.1 | 148.1 | 148.1 | 148.1 | 148.1 | 148.1 | 147.9 | 147.9 | 147.9 | 147.9 | 100.8 |
| Miscellaneous | 95.6 | *97.1 | 97.0 | 96.0 | 97.0 | 96.7 | 96.1 | 102.3 | 103.9 | 105.1 | 109.2 | 110.3 | 104.9 | 96.9 |
| Toys, sporting goods, small arms | 113.2 | *113.1 | 113.2 | 112.9 | 112.8 | 112.7 | 112.7 | 113.4 | 113.6 | 113.6 | 113.6 | 113.6 | 113.6 | 104.8 |
| Manufactured animal feeds | 83.1 | 85.8 | 84.9 | 86.8 | 85.0 | 84.3 | 86.0 | 96.2 | 98.3 | 100.6 | 109.1 | 111.1 | 101.1 | 93.7 |
| Notions and accessories | 92.3 | *92.3 | 101.3 | 101.2 | 101.2 | 101.2 | 101.2 | 101.6 | 101.6 | 101.6 | 93.5 | 93.5 | 93.5 | 88.7 |
| Jewelry, watches, photo equipment | 103.1 | *103.2 | 103.8 | 103.8 | 103.3 | 103.5 | 103.2 | 102.8 | 102.7 | 102.7 | 102.2 | 102.7 | 102.0 | 96.6 |
| Other miscellaneous | 120.6 | 120.6 | 120.3 | 121.0 | 120.9 | 120.8 | 121.2 | 121.2 | 121.2 | 121.3 | 121.3 | 121.3 | 121.3 | 108.4 |

¹ The revised wholesale price index (1947-49=100) is the official index for January 1952 and subsequent months. The official index for December 1951 and previous dates is the former index (1926=100). The revised index has been computed back to January 1947 for purposes of comparison and analysis. Prices are collected from manufacturers and other producers. In some cases they are secured from trade publications or from other Government agencies which collect price quotations in the course of their regular work. For a more detailed description of the index, see A Description of the Revised Wholesale Price Index, Monthly Labor Review, February 1952 (p. 180), or reprint Serial No. R. 2067.

Beginning with the final wholesale price index for January 1955, the index weights are based on an average of the dollar value of primary market transactions in calendar years 1952 and 1953. Previously, the weights were based on the dollar value of transactions in 1947. The weight revision does not affect the comparability of the indexes.

* Preliminary.

† Not available.

‡ Cosmetics and related products moved from drugs and pharmaceuticals subgroup to other chemicals and products subgroup.

* Revised.

TABLE D-10: Special wholesale price indexes¹

(1947-49=100)

| Commodity group | 1955 | | | | | 1954 | | | | | | | | 1950 |
|--|-------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Mar. ¹ | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | June |
| All foods | 100.8 | 102.5 | 101.9 | 101.0 | 102.7 | 102.4 | 103.7 | 105.5 | 105.6 | 102.7 | 104.6 | 103.9 | 103.0 | 95.0 |
| All fish | 100.7 | 101.8 | 105.7 | 100.5 | 102.8 | 101.8 | 113.9 | 111.1 | 103.5 | 97.4 | 103.7 | 105.7 | 107.5 | 82.4 |
| Special metals and metal products | 129.1 | *128.9 | 128.0 | 127.7 | 127.6 | 127.1 | 126.6 | 126.3 | 125.8 | 125.2 | 125.2 | 125.0 | 124.6 | 108.3 |
| Metalworking machinery | 143.0 | *142.7 | 140.7 | 140.1 | 140.1 | 140.2 | 140.2 | 140.2 | 139.9 | 139.9 | 139.9 | 139.9 | 140.1 | 106.8 |
| Machinery and equipment | 128.7 | *128.6 | 128.1 | 127.9 | 127.7 | 127.4 | 127.4 | 127.2 | 127.2 | 127.3 | 127.4 | 127.5 | 127.6 | 106.1 |
| Total tractors | 122.4 | *122.4 | 122.2 | 121.9 | 122.0 | 122.2 | 123.2 | 123.2 | 123.2 | 123.9 | 123.9 | 123.9 | 123.9 | 107.8 |
| Steel mill products | 145.8 | 145.8 | 145.7 | 145.8 | 145.8 | 145.8 | 145.7 | 145.6 | 145.6 | 145.9 | 145.9 | 145.9 | 145.9 | 114.9 |
| Building materials | 122.8 | 122.5 | 122.1 | 122.0 | 121.9 | 121.7 | 121.3 | 120.8 | 120.5 | 118.6 | 118.6 | 119.0 | 119.3 | 107.5 |
| Soaps | 98.3 | *98.9 | 97.4 | 96.9 | 96.4 | 96.1 | 96.1 | 96.0 | 96.6 | 96.3 | 97.1 | 97.1 | 97.1 | 80.9 |
| Synthetic detergents | 93.4 | 93.4 | 93.4 | 93.4 | 93.4 | 93.4 | 93.4 | 93.4 | 93.4 | 93.4 | 93.4 | 93.4 | 93.4 | 82.9 |
| Refined petroleum products | 110.1 | 109.9 | 109.9 | 108.4 | 107.4 | 107.2 | 107.3 | 107.2 | 106.9 | 106.1 | 110.0 | 110.5 | 109.7 | 102.1 |
| East coast petroleum | 106.1 | 106.5 | 105.3 | 105.3 | 102.9 | 102.9 | 101.1 | 101.1 | 104.7 | 106.1 | 107.3 | 108.1 | 107.8 | 98.1 |
| Mid-continent petroleum | 107.5 | 107.5 | 107.5 | 105.8 | 105.2 | 104.6 | 104.0 | 103.7 | 102.8 | 104.8 | 105.4 | 105.7 | 106.8 | 101.8 |
| Gulf coast petroleum | 118.5 | 118.5 | 117.9 | 116.9 | 115.9 | 115.9 | 114.9 | 114.9 | 105.0 | 113.1 | 113.1 | 114.1 | 114.9 | 109.7 |
| Pacific coast petroleum | 105.4 | 105.4 | 106.9 | 103.1 | 102.6 | 102.6 | 106.8 | 106.8 | 106.8 | 116.6 | 116.6 | 118.8 | 118.8 | 94.1 |
| Pulp, paper and products, excl. millwork | 116.5 | 116.4 | 116.0 | 115.7 | 115.8 | 116.0 | 116.0 | 116.0 | 115.9 | 114.5 | 115.5 | 116.1 | 116.3 | 95.6 |
| Bituminous coal, domestic uses | 111.8 | *112.1 | 112.2 | 112.2 | 112.3 | 112.1 | 112.1 | 108.6 | 106.7 | 108.2 | 108.6 | 108.7 | 108.6 | 106.8 |
| Lumber and wood products, excl. millwork | 120.3 | *120.1 | 118.9 | 118.6 | 118.4 | 118.4 | 117.8 | 117.6 | 117.4 | 114.3 | 114.0 | 114.1 | 114.7 | 112.6 |
| All commodities except farm products | 113.1 | 113.4 | 113.2 | 112.9 | 112.8 | 112.8 | 112.8 | 113.0 | 112.9 | 112.6 | 113.1 | 112.9 | 112.6 | 101.2 |

¹ See footnote 1, table D-9.

* Preliminary.

* Revised.

TABLE D-9: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities¹

1947-49=100

| Commodity group | Mar. 1955 | Feb. 1955 | Jan. 1955 | Dec. 1954 | Nov. 1954 | Oct. 1954 | Sept. 1954 | Aug. 1954 | July 1954 | June 1954 | May 1954 | Apr. 1954 | Mar. 1954 | June 1955 |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| All commodities | 110.0 | 110.4 | 110.1 | 109.5 | 110.0 | 109.7 | 110.0 | 110.5 | 110.4 | 110.0 | 110.9 | 111.0 | 110.5 | 109.2 |
| Farm products | 92.1 | 93.1 | 92.5 | 89.9 | 93.2 | 93.1 | 93.6 | 95.5 | 94.2 | 94.8 | 97.9 | 99.4 | 98.4 | 94.1 |
| Fresh and dried produce | 104.4 | 103.8 | 105.2 | 96.9 | 103.2 | 101.9 | 99.6 | 108.3 | 110.9 | 95.6 | 104.4 | 97.4 | 95.6 | 90.8 |
| Grains | 92.2 | 93.1 | 93.5 | 92.5 | 93.5 | 92.9 | 93.6 | 91.2 | 88.1 | 88.5 | 91.2 | 92.9 | 93.0 | 89.6 |
| Livestock and poultry | 79.9 | 80.7 | 79.4 | 74.0 | 77.5 | 80.7 | 83.4 | 83.2 | 87.7 | 93.0 | 94.9 | 92.4 | 90.6 | 90.6 |
| Plant and animal fibers | 102.9 | 104.3 | 104.4 | 105.0 | 104.5 | 107.1 | 107.4 | 106.7 | 107.2 | 106.9 | 107.0 | 105.5 | 106.9 | 107.2 |
| Fluid milk | 90.5 | *92.0 | 92.4 | 93.6 | 95.1 | 93.8 | 91.7 | 89.7 | 87.7 | 83.7 | 84.1 | 88.3 | 93.4 | 81.6 |
| Eggs | 82.2 | 90.1 | 65.1 | 64.0 | 83.5 | 82.5 | 77.3 | 86.4 | 84.4 | 70.6 | 69.0 | 77.9 | 80.1 | 70.6 |
| Hay and seeds | 93.1 | 93.2 | 94.3 | 93.8 | 92.0 | 91.7 | 87.5 | 94.2 | 94.8 | 96.0 | 95.3 | 95.3 | 93.4 | 87.6 |
| Other farm products | 143.0 | 139.4 | 136.4 | 137.7 | 164.6 | 159.6 | 164.6 | 168.8 | 184.0 | 181.7 | 181.2 | 182.2 | 181.2 | 122.4 |
| Processed foods | 101.6 | *103.2 | 103.5 | 103.5 | 103.8 | 103.7 | 105.5 | 106.5 | 106.5 | 105.0 | 106.8 | 105.9 | 105.3 | 96.8 |
| Cereal and bakery products | 115.5 | 115.3 | 116.9 | 116.8 | 116.5 | 114.5 | 113.8 | 113.2 | 114.0 | 113.5 | 113.3 | 113.2 | 112.6 | 96.2 |
| Meats, poultry, fish | 83.3 | 86.9 | 87.6 | 85.2 | 86.3 | 85.8 | 92.0 | 92.0 | 94.1 | 92.3 | 98.3 | 94.3 | 92.8 | 102.4 |
| Dairy products and ice cream | 107.2 | 107.2 | 107.0 | 108.2 | 108.8 | 108.7 | 106.6 | 105.9 | 105.1 | 102.4 | 101.7 | 103.0 | 106.1 | 90.0 |
| Canned, frozen, fruits and vegetables | 105.0 | *104.4 | 104.6 | 106.0 | 105.5 | 105.5 | 105.0 | 104.8 | 104.7 | 104.5 | 103.3 | 103.3 | 103.0 | 98.0 |
| Sugar and confectionery | 110.8 | 112.6 | 111.3 | 111.6 | 112.3 | 112.0 | 113.0 | 114.5 | 113.7 | 113.6 | 112.6 | 112.6 | 112.8 | 94.7 |
| Packaged beverage materials | 189.4 | 186.4 | 213.7 | 203.8 | 197.8 | 206.3 | 206.0 | 226.5 | 231.3 | 231.9 | 229.6 | 229.6 | 206.1 | 138.9 |
| Animal fats and oils | 68.0 | 69.2 | 74.4 | 77.3 | 84.8 | 84.5 | 90.2 | 96.9 | 94.0 | 90.0 | 90.7 | 108.5 | 95.3 | 83.8 |
| Crude vegetable oils | 63.5 | 65.1 | 64.8 | 65.6 | 65.1 | 65.0 | 69.0 | 73.5 | 72.2 | 73.0 | 71.8 | 72.1 | 67.9 | 67.0 |
| Refined vegetable oils | 70.9 | 73.7 | 73.9 | 73.7 | 73.2 | 76.4 | 76.5 | 78.8 | 79.1 | 79.1 | 78.4 | 78.5 | 73.1 | 67.4 |
| Vegetable oil and products | 82.4 | 83.6 | 83.4 | 83.5 | 83.1 | 84.5 | 87.3 | 87.3 | 87.3 | 87.3 | 87.2 | 84.4 | 83.2 | 79.2 |
| Other processed foods | 100.8 | 100.7 | 98.2 | 98.4 | 97.8 | 99.8 | 103.5 | 109.6 | 101.4 | 96.5 | 101.3 | 102.9 | 105.5 | 106.6 |
| All commodities other than farm and foods | 115.6 | *115.7 | 115.2 | 114.9 | 114.8 | 114.5 | 114.4 | 114.4 | 114.3 | 114.2 | 114.6 | 114.5 | 114.2 | 102.2 |
| Textile products and apparel | 95.3 | *95.2 | 95.2 | 95.2 | 95.2 | 95.4 | 95.3 | 95.1 | 94.9 | 94.8 | 94.7 | 95.0 | 95.0 | 90.8 |
| Cotton products | 90.8 | *90.6 | 90.2 | 89.9 | 89.9 | 89.9 | 89.2 | 89.1 | 88.9 | 88.4 | 88.3 | 88.5 | 88.5 | 90.0 |
| Wool products | 106.1 | *105.3 | 105.6 | 105.7 | 105.6 | 108.4 | 109.6 | 110.3 | 109.8 | 110.1 | 109.5 | 109.2 | 109.3 | 108.8 |
| Synthetic textiles | 87.6 | 86.7 | 87.3 | 87.2 | 86.9 | 86.1 | 85.8 | 85.7 | 85.7 | 85.6 | 85.2 | 84.6 | 84.9 | 91.3 |
| Silk products | 121.1 | 122.4 | 124.1 | 123.9 | 127.4 | 127.0 | 128.4 | 126.8 | 124.2 | 123.9 | 131.6 | 132.3 | 135.1 | 88.4 |
| Apparel | 98.2 | *98.2 | 98.2 | 98.4 | 98.4 | 98.6 | 98.6 | 98.4 | 98.1 | 98.2 | 98.2 | 98.2 | 98.2 | 67.7 |
| Other textile products | 78.5 | 78.0 | 77.3 | 78.9 | 77.6 | 80.9 | 80.3 | 79.8 | 79.1 | 79.0 | 78.8 | 78.9 | 80.6 | 58.3 |
| Hides, skins, and leather products | 92.2 | 92.3 | 91.9 | 91.8 | 92.8 | 92.4 | 93.0 | 94.0 | 94.9 | 95.5 | 96.0 | 94.6 | 94.1 | 90.1 |
| Hides and skins | 50.7 | 51.6 | 49.5 | 47.4 | 52.7 | 49.5 | 51.5 | 55.6 | 58.2 | 60.6 | 62.5 | 65.5 | 66.0 | 94.3 |
| Leather | 82.1 | 82.2 | 81.2 | 81.5 | 82.0 | 82.1 | 82.9 | 84.4 | 86.5 | 87.4 | 87.6 | 86.0 | 86.3 | 95.2 |
| Footwear | 111.5 | 111.5 | 111.6 | 111.6 | 111.7 | 111.8 | 111.8 | 111.8 | 111.9 | 111.9 | 111.9 | 111.9 | 111.9 | 102.7 |
| Other leather products | 96.0 | 95.8 | 95.8 | 95.9 | 96.1 | 96.1 | 96.5 | 96.7 | 97.0 | 97.5 | 97.8 | 97.4 | 97.6 | 95.0 |
| Fuel, power, and lighting materials | 108.7 | *108.7 | 108.5 | 107.5 | 107.4 | 106.9 | 106.9 | 106.9 | 106.2 | 107.8 | 108.2 | 108.6 | 109.2 | 102.4 |
| Coal | 105.1 | *105.2 | 105.2 | 105.2 | 105.1 | 105.1 | 105.1 | 105.2 | 104.9 | 104.7 | 104.6 | 104.1 | 107.0 | 104.8 |
| Coke | 132.4 | 132.4 | 132.4 | 132.4 | 132.4 | 132.4 | 132.4 | 132.4 | 132.4 | 132.4 | 132.4 | 132.4 | 132.5 | 115.6 |
| Gas | 116.3 | *116.3 | 113.0 | 110.2 | 107.3 | 105.8 | 106.0 | 105.4 | 105.4 | 107.6 | 108.0 | 112.3 | 111.5 | 94.8 |
| Electricity | 109.1 | *109.1 | 109.7 | 109.7 | 109.0 | 101.8 | 101.2 | 102.4 | 101.8 | 101.8 | 101.8 | 101.8 | 102.9 | 101.3 |
| Petroleum and products | 111.7 | 111.7 | 111.7 | 110.4 | 109.8 | 109.3 | 109.3 | 109.3 | 108.2 | 110.9 | 111.1 | 112.1 | 111.8 | 103.1 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 106.9 | *107.1 | 107.1 | 107.0 | 107.0 | 106.9 | 106.8 | 106.7 | 106.7 | 106.8 | 107.1 | 107.2 | 107.4 | 95.1 |
| Industrial chemicals | 117.5 | 117.4 | 117.3 | 117.4 | 117.0 | 117.6 | 117.4 | 117.4 | 117.1 | 117.0 | 117.0 | 117.2 | 117.9 | 96.3 |
| Prepared paints | 114.0 | 113.1 | 112.8 | 112.8 | 112.8 | 112.8 | 112.8 | 112.8 | 112.8 | 112.8 | 112.8 | 112.8 | 112.8 | 98.0 |
| Paint materials | 95.9 | 95.1 | 95.8 | 96.2 | 96.6 | 97.2 | 97.0 | 97.6 | 97.6 | 96.8 | 95.3 | 94.7 | 95.2 | 88.8 |
| Drugs and pharmaceuticals | 93.1 | *93.3 | 93.6 | 93.6 | 93.6 | 93.6 | 94.0 | 94.0 | 94.0 | 94.0 | 94.0 | 94.0 | 93.9 | 91.3 |
| Fats and oils, inedible | 55.2 | 61.0 | 61.8 | 59.3 | 57.8 | 55.5 | 54.0 | 53.5 | 52.0 | 55.7 | 59.3 | 59.8 | 60.5 | 48.8 |
| Mixed fertilizer | 108.0 | *109.0 | 108.8 | 108.9 | 109.1 | 109.2 | 109.3 | 109.8 | 109.7 | 109.9 | 109.9 | 109.9 | 110.0 | 101.2 |
| Fertilizer materials | 113.6 | 113.5 | 113.6 | 113.3 | 112.2 | 112.1 | 112.3 | 112.1 | 112.1 | 111.6 | 114.0 | 114.1 | 114.0 | 94.5 |
| Other chemicals and products | 107.9 | 108.0 | 107.7 | 107.9 | 107.6 | 107.6 | 107.6 | 107.6 | 107.9 | 107.7 | 108.1 | 108.1 | 108.1 | 191.1 |
| Rubber and products | 138.0 | *140.6 | 136.8 | 132.0 | 131.4 | 128.5 | 129.9 | 126.4 | 126.8 | 126.1 | 125.1 | 125.0 | 124.9 | 109.8 |
| Crude rubber | 142.8 | 151.3 | 145.0 | 137.6 | 134.1 | 132.0 | 125.6 | 123.5 | 126.5 | 122.8 | 117.5 | 117.0 | 113.8 | 129.0 |
| Tire casings and tubes | 142.3 | *142.4 | 139.9 | 134.9 | 134.9 | 129.6 | 129.6 | 129.6 | 129.3 | 129.3 | 129.3 | 129.3 | 130.8 | 109.1 |
| Other rubber products | 130.2 | *132.0 | 127.9 | 125.2 | 125.4 | 125.2 | 134.0 | 133.7 | 123.7 | 123.7 | 123.7 | 123.7 | 123.7 | 108.6 |
| Lumber and wood products | 121.3 | *121.2 | 120.3 | 120.0 | 119.9 | 119.8 | 119.3 | 119.1 | 119.1 | 118.3 | 118.1 | 116.2 | 116.7 | 112.4 |
| Lumber | 121.6 | *121.4 | 120.0 | 119.8 | 119.6 | 119.5 | 119.0 | 118.7 | 118.6 | 118.6 | 115.0 | 115.3 | 118.6 | 113.5 |
| Millwork | 128.7 | 129.0 | 130.4 | 130.3 | 130.2 | 130.2 | 129.7 | 130.7 | 130.7 | 130.8 | 130.8 | 130.8 | 131.1 | 110.9 |
| Plywood | 104.8 | *104.8 | 104.7 | 104.3 | 104.3 | 104.3 | 103.2 | 105.4 | 103.0 | 99.7 | 101.4 | 100.7 | 102.0 | 101.7 |
| Pulp, paper, and allied products | 116.8 | 116.6 | 116.3 | 115.9 | 116.0 | 116.3 | 116.3 | 116.3 | 116.2 | 116.3 | 116.3 | 116.3 | 116.8 | 98.9 |
| Woodpulp | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 90.6 |
| Waste paper | 92.4 | 90.2 | 90.2 | 85.6 | 87.3 | 83.8 | 80.0 | 80.0 | 79.2 | 70.1 | 67.2 | 83.2 | 84.1 | 79.0 |
| Paper | 128.0 | 128.0 | 127.5 | 126.9 | 126.5 | 126.5 | 126.5 | 126.5 | 126.5 | 126.5 | 126.5 | 126.5 | 126.9 | 103.3 |
| Paperboard | 125.7 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.1 | 124.1 | 124.2 | 124.2 | 124.2 | 124.2 | 124.2 | 124.4 | 124.8 | 124.6 | 97.2 |
| Converted paper and paperboard | 111.5 | 111.5 | 111.1 | 111.0 | 111.3 | 111.9 | 112.0 | 112.0 | 111.9 | 111.5 | 111.5 | 111.5 | 112.3 | 83.2 |
| Building paper and board | 129.7 | 129.4 | 127.6 | 127.6 | 127.6 | 127.6 | 127.6 | 127.6 | 127.9 | 127.9 | 127.9 | 127.9 | 127.9 | 104.8 |
| Metals and metal products | 131.9 | 131.5 | 130.1 | 129.8 | 129.9 | 129.7 | 129.1 | 128.6 | 128.0 | 127.1 | 127.1 | 126.8 | 126.3 | 106.8 |
| Iron and steel | 135.2 | 135.8 | 135.8 | 135.0 | 135.5 | 136.0 | 134.1 | 133.8 | 133.6 | 131.8 | 131.8 | 131.1 | 130.7 | 113.1 |
| Nonferrous metals | 134.3 | 133.7 | 127.9 | 127.6 | 127.2 | 127.4 | 126.2 | 125.1 | 124.2 | 123.7 | 123.6 | 123.4 | 121.2 | 101.8 |
| Metal containers | 131.6 | 131.6 | 131.6 | 131.6 | 131.6 | 131.2 | 131.2 | 131.2 | 130.3 | 130.3 | 130.3 | 130.3 | 130.0 | 109.0 |
| Hardware | 144.1 | 143.3 | 142.6 | 142.3 | 142.0 | 141.6 | 140.9 | 138.9 | 138.2 | 137.9 | 137.9 | 138.5 | 138.0 | 111.1 |
| Plumbing equipment | 123.0 | 118.7 | 118.7 | 118.7 | 118.7 | 118.7 | 118.7 | 118.5 | 118.5 | 118.5 | 118.2 | 118.2 | 118.2 | 103.2 |
| Heating equipment | 113.6 | 113.7 | 113.9 | 114.3 | 114.3 | 114.3 | 114.1 | 114.1 | 114.0 | 113.8 | 113.9 | 114.5 | 114.4 | 102.0 |
| Structural metal products | 117.9 | *118.0 | 117.8 | 117.8 | 117.4 | 117.0 | 116.0 | 117.7 | 116.9 | 115.9 | 116.5 | 116.6 | 116.6 | 100.1 |
| Nonstructural metal products | 125.9 | 125.9 | 125.8 | 125.9 | 126.2 | 126.0 | 126.0 | 126.0 | 126.3 | 126.3 | 126.3 | 126.3 | 126.3 | 113.9 |

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE D-9: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities —Continued

(1947-49=100)

| Commodity group | Mar. 1955 ¹ | Feb. 1955 | Jan. 1955 | Dec. 1954 | Nov. 1954 | Oct. 1954 | Sept. 1954 | Aug. 1954 | July 1954 | June 1954 | May 1954 | Apr. 1954 | Mar. 1954 | June 1950 |
|---|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Machinery and motive products | 126.2 | *126.1 | 125.8 | 125.7 | 125.3 | 124.3 | 124.4 | 124.8 | 124.3 | 124.3 | 124.4 | 124.4 | 124.5 | 106.3 |
| Agricultural machinery and equipment | 121.6 | *121.6 | 121.5 | 121.2 | 121.3 | 122.0 | 121.9 | 122.1 | 122.3 | 122.3 | 122.6 | 122.8 | 122.8 | 108.5 |
| Construction machinery and equipment | 133.9 | *133.8 | 133.2 | 132.6 | 131.8 | 131.6 | 131.6 | 131.8 | 131.5 | 131.5 | 132.0 | 132.6 | 133.0 | 108.1 |
| Metalworking machinery and equipment | 136.8 | *136.6 | 135.1 | 134.7 | 134.0 | 134.0 | 133.9 | 132.7 | 132.6 | 132.6 | 132.6 | 132.6 | 133.0 | 108.4 |
| General purpose machinery and equipment | 130.7 | *130.3 | 128.6 | 128.2 | 128.1 | 128.1 | 127.9 | 127.8 | 128.2 | 128.2 | 128.2 | 128.2 | 128.5 | 107.0 |
| Miscellaneous machinery | 126.6 | *126.4 | 126.4 | 126.0 | 126.0 | 126.1 | 125.9 | 125.6 | 125.8 | 125.8 | 125.9 | 125.9 | 125.1 | 108.0 |
| Electrical machinery and equipment | 126.7 | *126.7 | 126.8 | 126.8 | 126.7 | 125.2 | 125.6 | 125.7 | 125.8 | 125.9 | 126.0 | 126.5 | 126.8 | 102.1 |
| Motor vehicles | 121.5 | *121.5 | 121.7 | 121.7 | 121.0 | 118.6 | 118.9 | 118.9 | 118.9 | 118.9 | 118.9 | 118.9 | 118.9 | 106.7 |
| Furniture and other household durables | 115.1 | 115.4 | 115.5 | 115.7 | 115.6 | 115.6 | 115.3 | 115.3 | 115.3 | 115.4 | 115.5 | 115.6 | 115.6 | 102.1 |
| Household furniture | 112.7 | *112.6 | 112.5 | 112.9 | 112.6 | 112.6 | 112.9 | 112.9 | 112.9 | 113.1 | 113.5 | 113.6 | 113.7 | 101.8 |
| Commercial furniture | 128.6 | 128.6 | 128.6 | 128.6 | 127.3 | 126.2 | 126.2 | 126.2 | 126.2 | 126.2 | 126.2 | 126.2 | 126.2 | 104.2 |
| Floor covering | 124.4 | 124.4 | 124.2 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.4 | 123.8 | 122.7 | 122.6 | 122.6 | 122.6 | 122.6 | 109.1 |
| Household appliances | 107.3 | 108.5 | 108.7 | 109.4 | 109.1 | 109.5 | 109.4 | 109.7 | 109.7 | 109.9 | 109.9 | 109.9 | 109.9 | 100.1 |
| Television and radio receivers | 93.1 | *93.2 | 93.5 | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) |
| Other household durable goods | 132.0 | 132.0 | 131.9 | 131.5 | 131.5 | 131.3 | 130.5 | 130.4 | 130.4 | 130.4 | 130.4 | 130.4 | 128.2 | 108.8 |
| Nonmetallic minerals—structural | 121.9 | *121.8 | 122.0 | 121.8 | 121.8 | 121.9 | 121.7 | 120.5 | 120.4 | 119.1 | 119.2 | 120.8 | 121.0 | 108.4 |
| Flat glass | 123.9 | 123.9 | 123.9 | 123.9 | 123.9 | 123.9 | 123.9 | 124.7 | 124.7 | 124.7 | 124.7 | 124.7 | 124.7 | 105.6 |
| Concrete ingredients | 124.1 | *123.9 | 123.1 | 122.3 | 122.1 | 122.1 | 122.1 | 122.2 | 122.1 | 120.1 | 120.0 | 119.8 | 119.9 | 105.7 |
| Concrete products | 118.2 | *117.0 | 116.7 | 117.4 | 117.4 | 117.8 | 117.8 | 117.9 | 117.7 | 117.8 | 117.8 | 117.8 | 117.8 | 104.8 |
| Structural clay products | 126.3 | 126.1 | 125.8 | 125.4 | 125.4 | 125.4 | 125.4 | 122.3 | 122.0 | 122.0 | 122.0 | 122.0 | 122.0 | 110.5 |
| Gypsum products | 122.1 | 122.1 | 122.1 | 122.1 | 122.1 | 122.1 | 122.1 | 122.1 | 122.1 | 122.1 | 122.1 | 122.1 | 122.1 | 102.3 |
| Prepared asphalt roofing | 99.1 | *100.4 | 105.1 | 106.1 | 106.1 | 106.1 | 104.1 | 98.6 | 98.6 | 94.2 | 96.3 | 108.4 | 109.9 | 98.9 |
| Other nonmetallic minerals | 119.2 | 119.2 | 119.2 | 119.5 | 119.5 | 120.8 | 120.8 | 120.8 | 120.2 | 120.2 | 120.2 | 120.2 | 119.8 | 108.7 |
| Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages | 121.6 | 121.6 | 121.4 | 121.4 | 121.4 | 121.5 | 121.5 | 121.5 | 121.4 | 121.4 | 121.4 | 121.5 | 117.9 | 101.4 |
| Cigarettes | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 102.8 |
| Cigars | 103.7 | 103.7 | 103.7 | 103.7 | 103.7 | 103.7 | 103.7 | 103.7 | 103.7 | 103.5 | 103.5 | 103.5 | 103.5 | 100.6 |
| Other tobacco products | 121.4 | 121.4 | 121.4 | 121.4 | 121.4 | 121.4 | 121.4 | 121.4 | 121.4 | 120.7 | 120.7 | 120.7 | 120.7 | 103.3 |
| Alcoholic beverages | 114.7 | 114.6 | 114.3 | 114.3 | 114.3 | 114.3 | 114.3 | 114.3 | 114.2 | 114.2 | 114.3 | 114.6 | 114.6 | 100.9 |
| Nonalcoholic beverages | 148.1 | 148.1 | 148.1 | 148.1 | 148.1 | 148.1 | 148.1 | 148.1 | 148.1 | 148.1 | 147.9 | 147.9 | 147.9 | 100.8 |
| Miscellaneous | 95.6 | *97.1 | 97.0 | 98.0 | 97.0 | 96.7 | 99.1 | 102.3 | 103.9 | 105.1 | 106.2 | 110.3 | 104.9 | 96.9 |
| Toys, sporting goods, small arms | 113.2 | *113.1 | 113.2 | 112.9 | 112.8 | 112.7 | 112.7 | 113.4 | 113.8 | 113.6 | 113.6 | 113.6 | 113.6 | 104.9 |
| Manufactured animal feeds | 83.1 | 85.8 | 84.9 | 86.8 | 85.0 | 84.3 | 89.0 | 95.2 | 98.3 | 100.6 | 109.1 | 111.1 | 101.1 | 93.7 |
| Notions and accessories | 92.3 | *92.3 | 101.3 | 101.2 | 101.2 | 101.2 | 101.2 | 101.6 | 101.6 | 101.6 | 93.5 | 93.5 | 93.5 | 88.7 |
| Jewelry, watches, photo equipment | 103.1 | *103.2 | 103.6 | 103.5 | 103.5 | 103.5 | 103.2 | 102.8 | 102.7 | 102.7 | 102.3 | 102.7 | 102.0 | 98.6 |
| Other miscellaneous | 130.6 | 130.6 | 130.3 | 131.0 | 129.9 | 129.8 | 121.2 | 121.2 | 121.2 | 121.3 | 121.3 | 121.3 | 121.3 | 108.7 |

¹ The revised wholesale price index (1947-49=100) is the official index for January 1952 and subsequent months. The official index for December 1951 and previous dates is the former index (1926=100). The revised index has been computed back to January 1947 for purposes of comparison and analysis. Prices are collected from manufacturers and other producers. In some cases they are secured from trade publications or from other Government agencies which collect price quotations in the course of their regular work. For a more detailed description of the index, see A Description of the Revised Wholesale Price Index, Monthly Labor Review, February 1952 (p. 180), or reprint Serial No. R. 2067.

Beginning with the final wholesale price index for January 1955, the index weights are based on an average of the dollar value of primary market transactions in calendar years 1952 and 1953. Previously, the weights were based on the dollar value of transactions in 1947. The weight revision does not affect the comparability of the indexes.

* Preliminary.

† Not available.

‡ Cosmetics and related products moved from drugs and pharmaceuticals subgroup to other chemicals and products subgroup.

* Revised.

TABLE D-10: Special wholesale price indexes¹

(1947-49=100)

| Commodity group | 1955 | | | | | 1954 | | | | | | | | 1950 |
|---|-------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Mar. ² | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | June |
| All foods | 100.8 | 102.5 | 101.9 | 101.0 | 102.7 | 102.4 | 103.7 | 105.5 | 105.6 | 102.7 | 104.6 | 103.9 | 103.0 | 95.0 |
| All fish | 100.7 | 101.8 | 105.7 | 100.5 | 102.8 | 101.8 | 113.9 | 111.1 | 103.5 | 97.4 | 103.7 | 105.7 | 107.8 | 92.4 |
| Special metals and metal products | 129.1 | *128.9 | 128.0 | 127.7 | 127.6 | 127.1 | 126.6 | 126.3 | 125.8 | 125.2 | 125.2 | 125.0 | 124.6 | 108.3 |
| Metalworking machinery | 143.0 | *142.7 | 140.7 | 140.1 | 140.1 | 140.2 | 140.2 | 140.2 | 139.9 | 139.9 | 139.9 | 139.9 | 140.1 | 109.8 |
| Machinery and equipment | 128.7 | *128.6 | 128.1 | 127.9 | 127.7 | 127.4 | 127.4 | 127.2 | 127.2 | 127.8 | 127.4 | 127.5 | 127.6 | 106.1 |
| Total tractors | 122.4 | *122.4 | 122.2 | 121.9 | 122.0 | 122.3 | 123.2 | 123.2 | 123.9 | 123.9 | 123.9 | 123.9 | 123.9 | 107.5 |
| Steel mill products | 145.8 | 145.8 | 145.7 | 145.8 | 145.8 | 145.8 | 145.7 | 145.6 | 145.6 | 141.9 | 141.9 | 141.9 | 141.9 | 114.9 |
| Building materials | 122.8 | 122.5 | 122.1 | 122.0 | 121.9 | 121.7 | 121.3 | 120.8 | 120.5 | 118.5 | 118.5 | 118.5 | 118.5 | 107.5 |
| Soaps | 98.3 | *98.9 | 97.4 | 96.9 | 98.4 | 96.1 | 96.1 | 96.0 | 96.6 | 96.3 | 97.1 | 97.1 | 97.1 | 80.9 |
| Synthetic detergents | 93.4 | 93.4 | 93.4 | 93.4 | 93.4 | 93.4 | 93.4 | 93.4 | 93.4 | 93.4 | 93.4 | 93.4 | 93.4 | 82.9 |
| Refined petroleum products | 110.1 | 109.9 | 109.9 | 108.4 | 107.4 | 107.2 | 107.3 | 107.2 | 108.9 | 106.1 | 110.0 | 110.5 | 109.7 | 102.1 |
| East coast petroleum | 106.1 | 105.5 | 105.3 | 105.3 | 105.9 | 105.9 | 101.1 | 101.1 | 104.7 | 106.1 | 107.8 | 108.1 | 108.7 | 98.1 |
| Mid-continent petroleum | 107.5 | 107.5 | 107.5 | 105.5 | 105.2 | 104.6 | 104.6 | 103.7 | 102.9 | 104.8 | 105.4 | 105.7 | 106.8 | 101.8 |
| Gulf coast petroleum | 118.5 | 118.5 | 117.9 | 116.9 | 115.9 | 115.9 | 114.9 | 114.9 | 109.9 | 113.1 | 113.1 | 114.1 | 114.1 | 110.0 |
| Pacific coast petroleum | 105.4 | 105.4 | 106.9 | 103.1 | 102.6 | 102.6 | 108.8 | 108.8 | 108.8 | 115.9 | 118.8 | 118.8 | 118.8 | 94.1 |
| Pulp, paper and products, excl. bldg. paper | 116.5 | 116.4 | 116.0 | 115.7 | 115.8 | 116.6 | 116.0 | 116.0 | 115.9 | 115.5 | 115.5 | 116.1 | 116.3 | 95.6 |
| Bituminous coal, domestic sizes | 111.8 | *112.1 | 112.2 | 112.2 | 112.3 | 112.1 | 110.8 | 108.5 | 106.7 | 104.2 | 108.6 | 108.7 | 106.3 | 106.8 |
| Lumber and wood products, excl. millwork | 120.3 | *120.1 | 118.9 | 118.6 | 118.4 | 118.4 | 117.8 | 117.6 | 117.4 | 114.3 | 114.0 | 114.1 | 114.7 | 112.6 |
| All commodities except farm products | 113.1 | 113.4 | 113.2 | 112.9 | 112.8 | 112.5 | 112.8 | 113.0 | 112.9 | 112.6 | 113.1 | 112.9 | 112.6 | 101.2 |

¹ See footnote 1, table D-9.

² Preliminary.

* Revised.

E: Work Stoppages

TABLE E-1: Work stoppages resulting from labor-management disputes ¹

| Month and year | Number of stoppages | | Workers involved in stoppages | | Man-days idle during month or year | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Beginning in month or year | In effect during month | Beginning in month or year | In effect during month | Number | Percent of estimated working time |
| 1935-39 (average)..... | 2,662 | ..... | 1,130,000 | ..... | 15,900,000 | 0.27 |
| 1947-49 (average)..... | 3,873 | ..... | 2,380,000 | ..... | 30,700,000 | .46 |
| 1945..... | 4,760 | ..... | 2,470,000 | ..... | 38,000,000 | .47 |
| 1946..... | 4,955 | ..... | 4,600,000 | ..... | 116,000,000 | 1.43 |
| 1947..... | 3,668 | ..... | 2,170,000 | ..... | 24,600,000 | .41 |
| 1948..... | 3,419 | ..... | 1,900,000 | ..... | 34,100,000 | .37 |
| 1949..... | 3,606 | ..... | 2,030,000 | ..... | 80,300,000 | .56 |
| 1950..... | 4,843 | ..... | 2,410,000 | ..... | 38,800,000 | .44 |
| 1951..... | 4,737 | ..... | 2,230,000 | ..... | 22,900,000 | .33 |
| 1952..... | 5,117 | ..... | 3,540,000 | ..... | 60,100,000 | .67 |
| 1953..... | 5,091 | ..... | 2,400,000 | ..... | 28,300,000 | .36 |
| 1954..... | 3,468 | ..... | 1,530,000 | ..... | 22,600,000 | .21 |
| 1954: January..... | 208 | 341 | 71,000 | 127,000 | 1,690,000 | .12 |
| February..... | 249 | 400 | 59,000 | 104,000 | 886,000 | .11 |
| March..... | 208 | 420 | 113,000 | 160,000 | 1,460,000 | .16 |
| April..... | 330 | 501 | 113,000 | 187,000 | 1,220,000 | .13 |
| May..... | 364 | 559 | 208,000 | 244,000 | 2,010,000 | .24 |
| June..... | 358 | 577 | 195,000 | 281,000 | 2,390,000 | .26 |
| July..... | 370 | 580 | 228,000 | 375,000 | 3,900,000 | .44 |
| August..... | 328 | 525 | 143,000 | 300,000 | 3,740,000 | .41 |
| September..... | 315 | 526 | 126,000 | 304,000 | 2,410,000 | .27 |
| October..... | 285 | 488 | 164,000 | 250,000 | 1,820,000 | .21 |
| November..... | 220 | 387 | 71,000 | 129,000 | 1,310,000 | .15 |
| December..... | 153 | 253 | 29,000 | 78,000 | 486,000 | .06 |
| 1955: January ² | 225 | 325 | 50,000 | 80,000 | 400,000 | .06 |
| February ² | 250 | 380 | 90,000 | 125,000 | 570,000 | .07 |
| March ² | 300 | 450 | 105,000 | 220,000 | 1,600,000 | .17 |

¹ All work stoppages known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its various cooperative agencies, involving six or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer, are included in this report. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle for as long as one

shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

² Preliminary.

F: Building and Construction

TABLE F-1: Expenditures for new construction ¹

[Value of work put in place]

| Type of construction | Expenditures (in millions) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|
| | 1955 | | | | 1954 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Apr. ² | Mar. ³ | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Total | Total | Total |
| Total new construction ⁴ | \$3,225 | \$2,934 | \$2,644 | \$2,787 | \$2,985 | \$3,285 | \$3,479 | \$3,614 | \$3,637 | \$3,522 | \$3,364 | \$3,114 | \$2,813 | \$37,170 | \$38,256 | \$38,256 |
| Private construction..... | 2,339 | 2,173 | 1,986 | 2,061 | 2,202 | 2,347 | 2,410 | 2,457 | 2,459 | 2,392 | 2,278 | 2,122 | 1,927 | 25,720 | 23,877 | 23,877 |
| Residential building (nonfarm)..... | 1,294 | 1,167 | 1,034 | 1,111 | 1,214 | 1,292 | 1,321 | 1,326 | 1,313 | 1,267 | 1,193 | 1,107 | 980 | 13,450 | 11,930 | 11,930 |
| New dwelling units..... | 1,175 | 1,070 | 960 | 1,020 | 1,115 | 1,175 | 1,185 | 1,185 | 1,175 | 1,125 | 1,030 | 970 | 860 | 12,035 | 10,585 | 10,585 |
| Additions and alterations..... | 66 | 76 | 63 | 70 | 77 | 95 | 102 | 106 | 110 | 113 | 114 | 111 | 96 | 1,119 | 1,108 | 1,108 |
| Nonhousekeeping ⁵ | 23 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 22 | 22 | 24 | 25 | 28 | 29 | 29 | 26 | 24 | 256 | 267 | 267 |
| Nonresidential building (nonfarm) ⁶ | 564 | 559 | 548 | 541 | 534 | 551 | 541 | 551 | 552 | 549 | 526 | 490 | 454 | 6,180 | 5,680 | 5,680 |
| Industrial..... | 185 | 185 | 187 | 185 | 173 | 169 | 163 | 160 | 160 | 161 | 164 | 165 | 169 | 2,011 | 2,220 | 2,220 |
| Commercial..... | 213 | 208 | 196 | 188 | 186 | 200 | 197 | 207 | 207 | 208 | 189 | 187 | 181 | 2,162 | 1,791 | 1,791 |
| Warehouses, office, and loft buildings..... | 84 | 82 | 83 | 85 | 88 | 94 | 89 | 89 | 88 | 81 | 78 | 72 | 66 | 964 | 720 | 720 |
| Stores, restaurants, and garages..... | 129 | 126 | 115 | 103 | 98 | 106 | 108 | 118 | 119 | 122 | 113 | 95 | 82 | 1,218 | 1,082 | 1,082 |
| Other nonresidential building..... | 166 | 165 | 163 | 168 | 176 | 182 | 181 | 184 | 185 | 185 | 178 | 158 | 144 | 1,966 | 1,680 | 1,680 |
| Religious..... | 54 | 53 | 53 | 55 | 57 | 59 | 58 | 57 | 55 | 51 | 46 | 42 | 40 | 588 | 473 | 473 |
| Educational..... | 40 | 41 | 39 | 42 | 51 | 53 | 54 | 54 | 53 | 51 | 47 | 43 | 39 | 560 | 426 | 426 |
| Social and recreational..... | 17 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 15 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 17 | 16 | 210 | 163 | 163 |
| Hospital and institutional ⁷ | 29 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 28 | 28 | 27 | 335 | 317 | 317 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 26 | 26 | 26 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 22 | 25 | 28 | 34 | 34 | 28 | 22 | 303 | 282 | 282 |
| Farm construction..... | 117 | 105 | 97 | 93 | 63 | 106 | 126 | 153 | 167 | 164 | 187 | 145 | 127 | 1,560 | 1,731 | 1,731 |
| Public utilities..... | 350 | 328 | 294 | 302 | 349 | 340 | 410 | 415 | 415 | 405 | 390 | 371 | 348 | 4,400 | 4,418 | 4,418 |
| Railroad..... | 29 | 27 | 20 | 22 | 29 | 34 | 35 | 34 | 33 | 31 | 32 | 31 | 33 | 373 | 442 | 442 |
| Telephone and telegraph..... | 52 | 52 | 47 | 47 | 49 | 53 | 57 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 54 | 54 | 50 | 625 | 618 | 618 |
| Other public utilities..... | 269 | 249 | 227 | 233 | 271 | 269 | 318 | 325 | 326 | 314 | 303 | 296 | 265 | 3,400 | 3,389 | 3,389 |
| All other private ⁸ | 14 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 121 | 120 | 120 |
| Public construction..... | 886 | 761 | 638 | 726 | 783 | 938 | 1,069 | 1,157 | 1,178 | 1,130 | 1,086 | 992 | 886 | 11,450 | 11,370 | 11,370 |
| Residential building ⁹ | 21 | 21 | 21 | 23 | 32 | 33 | 33 | 36 | 36 | 35 | 35 | 31 | 34 | 345 | 356 | 356 |
| Nonresidential building (other than military facilities)..... | 363 | 340 | 304 | 330 | 339 | 358 | 378 | 403 | 423 | 409 | 397 | 387 | 377 | 4,535 | 4,302 | 4,302 |
| Industrial..... | 86 | 79 | 68 | 68 | 100 | 103 | 105 | 109 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 132 | 138 | 1,500 | 1,771 | 1,771 |
| Educational..... | 195 | 185 | 170 | 175 | 174 | 179 | 184 | 189 | 187 | 181 | 178 | 172 | 165 | 2,065 | 1,728 | 1,728 |
| Hospital and institutional..... | 25 | 25 | 23 | 24 | 24 | 27 | 30 | 32 | 35 | 33 | 34 | 33 | 30 | 350 | 353 | 353 |
| Other nonresidential..... | 57 | 51 | 43 | 43 | 41 | 49 | 59 | 73 | 71 | 65 | 57 | 50 | 44 | 620 | 500 | 500 |
| Military facilities ¹⁰ | 87 | 83 | 78 | 82 | 83 | 90 | 96 | 96 | 93 | 89 | 89 | 78 | 79 | 1,010 | 1,007 | 1,007 |
| Highways and water..... | 245 | 165 | 125 | 145 | 185 | 200 | 250 | 445 | 440 | 415 | 385 | 320 | 220 | 3,525 | 3,165 | 3,165 |
| Miscellaneous public service enterprises ¹¹ | 88 | 82 | 70 | 77 | 77 | 84 | 87 | 91 | 94 | 88 | 84 | 80 | 75 | 975 | 881 | 881 |
| Conservation and development..... | 15 | 12 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 19 | 20 | 22 | 22 | 20 | 17 | 15 | 200 | 201 | 201 |
| All other public ¹² | 52 | 46 | 40 | 47 | 55 | 59 | 62 | 63 | 65 | 67 | 68 | 64 | 60 | 710 | 830 | 830 |
| All other public ¹³ | 15 | 12 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 13 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 13 | 150 | 107 | 107 |

¹ Joint estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and the Business and Defense Services Administration, U. S. Department of Commerce. Estimated construction expenditures represent the monetary value of the volume of work accomplished during the given period of time. These figures should be differentiated from permit valuation data reported in the tabulations for building permit activity (tables F-3, F-4, and F-5) and the data on value of contract awards reported in table F-2.

² Preliminary.

³ Revised.

⁴ Includes major additions and alterations.

⁵ Includes hotels, dormitories, and tourist courts and cabins.

⁶ Expenditures by privately owned public utilities for nonresidential building are included under "Public utilities."

⁷ Includes Federal contributions toward construction of private nonprofit hospital facilities under the National Hospital Program.

⁸ Covers privately owned sewer and water facilities, roads and bridges, and miscellaneous nonbuilding items such as parks and playgrounds.

⁹ Includes nonhousekeeping public residential construction as well as housekeeping units.

¹⁰ Covers all construction, building as well as nonbuilding (except for production facilities, which are included in public industrial building).

¹¹ Covers primarily publicly owned airports, electric light and power systems, and local transit facilities.

¹² Covers public construction not elsewhere classified such as parks, playgrounds, and memorials.

TABLE F-2.—Contract awards: Public construction, by ownership and type of construction¹

| Ownership and type of construction ² | Value (in millions) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Totals |
|---|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|--------|
| | 1954 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | 1954 | |
| All public construction..... | \$520.9 | \$764.2 | \$569.8 | \$722.4 | \$726.1 | \$637.7 | \$746.5 | \$915.0 | \$740.2 | \$786.1 | \$504.3 | \$446.7 | \$502.1 | \$8,121.1 | |
| Federally owned..... | 81.8 | 87.2 | 92.8 | 136.4 | 109.1 | 73.7 | 96.5 | 188.0 | 117.2 | 258.1 | 84.3 | 62.7 | 101.1 | 1,407.1 | |
| Residential building..... | 0 | 0 | (7) | 0 | .3 | (7) | 0 | .2 | (7) | 2.4 | .5 | .4 | .1 | 3.9 | |
| Nonresidential building..... | 44.6 | 33.4 | 62.9 | 81.6 | 55.9 | 42.8 | 66.1 | 119.6 | 70.6 | 198.9 | 41.4 | 16.9 | 73.7 | 863.8 | |
| Educational..... | (7) | .1 | (7) | 3.1 | 1.3 | .2 | 1.2 | 4 | 1.6 | .1 | .3 | .2 | .6 | 14.6 | |
| Hospital and institutional..... | 6.8 | .4 | 16.5 | 8.1 | 4.2 | 1.8 | .5 | 15.3 | 13.6 | 1.4 | 4.2 | 6.3 | .6 | 72.9 | |
| Administrative and general..... | 3.6 | 1.4 | 4.1 | 2.5 | 4.7 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 7.6 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 38.7 | |
| Other nonresidential building..... | 34.2 | 31.5 | 42.3 | 67.9 | 45.7 | 37.9 | 61.1 | 96.3 | 53.1 | 194.4 | 33.8 | 8.7 | 64.9 | 737.6 | |
| Airfield building..... | 14.8 | 9.5 | 7.7 | 6.4 | 1.7 | .5 | 3.6 | 13.4 | 5.6 | 17.2 | 10.4 | 1.4 | 12.3 | 89.7 | |
| Industrial..... | 6.8 | 10.9 | 29.0 | 22.1 | 23.5 | 20.6 | 19.6 | 44.1 | 20.4 | 142.8 | 11.3 | 3.5 | 42.5 | 390.3 | |
| Troop housing..... | 3.7 | 3.2 | .9 | 29.8 | 8.5 | 3.2 | .8 | 6.0 | 8.5 | 2.9 | .9 | 1.3 | 2.5 | 68.5 | |
| Warehouses..... | 1.5 | 2.3 | .4 | 3.0 | 1.6 | 3.4 | 25.1 | 7.1 | 6.1 | 24.4 | 5.8 | .5 | 2.6 | 82.3 | |
| All other..... | 7.4 | 5.6 | 4.3 | 6.6 | 10.4 | 10.2 | 12.0 | 25.7 | 12.5 | 7.1 | 5.4 | 2.6 | 5.0 | 106.8 | |
| Airfields..... | 22.3 | 5.9 | 7.0 | 11.9 | 14.1 | 11.2 | 12.5 | 14.3 | 16.5 | 26.3 | 8.3 | 19.3 | 11.6 | 152.9 | |
| Conservation and development..... | 5.6 | 19.2 | 16.0 | 32.2 | 23.8 | 7.4 | 6.6 | 29.9 | 16.9 | 23.3 | 12.4 | 7.3 | 4.7 | 199.7 | |
| Highway..... | 2.8 | 6.7 | 2.8 | 6.0 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 7.2 | 8.6 | 3.2 | 4.6 | 6.6 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 62.4 | |
| Electric power utilities..... | 1.3 | 15.6 | 1.4 | 3.6 | 8.0 | 1.8 | .7 | 6.2 | 3.9 | 4.6 | 6.9 | 13.4 | 3.6 | 66.7 | |
| All other federally owned..... | 5.2 | 6.4 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 3.6 | 4.2 | 3.4 | 9.2 | 6.1 | 4.0 | 8.2 | 3.8 | 5.0 | 57.7 | |
| State and locally owned..... | 439.1 | 677.0 | 477.0 | 586.0 | 617.0 | 564.0 | 650.0 | 727.0 | 623.0 | 528.0 | 490.0 | 364.0 | 401.0 | 6,714.0 | |
| Residential building..... | 7.9 | 10.0 | 9.0 | 10.0 | 28.0 | 16.0 | 34.0 | 49.0 | 22.0 | 13.0 | 20.0 | 13.0 | 9.0 | 233.0 | |
| Nonresidential building..... | 294.3 | 274.0 | 304.0 | 226.0 | 256.0 | 236.0 | 281.0 | 247.0 | 265.0 | 202.0 | 210.0 | 186.0 | 154.0 | 2,711.0 | |
| Educational..... | 132.1 | 185.0 | 146.0 | 164.0 | 181.0 | 170.0 | 193.0 | 186.0 | 170.0 | 152.0 | 157.0 | 135.0 | 108.0 | 1,956.0 | |
| Hospital and institutional..... | 30.3 | 22.0 | 14.0 | 21.0 | 17.0 | 12.0 | 18.0 | 20.0 | 18.0 | 17.0 | 13.0 | 28.0 | 14.0 | 214.0 | |
| Administrative and general..... | 28.0 | 26.0 | 25.0 | 13.0 | 28.0 | 18.0 | 12.0 | 18.0 | 7.0 | 10.0 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 16.0 | 191.0 | |
| Other nonresidential building..... | 43.9 | 41.0 | 19.0 | 28.0 | 30.0 | 27.0 | 28.0 | 23.0 | 70.0 | 23.0 | 31.0 | 14.0 | 16.0 | 350.0 | |
| Highway..... | 121.4 | 281.0 | 180.0 | 243.0 | 244.0 | 225.0 | 268.0 | 338.0 | 226.0 | 224.0 | 171.0 | 144.0 | 169.0 | 2,713.0 | |
| Sewerage systems..... | 35.8 | 29.0 | 41.0 | 55.0 | 36.0 | 35.0 | 35.0 | 42.0 | 50.0 | 46.0 | 36.0 | 17.0 | 38.0 | 462.0 | |
| Water supply facilities..... | 27.6 | 48.0 | 26.0 | 29.0 | 25.0 | 24.0 | 23.0 | 22.0 | 32.0 | 25.0 | 17.0 | 15.0 | 17.0 | 363.0 | |
| Utilities..... | 12.7 | 20.0 | 10.0 | 7.0 | 9.0 | 15.0 | 12.0 | 19.0 | 9.0 | 6.0 | 15.0 | 6.0 | 9.0 | 137.0 | |
| Electric power..... | 4.3 | 10.0 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 10.0 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.0 | 8.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 62.0 | |
| Other utilities..... | 8.4 | 10.0 | 6.0 | 4.0 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 6.0 | 14.0 | 4.0 | 2.0 | 7.0 | 4.0 | 7.0 | 75.0 | |
| All other State and locally owned..... | 9.4 | 15.0 | 7.0 | 16.0 | 19.0 | 13.0 | 27.0 | 10.0 | 19.0 | 12.0 | 9.0 | 3.0 | 5.0 | 155.0 | |

¹ Prepared jointly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and the Business and Defense Services Administration, U. S. Department of Commerce. Includes major force account projects started principally by TVA and State highway departments.

² Types not shown separately are included in the appropriate "other" category.

³ Less than \$50,000.

NOTE.—The series on contracts awarded for public construction (table F-2) is being revised and data for February 1954 are not available. In the June issue of the Review, table F-2 will present revised statistics for March 1954 through March 1955 and annual totals for 1953-54.

TABLE F-3: Building permit activity: Valuation, by private-public ownership, class of construction, and type of building¹

| Class of construction, ownership, and type of building | Valuation (in millions) | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| | 1955 | | | | | 1954 | | | | |
| | Feb. ² | Jan. ² | Dec. ² | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | Annual total |
| All building construction..... | \$1,220.2 | \$1,124.2 | \$1,226.7 | \$1,345.2 | \$1,471.5 | \$1,446.6 | \$1,530.3 | \$1,519.2 | \$1,649.1 | \$16,464.9 |
| Private..... | 1,190.0 | 1,088.6 | 1,098.6 | 1,235.9 | 1,349.3 | 1,318.0 | 1,387.8 | 1,366.0 | 1,459.9 | 14,806.8 |
| Public..... | 120.1 | 85.6 | 128.1 | 119.3 | 122.1 | 128.6 | 151.5 | 153.2 | 189.2 | 1,658.1 |
| New residential building..... | 756.8 | 711.5 | 742.6 | 838.2 | 894.1 | 912.6 | 928.8 | 923.7 | 1,005.4 | 9,990.7 |
| New dwelling units (housekeeping only)..... | 742.5 | 702.6 | 729.4 | 830.1 | 881.6 | 905.0 | 920.6 | 918.8 | 998.5 | 9,854.5 |
| Privately owned..... | 723.3 | 690.9 | 718.1 | 827.2 | 879.6 | 892.0 | 908.4 | 902.4 | 961.0 | 9,604.2 |
| 1-family..... | 673.9 | 647.9 | 665.5 | 767.4 | 816.5 | 837.0 | 854.5 | 834.8 | 890.8 | 8,814.3 |
| 2-family..... | 14.9 | 12.8 | 16.3 | 17.3 | 16.9 | 17.4 | 18.2 | 19.7 | 19.1 | 210.7 |
| 3- and 4-family..... | 6.5 | 6.2 | 7.6 | 6.8 | 9.2 | 6.8 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.9 | 87.6 |
| 5- or more family..... | 28.0 | 33.0 | 28.9 | 33.7 | 37.0 | 30.8 | 34.4 | 41.9 | 44.2 | 478.7 |
| Publicly owned..... | 19.3 | 2.7 | 11.3 | 2.8 | 2.0 | 13.0 | 14.2 | 18.9 | 32.5 | 150.2 |
| Nonhousekeeping buildings..... | 14.3 | 8.9 | 13.2 | 8.1 | 12.5 | 7.6 | 8.2 | 15.4 | 8.9 | 136.2 |
| New nonresidential buildings..... | 363.1 | 317.9 | 399.9 | 398.3 | 457.0 | 408.0 | 470.1 | 465.6 | 468.7 | 4,805.8 |
| Commercial buildings..... | 122.2 | 106.8 | 143.1 | 141.2 | 134.5 | 134.4 | 143.3 | 180.0 | 130.8 | 1,491.8 |
| Amusement buildings..... | 2.7 | 5.0 | 3.4 | 4.3 | 7.8 | 6.5 | 3.3 | 6.4 | 3.1 | 65.1 |
| Commercial garages..... | 8.5 | 8.8 | 9.0 | 10.8 | 10.6 | 11.0 | 12.3 | 11.0 | 11.3 | 119.9 |
| Gasoline and service stations..... | 31.0 | 29.8 | 53.4 | 41.8 | 25.8 | 37.1 | 41.5 | 50.6 | 28.0 | 454.6 |
| Office buildings..... | 67.5 | 57.1 | 70.3 | 79.4 | 82.1 | 71.8 | 76.7 | 73.8 | 73.3 | 856.3 |
| Stores and other mercantile buildings..... | 129.2 | 118.8 | 139.1 | 139.0 | 153.8 | 143.3 | 166.1 | 162.9 | 203.9 | 1,870.5 |
| Community buildings..... | 84.3 | 74.9 | 96.7 | 80.6 | 96.7 | 89.1 | 104.2 | 104.2 | 104.6 | 1,173.6 |
| Educational buildings..... | 23.9 | 21.7 | 20.2 | 28.5 | 23.3 | 24.5 | 29.4 | 29.4 | 61.0 | 336.5 |
| Institutional buildings..... | 22.0 | 22.2 | 22.2 | 20.8 | 38.4 | 30.8 | 33.2 | 39.2 | 39.3 | 361.5 |
| Religious buildings..... | 5.5 | 5.7 | 6.8 | 13.0 | 17.6 | 19.2 | 18.2 | 17.6 | 17.3 | 166.4 |
| Garages, private residential..... | 49.7 | 44.7 | 50.5 | 42.1 | 82.9 | 48.1 | 53.1 | 47.3 | 57.5 | 602.3 |
| Industrial buildings..... | 16.2 | 16.6 | 18.4 | 35.9 | 28.6 | 32.8 | 48.6 | 13.9 | 29.0 | 304.6 |
| Public buildings..... | 28.4 | 13.2 | 30.0 | 12.7 | 20.3 | 14.4 | 21.1 | 11.6 | 21.4 | 306.4 |
| Public utilities buildings..... | 11.9 | 12.1 | 11.7 | 14.4 | 19.1 | 15.9 | 19.8 | 13.3 | 25.8 | 301.1 |
| All other nonresidential buildings..... | 100.2 | 94.8 | 94.3 | 108.7 | 120.3 | 126.0 | 140.5 | 139.9 | 158.0 | 1,498.4 |
| Additions, alterations, and repairs..... | | | | | | | | | | |

¹ These statistics on building construction authorized by local building permits measure building activity in all localities having building-permit systems—rural nonfarm as well as urban. Such localities (over 7,000) include about 80 percent of the nonfarm population of the country, according to the 1950 Census. The data cover both federally and nonfederally owned projects. Figures on the amount of construction contracts awarded for Federal projects and for public housing (Federal, State, and local) in permit-issuing places are added to the valuation data (estimated cost entered by builders on building-permit applications) for privately owned projects.

construction undertaken by State and local governments is reported by local officials. No adjustment has been made in the building-permit data to reflect the fact that permit valuations generally understate the actual cost of construction, nor for lapsed permits or the lag between permit issuance or contract award dates and start of construction. Therefore, they should not be considered as representing the volume of building construction started. Components may not always equal totals because of rounding.

² Preliminary

³ Revised.

TABLE F-4: Building permit activity: Valuation, by class of construction and geographic region¹

| Class of construction and geographic region | Valuation (in millions) | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| | 1955 | | | | | 1954 | | | | |
| | Feb. ² | Jan. ² | Dec. ² | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | Annual total |
| All building construction ³ | \$1,220.2 | \$1,124.2 | \$1,226.7 | \$1,345.2 | \$1,471.5 | \$1,446.6 | \$1,530.3 | \$1,519.2 | \$1,649.1 | \$16,464.9 |
| Northeast..... | 218.9 | 247.5 | 256.3 | 287.4 | 298.2 | 298.2 | 361.1 | 369.0 | 348.4 | 3,657.1 |
| North Central..... | 312.8 | 238.6 | 336.4 | 345.8 | 435.2 | 431.0 | 490.0 | 465.5 | 491.7 | 4,834.3 |
| South..... | 378.1 | 341.1 | 339.1 | 339.7 | 346.2 | 389.9 | 354.3 | 346.6 | 423.2 | 4,133.0 |
| West..... | 310.3 | 296.9 | 325.9 | 332.4 | 351.9 | 337.5 | 344.0 | 338.0 | 387.8 | 3,840.4 |
| New dwelling units (housekeeping only)..... | 742.5 | 702.6 | 729.4 | 830.1 | 881.6 | 905.0 | 920.6 | 906.3 | 998.5 | 9,854.5 |
| Northeast..... | 124.9 | 141.8 | 141.1 | 167.0 | 174.7 | 186.1 | 210.3 | 204.8 | 228.6 | 2,157.1 |
| North Central..... | 182.3 | 142.4 | 181.0 | 237.9 | 268.1 | 283.1 | 284.1 | 285.5 | 306.8 | 2,905.8 |
| South..... | 226.0 | 306.3 | 184.0 | 296.8 | 210.7 | 225.0 | 214.5 | 203.9 | 223.4 | 2,340.3 |
| West..... | 269.3 | 212.0 | 223.3 | 218.3 | 238.1 | 210.8 | 211.8 | 214.0 | 238.0 | 2,451.2 |
| New nonresidential buildings..... | 363.1 | 317.9 | 399.9 | 398.3 | 457.0 | 408.0 | 470.1 | 465.6 | 468.7 | 4,805.8 |
| Northeast..... | 71.4 | 84.4 | 95.9 | 96.0 | 96.6 | 74.6 | 117.9 | 127.9 | 80.4 | 1,145.5 |
| North Central..... | 107.6 | 74.4 | 117.0 | 117.8 | 126.8 | 110.1 | 154.2 | 134.2 | 137.1 | 1,460.2 |
| South..... | 113.7 | 101.1 | 106.5 | 102.6 | 144.1 | 129.5 | 100.6 | 96.8 | 155.0 | 1,363.1 |
| West..... | 70.5 | 58.0 | 72.5 | 82.0 | 89.6 | 93.8 | 97.3 | 94.7 | 113.2 | 1,007.9 |
| Additions, alterations, and repairs..... | 100.2 | 94.8 | 94.3 | 108.7 | 120.3 | 126.0 | 140.5 | 139.9 | 158.0 | 1,498.4 |
| Northeast..... | 30.2 | 19.5 | 20.2 | 23.4 | 25.7 | 26.1 | 31.8 | 34.6 | 35.8 | 335.9 |
| North Central..... | 22.1 | 20.6 | 28.4 | 28.4 | 37.6 | 36.2 | 41.2 | 45.7 | 40.4 | 404.0 |
| South..... | 32.3 | 31.8 | 26.3 | 29.0 | 28.2 | 32.1 | 38.8 | 37.1 | 43.0 | 391.2 |
| West..... | 25.5 | 22.9 | 24.2 | 28.0 | 27.6 | 31.6 | 32.3 | 27.1 | 34.1 | 337.3 |

¹ See table F-3, footnote 1.

² Preliminary.

³ Revised.

⁴ Includes new nonhousekeeping residential building, not shown separately.

TABLE F-5:—Building permit activity: Valuation, by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan location and State¹

| State and location | Valuation (in millions) | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| | 1955 | | 1954 | | | | | | | |
| | Jan. ² | Dec. ² | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Annual total |
| All States..... | \$1,134.2 | \$1,236.7 | \$1,345.2 | \$1,471.5 | \$1,446.6 | \$1,539.3 | \$1,519.2 | \$1,640.1 | \$1,426.4 | \$16,464.9 |
| Metropolitan areas ³ | 925.6 | 1,010.2 | 1,078.8 | 1,145.9 | 1,146.9 | 1,236.8 | 1,227.9 | 1,304.2 | 1,099.7 | 13,161.1 |
| Nonmetropolitan areas..... | 208.7 | 216.8 | 266.4 | 325.6 | 299.7 | 302.5 | 291.3 | 344.9 | 326.7 | 3,303.8 |
| Alabama..... | 9.9 | 7.8 | 12.5 | 14.2 | 12.7 | 13.4 | 12.3 | 12.5 | 10.9 | 135.8 |
| Arizona..... | 12.1 | 12.6 | 11.0 | 16.8 | 10.9 | 11.3 | 12.5 | 12.8 | 11.6 | 145.1 |
| Arkansas..... | 4.1 | 6.1 | 4.6 | 3.8 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 7.0 | 20.5 | 77.4 |
| California..... | 206.3 | 222.9 | 226.6 | 214.7 | 229.1 | 231.7 | 231.1 | 256.5 | 203.7 | 2,571.0 |
| Colorado..... | 23.1 | 24.2 | 17.0 | 26.8 | 22.9 | 26.3 | 23.3 | 24.1 | 17.4 | 245.3 |
| Connecticut..... | 17.1 | 21.4 | 38.2 | 28.2 | 26.9 | 31.5 | 27.4 | 36.0 | 25.0 | 320.4 |
| Delaware..... | 2.9 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 5.7 | 6.9 | 4.9 | 49.6 |
| District of Columbia..... | 2.3 | 9.5 | 18.6 | 3.2 | 5.3 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 9.6 | 3.9 | 72.7 |
| Florida..... | 57.2 | 56.7 | 55.9 | 60.7 | 58.1 | 49.9 | 57.1 | 56.6 | 54.8 | 649.7 |
| Georgia..... | 24.7 | 26.1 | 17.9 | 18.8 | 22.4 | 21.1 | 19.5 | 49.6 | 19.0 | 267.8 |
| Idaho..... | .7 | 1.4 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 4.1 | 2.7 | 30.5 |
| Illinois..... | 49.4 | 70.2 | 83.5 | 87.9 | 80.2 | 95.7 | 88.0 | 92.0 | 96.1 | 985.9 |
| Indiana..... | 18.2 | 20.0 | 26.1 | 33.0 | 27.7 | 34.7 | 29.2 | 32.3 | 31.9 | 340.8 |
| Iowa..... | 5.5 | 7.8 | 15.2 | 12.0 | 12.9 | 12.0 | 14.5 | 16.0 | 12.8 | 141.3 |
| Kansas..... | 9.5 | 13.5 | 24.9 | 12.9 | 12.6 | 11.8 | 12.6 | 17.1 | 13.9 | 168.8 |
| Kentucky..... | 16.7 | 6.6 | 11.8 | 10.4 | 12.7 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 19.3 | 18.8 | 170.7 |
| Louisiana..... | 27.1 | 16.3 | 17.4 | 17.6 | 21.3 | 18.8 | 22.9 | 19.9 | 17.2 | 216.8 |
| Maine..... | .5 | 4.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 1.8 | 30.2 |
| Maryland..... | 35.3 | 30.9 | 32.9 | 39.8 | 38.1 | 37.1 | 34.4 | 41.7 | 29.7 | 402.5 |
| Massachusetts..... | 20.4 | 27.7 | 36.6 | 38.6 | 25.5 | 36.0 | 38.6 | 35.0 | 39.3 | 391.8 |
| Michigan..... | 54.8 | 59.7 | 68.4 | 100.5 | 86.7 | 93.4 | 106.8 | 100.7 | 106.2 | 1,007.8 |
| Minnesota..... | 12.8 | 25.0 | 27.8 | 34.5 | 32.2 | 40.4 | 33.3 | 29.3 | 32.9 | 358.1 |
| Mississippi..... | 3.3 | 7.7 | 4.2 | 4.8 | 5.8 | 6.7 | 4.1 | 6.3 | 4.0 | 62.4 |
| Missouri..... | 19.0 | 23.5 | 20.6 | 22.6 | 24.9 | 26.6 | 22.7 | 42.1 | 22.1 | 304.6 |
| Montana..... | 1.3 | 2.9 | 3.9 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 2.3 | 3.5 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 39.7 |
| Nebraska..... | 3.2 | 4.5 | 8.1 | 7.4 | 7.9 | 7.0 | 6.3 | 9.3 | 6.6 | 77.8 |
| Nevada..... | 6.2 | 8.7 | 6.3 | 9.1 | 4.0 | 5.8 | 4.1 | 13.3 | 9.9 | 82.0 |
| New Hampshire..... | .9 | 4.4 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 27.6 |
| New Jersey..... | 48.9 | 49.4 | 55.8 | 61.2 | 60.7 | 59.7 | 62.0 | 65.7 | 62.7 | 686.3 |
| New Mexico..... | 6.8 | 3.7 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 7.3 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 7.0 | 4.9 | 72.3 |
| New York..... | 96.8 | 101.8 | 100.9 | 97.7 | 111.1 | 155.3 | 161.1 | 117.8 | 113.2 | 1,412.8 |
| North Carolina..... | 15.8 | 12.9 | 11.5 | 12.8 | 16.1 | 19.4 | 14.4 | 16.1 | 19.2 | 181.6 |
| North Dakota..... | .3 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 29.8 |
| Ohio..... | 50.1 | 65.8 | 70.0 | 82.2 | 91.9 | 104.7 | 106.2 | 95.2 | 91.5 | 985.1 |
| Oklahoma..... | 10.4 | 8.8 | 12.8 | 11.4 | 11.9 | 14.2 | 10.0 | 13.2 | 10.7 | 137.4 |
| Oregon..... | 8.3 | 9.7 | 10.7 | 13.9 | 16.0 | 17.5 | 11.7 | 18.3 | 11.9 | 151.0 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 60.4 | 44.1 | 45.8 | 63.8 | 62.7 | 67.8 | 70.9 | 79.6 | 70.7 | 734.3 |
| Rhode Island..... | 3.4 | 2.1 | 3.8 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 5.6 | 3.7 | 44.5 |
| South Carolina..... | 6.1 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 67.3 |
| South Dakota..... | 1.1 | 1.8 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 6.3 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 32.7 |
| Tennessee..... | 18.9 | 13.2 | 14.5 | 20.5 | 18.5 | 16.7 | 21.9 | 32.1 | 14.5 | 209.9 |
| Texas..... | 83.8 | 87.5 | 83.3 | 92.6 | 98.3 | 79.7 | 78.5 | 81.9 | 89.9 | 946.4 |
| Utah..... | 3.1 | 4.9 | 9.0 | 16.7 | 11.1 | 10.9 | 10.2 | 10.8 | 7.8 | 105.1 |
| Vermont..... | .2 | .8 | .6 | .8 | 1.4 | 2.1 | .8 | .3 | .6 | 9.3 |
| Virginia..... | 26.6 | 25.9 | 30.0 | 54.2 | 46.2 | 40.1 | 32.6 | 34.5 | 29.1 | 420.1 |
| Washington..... | 27.9 | 31.2 | 37.2 | 39.3 | 33.6 | 27.6 | 31.9 | 33.5 | 37.0 | 375.3 |
| West Virginia..... | 2.1 | 2.6 | 4.0 | 11.6 | 5.4 | 5.8 | 7.6 | 8.2 | 4.6 | 65.1 |
| Wisconsin..... | 14.2 | 23.0 | 29.9 | 35.3 | 33.6 | 44.5 | 40.1 | 51.0 | 40.0 | 401.5 |
| Wyoming..... | 1.1 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 23.2 |

¹ See table F-3, footnote 1.² Preliminary.³ Revised.⁴ Comprised of 168 Standard Metropolitan Areas used in 1930 Census.

TABLE F-6: Number of new permanent nonfarm dwelling units started, by ownership and location, and construction cost¹

| Period | Number of new dwelling units started | | | | | | | | Estimated construction cost (in thousands) ² | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------|---------------|---------|---|-----------------|----------------|
| | Total | Privately owned | Publicly owned | Location ³ | | | | | Total | Privately owned | Publicly owned |
| | | | | Metropolitan places | Nonmetropolitan places | North-east | North Central | South | | | |
| 1950 ⁴ | 1,396,000 | 1,352,300 | 43,800 | 1,021,600 | 374,400 | (*) | (*) | (*) | 811,788,598 | 811,418,371 | 8370,234 |
| 1951 | 1,091,300 | 1,020,100 | 71,200 | 778,800 | 314,500 | (*) | (*) | (*) | 9,800,992 | 9,186,123 | 614,769 |
| 1952 | 1,127,000 | 1,068,500 | 58,500 | 794,900 | 332,100 | (*) | (*) | (*) | 10,208,983 | 9,706,278 | 502,707 |
| 1953 | 1,103,800 | 1,068,300 | 35,500 | 803,500 | 300,300 | (*) | (*) | (*) | 10,488,003 | 10,181,185 | 306,818 |
| 1954 ⁵ | 1,220,400 | 1,201,700 | 18,700 | 896,900 | 323,500 | 243,100 | 325,800 | 336,700 | 12,478,237 | 12,309,200 | 169,037 |
| 1953: First quarter | 257,100 | 238,100 | 19,000 | 184,400 | 73,700 | (*) | (*) | (*) | 2,346,213 | 2,183,710 | 162,503 |
| January | 72,100 | 68,300 | 3,800 | 51,300 | 20,800 | (*) | (*) | (*) | 641,708 | 610,344 | 31,359 |
| February | 70,200 | 66,400 | 3,800 | 50,300 | 22,800 | (*) | (*) | (*) | 720,284 | 674,899 | 45,385 |
| March | 105,800 | 96,100 | 9,700 | 78,800 | 29,000 | (*) | (*) | (*) | 984,276 | 908,186 | 76,090 |
| Second quarter | 324,300 | 315,000 | 9,300 | 238,100 | 86,200 | (*) | (*) | (*) | 3,083,256 | 3,000,120 | 83,136 |
| April | 111,400 | 107,400 | 4,000 | 80,400 | 31,000 | (*) | (*) | (*) | 1,057,869 | 1,022,836 | 35,033 |
| May | 108,300 | 105,600 | 2,700 | 81,100 | 27,200 | (*) | (*) | (*) | 1,027,221 | 1,001,698 | 25,523 |
| June | 104,600 | 102,000 | 2,600 | 76,600 | 28,000 | (*) | (*) | (*) | 998,136 | 975,591 | 22,545 |
| Third quarter | 285,000 | 280,700 | 4,300 | 207,800 | 77,200 | (*) | (*) | (*) | 2,777,677 | 2,739,298 | 38,379 |
| July | 96,700 | 95,400 | 1,300 | 71,500 | 28,200 | (*) | (*) | (*) | 941,943 | 938,871 | 3,072 |
| August | 93,200 | 92,200 | 1,000 | 67,800 | 28,400 | (*) | (*) | (*) | 911,981 | 902,801 | 9,180 |
| September | 95,100 | 92,100 | 3,000 | 69,000 | 20,100 | (*) | (*) | (*) | 923,983 | 897,596 | 26,387 |
| Fourth quarter | 237,400 | 234,500 | 2,900 | 173,200 | 64,200 | (*) | (*) | (*) | 2,280,927 | 2,258,087 | 22,840 |
| October | 90,100 | 90,100 | (*) | 63,800 | 26,300 | (*) | (*) | (*) | 883,455 | 882,838 | 617 |
| November | 81,500 | 79,900 | 1,600 | 59,500 | 22,000 | (*) | (*) | (*) | 777,479 | 764,774 | 12,705 |
| December | 65,800 | 64,500 | 1,300 | 49,900 | 16,900 | (*) | (*) | (*) | 616,983 | 610,475 | 6,508 |
| 1954: First quarter | 296,800 | 292,200 | 4,600 | 174,300 | 62,500 | 47,400 | 52,700 | 77,600 | 2,240,448 | 2,199,449 | 41,002 |
| January | 96,400 | 95,100 | 1,300 | 69,300 | 16,700 | 13,300 | 22,500 | 17,600 | 918,313 | 908,981 | 9,332 |
| February | 75,200 | 73,900 | 1,300 | 53,800 | 21,700 | 13,300 | 16,200 | 26,100 | 701,934 | 690,700 | 11,234 |
| March | 95,200 | 93,200 | 2,000 | 71,100 | 24,100 | 21,100 | 23,200 | 20,000 | 920,201 | 902,738 | 17,463 |
| Second quarter | 332,700 | 326,500 | 6,200 | 244,000 | 88,700 | 67,300 | 98,400 | 90,900 | 3,454,571 | 3,398,898 | 55,673 |
| April | 107,700 | 106,500 | 1,200 | 79,400 | 28,300 | 21,700 | 31,100 | 29,300 | 1,106,809 | 1,095,557 | 11,252 |
| May | 108,500 | 107,400 | 1,100 | 77,100 | 31,400 | 21,600 | 32,900 | 30,000 | 1,187,562 | 1,128,751 | 58,811 |
| June | 116,500 | 112,600 | 3,900 | 87,500 | 29,000 | 24,000 | 34,400 | 31,600 | 1,210,200 | 1,174,590 | 35,610 |
| Third quarter | 346,000 | 339,300 | 6,700 | 253,800 | 98,200 | 72,500 | 97,800 | 96,900 | 3,590,366 | 3,528,471 | 61,895 |
| July | 116,000 | 112,900 | 3,100 | 87,500 | 28,500 | 25,300 | 33,300 | 32,200 | 1,213,311 | 1,182,830 | 30,481 |
| August | 114,300 | 113,000 | 1,300 | 82,600 | 31,700 | 24,800 | 32,600 | 31,700 | 1,186,019 | 1,175,796 | 10,223 |
| September | 115,700 | 113,400 | 2,300 | 82,700 | 33,000 | 22,400 | 31,900 | 36,000 | 1,191,036 | 1,169,875 | 21,161 |
| Fourth quarter ⁶ | 304,900 | 303,700 | 1,200 | 225,800 | 79,100 | 55,900 | 78,900 | 91,300 | 3,192,852 | 3,182,395 | 10,457 |
| October | 110,700 | 110,500 | 200 | 80,400 | 30,300 | 21,600 | 30,100 | 31,800 | 1,160,300 | 1,158,338 | 1,962 |
| November | 103,600 | 103,300 | 300 | 75,700 | 27,600 | 19,000 | 26,800 | 31,800 | 1,083,449 | 1,080,578 | 2,871 |
| December ⁷ | 90,600 | 89,900 | 700 | 69,700 | 20,900 | 15,300 | 20,600 | 27,300 | 949,163 | 943,469 | 5,694 |
| 1955: First quarter | 295,000 | 292,500 | 2,500 | 218,900 | 79,100 | (*) | (*) | (*) | 897,187 | 895,560 | 1,597 |
| January ⁸ | 88,000 | 87,800 | 200 | 65,600 | 22,400 | (*) | (*) | (*) | 916,580 | 903,720 | 12,830 |
| February ⁹ | 90,000 | 88,600 | 1,400 | 64,800 | 25,200 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| March ¹⁰ | 117,000 | 116,100 | 900 | 85,500 | 31,500 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) |

¹ The data shown here do not include temporary units, conversions, dormitory accommodations, trailers, or military barracks. They do include prefabricated housing, if permanent.

These estimates are based on (1) monthly building-permit reports (adjusted for lapsed permits and for lag between permit issuance and the start of construction), (2) continuous field surveys in nonpermit-issuing places, and (3) reports of public construction contract awards.

Beginning with January 1954 data, the estimating techniques for the privately owned segment of the housing starts series were revised to combine (1) a monthly reporting system expanded to include almost all building-permit-issuing localities (accounting for nearly 90 percent of total nonfarm population), with (2) a newly designed sample of counties that permits more efficient operations and a greater degree of accuracy than previously. The new series is continuous with statistics for earlier dates except that the urban and rural-nonfarm distribution shown previously is replaced by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan and regional estimates. Data on type of structure (1-family versus rental-type structures) are continued from the old to the new series, and are available on request.

The error in the total private nonfarm estimate due to sampling in the

nonpermit segment is such that for an estimate of 100,000 starts the chances are 19 out of 20 that a complete enumeration of all nonpermit areas would result in a total private nonfarm figure between 98,000 and 102,000. For metropolitan-nonmetropolitan or regional components, the relative error is somewhat larger.

² Data by urban and rural-nonfarm classification for periods before January 1954 are available upon request. Annual metropolitan-nonmetropolitan location data not available before 1950; monthly figures not available before 1953; regional data not available before January 1954.

³ Private construction costs are based on permit valuation, adjusted for understatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construction costs are based on contract values or estimated construction costs for individual projects.

⁴ Housing peak year.

⁵ Revised.

⁶ Less than 50 units.

⁷ Preliminary.

⁸ Not yet available.





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